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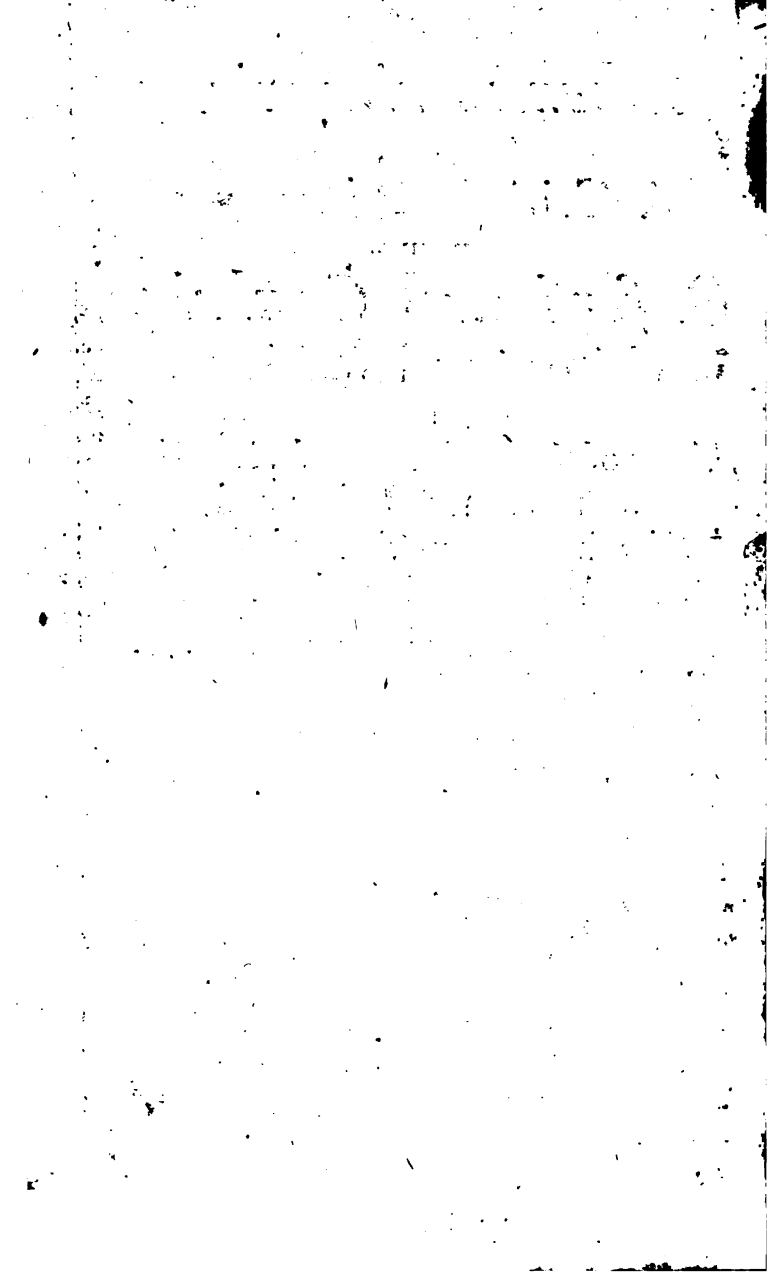
Athenæ Britannicæ :
O R,
A Critical HISTORY
OF THE
Oxford and Cambrige
Writers and Writings,
WITH
Those of the *Dissenters* and *Romanists*,
as well as other *Authors* and *Wor-*
thies, both Domestick and Foreign,
both Ancient and Modern.

TOGETHER
With an Occasional Freedom of Thought, in
Criticizing and Comparing the Parallel Qua-
lifications of the most Eminent Authors and
their Performances, both in Manuscript and
Print, both at Home and Abroad.

By *Myles Davies*. Part I.

Quod verum atq; decens curo & rogo & omnis in hoc sum;
Condo & Compono, quæ mox depromere possim.
Ac ne fortè roges, quo me duce, quo Lare tuter,
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cunq; rapit tempestas, deferor hospes;
Virtutis veræ Cultos. rigidusque Satelles. *Horace, Ep. 1. 1. 1.*

LONDON, Printed for the Author, and Sold
by his Appointment, only at the Corner of
Little Queen-street, Holbourn, 1716.





DEDICATION.

cc. dtinF act

To all those who stand
up in good Earnest
for the Constitution of
Great Britain, in
Church and State, as
by Law Established,
under the most Graci-
ous Government of our
Lawful and Rightful
Sovereign,

DEDICATION.

Sovereign, George,
of Great Britain,
France, and Ireland,
KING, Defender of
the Faith, &c.

The following Treatise is Humbly Dedicated, by

The Author.

The

THE PREFACE.

THE Figure Pamphlets make in the World at present is so very considerable, that there seems a kind of necessity laid now-adays on most People to make their Court to them, or at least, to have an Eye upon them, upon some account or other. Some of the first Rank in Church and State are thought to have honour'd the Catalogue often with Homogeneal Productions, tho' not always with their Names; which could no otherwise be hid than with a Silence that was as soon broke through by the New Doctrine of Sounds, as the Blank fill'd up with the Longitude of Shades; besides the unusual Latitude of the dazzling Performances, which no smallness of Bulk could separate from the Grandeur of the Authors and their Names, or from the Transparency of their Quality and Merits.

How agreeable soever it might be to the Republick of Pamphlets to find themselves so likely to flourish by the honourable Commerce and unexpected Communication with such great Authors, that would condescend to instruct the Publick in that humble strain, 'twill be no less a surprizing Diversion to take a Review of the old and new Game at Pamphlets, play'd and penn'd by the meaner sort of Mechanicks and Tradesmen, as well as Scholars and Gentlemen; such as *Withers's Motto*, printed at

London, in 8vo. 1618 and 1621. *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo.* Dedicated to No-body. To which Wighish Poet and Pamphlet there appear'd an Answer, or rather an Eccho; printed in the same Form, Year and Place, stil'd, *Taylor's Motto, & habeo, & careo & curo.* Dedicated to every-body. This John Taylor was a Waterman and Alehouse-keeper, call'd, *The Cavalier Poet*, in opposition to George Withers, who was one of Oliver's Justices of the Peace and Major-General, and a famous Poet of that Party. Such also were in King Charles the 2d's Reign the Dialogistical Pamphlets of Roger, Tory and Towzer, call'd, *The Observators*, begun Apr. 13. 1681. Not much unlike were Salmon's Pickeerings with the Colledge of Physicians; particularly his Rebuke to the Blew-Book, printed in 8vo. 1698. And the Pamphlet writ in a *Bedlam* style, intitul'd, *Malicious Man makes Reasons*, by Prince Buttler, &c. Neither will it be much less diverting to hear how Giles the Footman writes against the gruff Sabran the Jesuit, and pelters him with Sentences out of the Holy-Fathers and Scholastick Divinity, &c. as a Reprizal to the Jesuitical Subornation of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Protestant Vicar; in the same Strain, and with the same Rationality that Mr. Dryden, in his Pamphlet, makes the milk-white Hind to maul the poor Panther, and the rest of the Heretical forefooted Gentlemen, &c. Mr. Bull's bellowings against the Lawyers must not be forgot; no more than pretty Mrs. Biddy L---d's going a Pamphleteering with her little *Poupees*, &c. Nor the Young Batchelour of Arts baffling of an old crack-brain'd Astrologer, who never had any luck at *Greek*, no more than at using his Senses, &c.

From Pamphlets may be learn'd the Genius of the

the Age, the Debates of the Learned, the Follies of the Ignorant, the bevews of Government, the Oversights of Statesmen, the Mistake of Courtiers, the different approaches of Foreigners, and the several encroachments of Rivals; in *Pamphlets*, Merchants may read their Profit and Loss, Shopkeepers their Bills of Parcels, Country-men their Seasons of Husbandry, Sailors their Longitude, Soldiers their Camps and Enemies; thence School-boys may improve their Lessons, Scholars their Studies, Ministers their Sermons, and Zealots their Devotions. *Pamphlets* furnish Beau's with their Airs, Coquets with their Charms: Pamphlets are as Modish Ornaments to Gentlewomen's Toylets as to Gentlemen's Pockets; Pamphlets carry reputation of Wit and Learning to all that make them their companions: The Poor find their account in Stall-keeping, and in hawking them: The Rich find in them their Shortest Way to the Secrets of Church and State. In fine, there's scarce any degree of People but may think themselves interested enough to be concern'd with what is publish'd in Pamphlets, either as to their private Instruction, Curiosity and Reputation, or to the publick Advantage and Credit: With all which, both ancient and modern Pamphlets are too too often over-familiar and free. To remedy the dangerous Excrescencies whereof, the whole Constitution has hitherto struggled in vain; tho' its Frame has been often threaten'd with Convulsions thereby, yet both Church and State have been thought to have been often clear'd up by a seasonable displaying of the better sort of such Pamphlet-Rays and Paper-Luminaries.

Whence 'tis no wonder that Pamphlets being pois'd up with their good and bad Tendencies and Sequels, pretend to unravel the whole Creation, to

open the Springs of the Universe, to turn upon the Hinges of the World, to dive into the Interest of Sovereigns, to foretell the declensions and vicissitudes of Kingdoms, to touch upon the Byas of Republicks, to Expose the Falshood of Brethren, the Treachery of Friends, the Tricking of Nations, the Buying of Countries, the giving new Kings to the Earth; to Examine Treaties executing themselves; to Satyrize the Frankness of Tories, the Reservedness of Whigs, the Restlessness of Parties, the Unassiduousness of Courts, and the Designs of all Parties, which they dare not own. In short, with Pamphlets the Booksellers and Stationers adorn the Gasty of Shop-gazing; hence accross to Grocers, Apothecaries and Chandlers, retailing usefulness, as well as reasonable Furniture and Supplies to necessary Retreats and natural Occasions. In Pamphlets, Lawyers will meet with their Chicanery, Physicians with their Cant, Divines with their Shibboleth. Pamphlets become more and more daily amusements to the Curious, Idle and Inquisitive, Pastime to Gallants and Coquets, Chat to the Talkative, Stories for Nurses, Toys for Children, Fans for Misses, Food to the Needy, and Practisings to News-mongers; Ketch-words to Informers, Instructions to the Ignorant, Help to the Wise, Jewel to the Envious, Weapons to the Revengeful, Poyson to the Unfortunate, Balsom to the Wounded, Employment to the Lazy, Opportunity to Enemies, Condemnation to the Wicked, Speculations to the Godly, Tryals of Skill to the Quarrellsome and Proud, a Comfort to the Afflicted, Appeals from the Injur'd to the Publick, Poverty to their Authors, Gain to the Lucky, Fatal to the Unlucky, a Satisfaction to the Oppress'd, a Vent to Melancholiness, Heart-ease to Censurers,

Fabulous

Fabulous Materials to Romancers and Novelists: In a word, Pamphlets literally unite Contradictions, and are Occasional Conformists in all manner of Acceptations and Capacities, as well as in vicissitudes of matter and stile.

This Oecumenical Variety of such Antithetick Qualifications so essentially inherent and hereditary to Pamphlets, is not so much to be wonder'd at, if we consider that the whole Predicamental Climax, or different Gradations of Beings, Persons, Times and Places; are suppos'd to have been concern'd one way or other in the Production of Pamphlets or Little Books: We needn't go any further back than about 1000 Years before the Creation of the World; when some Jewish Rabbins prophaneely imagine, that Heaven it self had literally writ and finish'd the small Volume, or Synagogue-Roll of their Law: Since that, *Adam* with all the rest of the Patriarchs, have every one a Pamphlet father'd upon them by the same Rabbinical Free-thinkers; as may be seen farther expos'd in the first of the 41 Brudice Dissertations publish'd by *Mt. Saldem*, in 1684. at *Amsterdam*. Even the Hagiographical Appendix to the Sacred Code is furnish'd to have had an Apocryphal Edition, by some of the Pamphlet-writing Jews, tho' of the first Rank and Quality in their days.

Of a far worse Character be these following Jewish Pamphlets, *Eve's* Prophetical Gospel, of the Gnostick size, as well as of the Serpent's Instruction; *Abraham's* Apocalypse, publish'd by the Serbian-Sectaries, contemporaries with their brother Gnosticks aforesaid; the spurious Prophecy of *Enoch*; The Testament of the 12 Patriarchs: The Assumption of *Moses*: The Pamphlet of *Alad* and *Madad*: King *Solomon's* forg'd Libels, call'd, his Ring, Key and

and Enchantments: See in *Bartoloccio's Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica*, in 3 Vol. Edit. Rom. 1692. &c. Much of the same Apocryphal-kind be the Pamphletting Letters of King *Abgarus* to our Saviour, and his to him, &c. Christ's Secret Hymn in *Augustin. Epist. 253. ad Ceretum Episcop.* Christ's pretended Epistle to *Peter and Paul*, in *Augustin. lib. 28. cap. 13. Contra Frustum.* The Prophane Pamphlet of the Magick of Christ, in *August. De Consensu Evangel.* lib. 1. c. 9, 10, &c. As also *Mary's Epistles to Ignarius*, and to the Inhabitants of *Messina*: *Mary's Pamphlet of the Miracles of Christ*; and another of her Nativity, in *Jerom's Works*; with a third of her Death, in Manuscript, in the Emperor's Library at *Vienna*, in *Lambecius's Biblioth.* tom. 4. pag. 131. and a fourth Pamphlet of her Assumption, tom. 7. in *Biblioth. PP.* Edit. 2. attributed to *Melita Bishop of Sardis*, &c.

Amongst these Pseudo-Epigraphal Pamphlets of such early Pretensions, must be plac'd *St. James's Pseudo-Evangelion*, printed by *Neander*, and also by *Grynæus*, in the first Volume of his *Orthodoxographs*: The Pamphlet of the Infancy of Christ, by *St. Thomas*, printed in *Latin and Arabick*, with learned Notes by *Mr. Syke*, at *Utrecht*, 1697. Epistles of *Seneca to St. Paul*, and his to *Seneca*, often printed: *St. Paul's spurious Pamphlet concerning the charming of Vipers*, reveal'd to him by *St. Michael* in a Dream, still extant in a Manuscript, in *Lambecius's Library at Vienna*, tom. 5. pag. 103. The pretended *Anabaticon of St. Paul's*, or relation of what he had seen in the third Heavens, mentioned by *Epiphanius Heres. 38. n. 2. &c.*

But the most scandalous Libel of them all, was what was call'd, *Judas Iscariot's Gospel*, made use of amongst the *Gnostick-Cainites*, mention'd by *Epiphanius Heres.*

Heres. 38. *Theodoret.* lib. 1. *Heret. Fabul.* cap. 15. &c. That Libel call'd likewise by those old Sectaries, The Gospel of the *Egyptians*, and the Gospel of Perfection, (in *Epiphan. Haeres;* 62. n. 2. & *heres.* 26. n. 2, &c.) be in the same Class with the Gospels of *Barnabas* and *Nicodemus*, and those much of a piece with the Pamphlet-History of the Apostolick Conflict or suffering of all the Apostles, Father'd upon an imaginary *Abdias*, the first fictitious Bishop of *Babylon*, as well as with the Acts of *St. John*, by *Prochorus*, and the Passions of *Peter* and *Paul* by *Pope Linus*; the Passion of *St. Andrew* by the fictitious Presbyters of *Achaia*; the Passion of *Timothy* by *Polycrates*; the Acts of *Titus* by *Zena*; and the Petition of *Veronica* to *Herod*, on the behalf of Christ; are Pamphlets known to the learned, more by their Onomastical History than by any use that can be made of them; for most of those Pamphlets are very little less than Libels upon Christianity, and 'tis to be fear'd, intended as such by its Enemies, the secret Writers or Adulterers of those forementioned Primitive Libels or little Books; to which may be added the Acts of *Paul* and *Thecla*, printed apart at *Oxford*, not many Years ago; as also the Epistles of *Ignatius*, *Polycarpus* and *Martial* of *Limousin*, the Epistle of *Marcellus* Peter's Disciple, to *Nereus* and *Achilleus*, and the Epistle of *Evodius*; but the Epistle of *Barnabas* and *Hermas's* Pastor, and *Clement's* two Epistles to the *Corinthians*, and those of *Ignatius* and *Polycarp*, are commonly taken to be more edifying: The supposititious Writings of the spurious *Denys* the *Areopagit*, and *Clement's* Recognitions, or Decretals, as they are much of a Pamphlet-bulk, so their common Reputation and Use do scarce exceed the lowest degree of Pamphlets: *Clement's*

ment's Apostolical Canons and Constitutions are in like manner, of a Pamphlet-size, and can scarce pretend to the middle rank of genuine Pamphlets, either in credit or usefulness; they are neither the Productions of one nor of twelve Persons, nor of one Time, nor of one Session, nor of one Place, nor of one Set of Men, nor of one Century; so far were they from being the legitimate Effusions of the Apostles, that they were very errable and uninspir'd Penmen who collected those occasional Injunctions and Regulations, according to the Emergencies of different particular Places and Churches, with gradual Adulterations of party'd Collectors and additional Refiners of the perverted Text.

Our zealous Bishop Beveridge is of opinion that Clement of Alexandria had a primary hand in collecting together both the Apostolical Canons and Constitutions, in the third Christian Century; his Words be these, in his Laborious Synodical Pandecte, tom. 2. Edit. Oxon, 1672. Prefat. pag. 8. num. ult. *Si quis tamen conjecturis locus concedatur, suspicor quidem Clementem Alexandrinum tam Canonibus hisce quam Constitutionibus Apostolicis vulgo dictis, colligendis operam dedisse.* --- pag. 41. *In quibus verbis obiter observetur velim, Photium nostrum in Praefatione exposita de Apostolicis Canonibus sententia suffragari, utpote qui eos à Synodicis fuisse Canonibus nobiscum asserat, &c.*

Our excellent Dr. Cave in his *Hist. Liter.* Edit. Lond. 1688. Prolegom. Sect. 4. pag. 9. is still much plainer in expressing the Pamphletick Character, and the Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults upon the Names and Commissions of the Apostles, in these Terms, *In Canonibus & Constitutionibus Apostolicis, in Dionysii Areopagiten*

St. Epistolis Pseudo-decretalibus, nullibi non occurrunt
Sexcenta, de Templis, Altaribus, Consecrationibus, Ve-
simentis, Festis Publicis, jejuniis, De Missis, Baptismi
tempore & administrandi modo, de Exorcismo, Peni-
tencia, Monachatu, loca & infinita alia, avo Aposto-
licis nondum nata. Constit. Apostol. lib. 6. cap. 15. de
Baptismo Hæreticorum agitur & controversæ accurate
definitur. cum quæstio hac de re non nisi tertio demum
seculo exorta sit. --- pag. 10. Hæc etiam regula, Li-
turgiis & Constitutionibus Apostolicis destrahitur larva,
in quibus Pontifices, Patriarchæ, Archiepiscopi, Adena-
rchi, cum suis subdiaconis, Lectoribus, Cantoribus, & hy-
mnis, Dypyrcha, Trysagium, Allelujæ, Altaria, ceteris
occurrunt sæcula Apostolica, æque ac novum Orbis, pe-
nitentia Incognita. --- Non minus quam Vocabula, Trini-
tas & Precatum Originala, in Nicodemæ Evangelio,
&c.

Whoever were the Contrivers and Publishers of
the foregoing Ecclesiastical Pamphlets, 'tis demon-
strable that some Greek Monks forg'd a Cheating
Pamphlet, which they call'd St. Paul's Apocalypsa or
Revelations; as appears by an Authentick Writing
in Saxonia. At Bolib. 7. cap. 19. Augustin. tract. 98.
in Johanne Dapini &c. By that old Charter, that
those and other Monks held by, for forging of
Manuscripts of all sorts of Matter and Form, 'twas
that the Vatican Typographers, de Propaganda fide,
went by, in Printing several Treatises, Epistolary
and Sermon-Pamphlets, under the Name of St.
Ambrose, and under that of Gregory, publishing 140
New Epistles, extant in no Prints nor Manuscripts
as they durst own, as is well evinc'd by the fore-
said learned Dr. Cave, as I sup. pag. 23. &c. com. I
The Scroll of Canons under St. Paul's Name is
MS. in Bodleian Library, and of the same Source with
the former in all probability. (As also St. Paul's
pretended

Pretended Epistle to the *Laodicæns*, was first publish'd by *Jacob Faber Scapulensis*, in his Comments upon *St. Paul's Epistles*, at *Paris*, 1531. in *Latin*; and by *Sixtus Senensis* in his *Bibliotheca Sancta*, *Lugd.* 1591. and four Years after by *Stephen Petrorius*, in *Latin* and *High-Dutch*; and afterwards in *Greek*, with several Versions, by *Elias Hutter*; and of the same Pamphletick genuineness is *St. Barnaby's Epistle*, which was first Discover'd by the Monk *Hugh Menard*, in the Abby of *Corbie*, and afterwards publish'd by *D' Achery*, another Monk, in his *Spicilegium*; tho' in reality, our Archbishop *Usher* had printed it before; but all the Edition having been accidentally consum'd by Fire at *Oxford*, *Isaac Vossius* Canon of *Windſor*, Edition'd it in 1646. and *Maderus* made a third Edition of it in 1655. and *Cesarii* a fourth in 1672.

There be fifteen Epistles father'd upon *St. Ignatius* Bishop of *Antioch*, in the second Christian Century, whereof twelve have been printed in *Greek* and *Latin*, the other three never but in *Latîn* only, which were the first printed of them all at *Paris*, in 1495. at the end of *Thomas Becket's* Life, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in *Henry* the Second's Reign, in the 12th Century. *Jacob Faber Scapulensis* printed eleven of those Epistles in *Latin*, with the Pamphlets of *Pseudo-Dionysius* the *Areopagite*, in *Latin*. Also *Campige* afterwards added a twelfth Epistle. *Valentin Flammig* *Erud.* caused twelve of those *Ignatian* Letters to be printed in *Greek* at *Dilighen*, 1557.

After several other Editions of them, our Archbishop *Usher* publish'd them again upon two old *Latin* Manuscripts, found here in *England*, and upon one *Greek* Manuscript (of the Great Duke of *Russia's* Library) at *Oxford*, in 1642. Two Years after

after, the same learned Archbishop *Usher* publish'd *St. Polycarp's* Letter to the *Philippians*, with the *Ignatian* Epistles, of the more genuine Aspect, as the other six, which are plainly supposititious Pamphlets, and the three *Latin* ones; and then the *Virgin Mary's* Letter to *St. Ignatius*; lastly, *Ignatius's* *Elogium* or Praise, compos'd by *Heron* a Deacon; superadding his learned Notes upon *Polycarpus's* Epistle, and a Dissertation upon the best of those *Ignatian* Letters, *An.* 1644.

Three Years after that again, *viz.* in *London* 1644 the said excellent Arch-Prelate added an Appendix to the former Editions; *viz.* The six most likely Letters of *St. Ignatius*, without those Interpolations, which are not found in the *Florentin* Manuscript; whereunto he annexes *St. Ignatius's* Martyrdom, the Epistles of *Tiberius*, *Trajan* and *Plin Jun.* about the Constancy of the Christian Martyr; the Epistle of the Church of *Smyrna*, about the Martyrdom of their Bishop *St. Polycarp*; the Letter of *Mary of Castobel* in *Greek*, and the five fragments of the Capitularies attributed to *St. Polycarp*. Yet for all these Editions, the learned *J. Voss* made another Edition of all those *Ignatian* Epistles with *St. Barnaby's* Letter and Notes upon them in 1646. or at the same time with *Usher's* last Edition. *St. Polycarp's* Letter had been publish'd before by *Jac. Faber Stapulensis*, at *Paris*, 1498. and the first *Halleix* first added the *Greek* Text to it; and take it.

The two most genuine Epistles of *Clement Romanus* were sent a Present to King *James* the First from *Cyril Lacar* a *Grecian* Patriarch (in return a Present of printed Books sent to him by the said King) by the hands of *Sir Thomas Roe*, the King's Ambassador at *Constantinople*; being annex'd to the

famous *Alexandrian* Manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, now in the Royal Library at *St. James's*; (which is lately removed to *Cotton-House* in *Westminster*) whence *Pat. Young*, the King's Library-Keeper, publish'd those two *Clementine* Epistles, tho' the second is imperfect, at *Oxford*, 1633. And *Maderus* had them reprinted with some Attestations and Acclamations of *Grægius* and other great Scholars, at *Helmstadt* in *Germany*, in 1654. wherewith afterwards *Labbeus* adorn'd his famous Edition of Church-Councils; and *Cocelerius* frontspic'd his Collection of Apostolick Remains: *Colmesius* and *Le Clerc*, two *French Protestant* Divines, have done themselves Honour and Credit by later Editions of those two *Clementine* Apostolick Letters, which must be rank'd in the Front of all Christian Epistles, Homilies, Exhortations, Testimonies, Admonitions and Sermons, next to those sole venerable Records of the Holy Scriptures; next to them should be plac'd *Barnaby's* Epistle; and that to the *Laodiceans*; *Polycarp's* Epistle, and the six *Ignatian* Letters, according to the *Elorentin* Manuscript, with *Herma's* Pastor; which twelve Apostolical Epistles were translated into *English* with great advantage, by *Dr. Wake* Bishop of *Lincoln*; as I take it; and the learned *Mr. Lousden* publish'd a late Edition of the *Laodicean* Epistle, in *Greek* and *Latin*.

But all the rest of those Pseudonymous Pamphlets can't amount not only to the highest Christian Sermon-Pamphlet-Class, with the last mention'd genuine kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles, but even scarce come to the middle sort of Pamphlet-Sermons, with the Pseudo-Epigraphal Liturgies under the abus'd names of the Holy Apostles and Fathers, viz. the Liturgy of *St. Peter* publish'd by *Lindanus* at *Antwerp*, in 1588. and at *Paris*, An.

1593. And St. James's Liturgy, printed in tom.
 2. Biblioth. PP. at Paris, 1624. The Liturgies of
 St. Matthew, Mark and John, were pretended to be
 printed at Rome, in the Syriack Tongue; see R. Symon
 in his Supplement to Leo of Modena: *Liturgia*
Græca, Jacobi, Petri, Marci, Clementis, Basilii, Chry-
sofomi, Gregorii Romani à Codino Græcè riddita: Li-
turgia Ecclesiæ Constantinopolitane Latine à Leone Thusco
edita: Græcorum Pentecostarum, Euthologium, Menæa,
Ottocchum Anastasium; Novum Anthologium, Græcè
editum Roma An. 1598. Basilii Anaphora Syriaca, ab
Andraa Masio conversa: Missa Angamallensis, Christi-
anorum S. Thoma ex Syriaco conversa, in Itinerario A-
lexii Menelii: Armenorum Liturgia, ab Andrea Lai-
belczek lastine conversa: Liturgia Egyptiæ, Basilii,
Gregorii Nazianzeni, Cyrilli Alexandrini, à Victorino
Sojalach ex Arabico conversa: Liturgia Gr. Germani P.
C.P. edit. Par. 1560. Archieratikon, edit. Paris 1643.
Missæ Ambrosianæ, Gregorii Antiphonarium & Sacra-
mentarium, Ordo Romanus Antiquus, Alcuini Sacra-
mentorum liber & Officium per ferias, Officium Maza-
rabum in Hispania, Grimoldi Sacramentorum liber,
Breviarium Romanum, Breviarium Pramonstratensium,
Preces Ecclesiasticæ veteres à Georgio Cassandro edita:
Missale Gothicum, tom. 6. Biblioth. Patr. edit. Par.
1589. & tom. 15. Edit. Colon. 1622. Missale Roma-
num Vetus, Edit. Paris 1529. Missale Romanum refor-
matum jussu Pii 5ti. & Clementis 8. Edit. Rom. 1604.
Missæ Latina Antiquæ, Edit. Argentina. 1557. Pon-
tificale Romanum Vetus, Edit. Venet. An. 1572. Pon-
tificale Romanum Reformatum jussu Clementis 8. edit.
Rom. 1595. Cereemoniale Romanum edit. Colon. An. 1574.
Sacerdotale Romanum, Edit. Venet. An. 1585. Bapti-
zatorum & Confitentium Cereemonia antiqua, una cum Præ-
fationibus vetustis, Edit. Colon. 1530. Ordo Bapti-
zandi, cum modo viscandi infirmos, Venet. 1575. Sa-
cra

era Institutio Baptizandi juxta ritum S. Romana Ecclesie ex decreto Concilii Tridentini restituta; Edit. Par. 1575. To those Liturgical adulterated Records, may be subjoin'd *Nicodemus's Gospel-Pamphlet*, first printed by *Simon Grineus*, at *Basil*, 1569. The Dialogue or Altercation between *Jason* and *Papiscus*; and *Hermas's* Visionary Pamphlets, as also some Apostolical Constitutions, call'd by *John Damascen* and *Anthony Melissa*, *διδασκαλίας, διδασκαλίας, διδασκαλίας, διδασκαλίας*, &c. with a great many more of such Anti-dated Forgeries; which may be seen in *Orthodoxographa Grynei*, Edit. *Basil*. 1551. *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and other forementioned Collections: See also in *Mabillion's Veter Analect. Spicileg. Aët. SS. Ord. Bened. Curse Gallican. Liturg. Gallican.* and the rest of his other Laborious Scrutinies into Mysteries of Trifles and Superstitious Pamphlets of all Ages, and particularly his Volumes, *De Re Diplomatica*, &c.

The Active and Passive Impositions of some pretended Christians, proceeded still further, even so as to concur with some ill designing Gentiles, in the venting of some anticipated and amphibious Pamphlets, under the Heathenish Names of, *Trismegistus*, *Asclepius*, *Zoroaster*, *Hystaspes*, *Sibyllin Oracles*, *Pontius Pilate's Letter to Tiberius*, *Tiberius's Speech to the Senate*, *Lentulus's Epistle describing the Person of Christ*, *Pilate's Letter to the Emperor Claudius*, *Pilate's Acts*, the Epistles and Orders of the Emperors *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius* and *Marcus Aurelius*; all still extant and often printed: See *Euseb. lib. 1. H. E. cap. 9. lib. 2. cap. 2. and lib. 9. cap. 5. Epiphani. Hares. 50. n. 1. Tertullian Apolog. cap. 21. Justin. Mart. Apol. 2. pag. 76, &c.* The Epistle of *Marcellus*, Son of *Marcus* Governor of *Rome*, to *Nereus* and *Achilleus*, is to be seen in *Sigebert*, *Trithemius*, *Passerinus*, and at the end of the

the Pontifical Library, pag. 487. publish'd by *Ludovicus Jacob à S. Carolo*, at *Lynno* in 4to. 1643. &c. But in the second Christian Century there appear'd in publick some excellent Christian Pamphlets, of the most genuine and ingenuous Characters; as the Apologies and Addresses of *Iustin the Martyr*; *Adrianus*, *Modestus*, *Athenagoras*, *Irenaeus*, *Apollonius*, *Pantenus*, *Rhodes*, *Asianus* and *Miltiades*, (who is call'd by *Tertullian*, *Rhetor* and *Sophista Ecclesiasticus*) all *Greek* Philosophers, but mostly residing at *Rome*, where they personally Address'd the Emperors and Civil Government, for Toleration; which as it was but occasionally obtain'd, so it was as precariously enjoy'd.

Of the same age of Legitimacy were those earlier ingenious Pamphlets, publish'd by some learned and virtuous Christian Ladies viz. *Pompania Gracina*, Wife of *Plautius* Governor of *Britanny* for the *Roman* Emperors; and *Clodia Rufina*, Daughter of *Caracalla*, alias *Arrius*, and Wife to *Aulus* *Rodius*, a Nobleman of *Afrasia* in *Italy*, and a great Poet and Philosopher, as was also his third *Armenick* Lady *Ruffia*, and as such celebrated by the famous *Latin* Poet *Martial*, living in the first Christian Century.

The first, now remaining, Christian Pamphlets in *Latin*, are *Tertullian's Apologies*, and *Minutius Felix*, a Lawyer of *Rome*, his *Dialogue*, still *standing*, in behalf of Christianity, which then lay bleeding, for want of a legal Suspension of the Penal Laws, and for a Civil Toleration from the Imperial Government. At the same time there were some other more loose and ambiguous Pamphlets, writ by one *Epaphroditus*, a half-Christian Poet, printed at *Paris*, 1609. and in the *Bigneau* Edition of *Be-*

of the same Character and Performances; and some others of a quite opposite Tendency; and of a different Party-Controversy; such were the Satyrical and Irreligious Dialogues writ in *Greek*, by the Polytheistical, or rather Atheistical *Zosian*; especially those Pamphlets Whitten against the Christians, viz. his *Philopater. Apin. & Pseudomant. De Morte Peragrini*; &c. There were then nevertheless some Devotion-moving and Fellow-feeling Pamphlets; such as, *The Acts or Tryals of Marcyus*; and in particular, *The Tryals of Acts of Felicitas and Perpetua*, printed by the learned *Protonius* at *Paris*, 1664. and reprinted at *Oxford* in 120. 1680. Ex *MS. Sarisburiensis*.

But two of the most comprehensive Pamphlets for Learning and Piety in those later Ages of Christianity, were writ in the fifth Century, by two more genuine Christian Ladies, viz. *Of the Life of Christ*, compos'd in *Greek* out of *Homer's* Verses, by a suitable Application; and the same Divine Life set forth in *Latin* out of *Virgil's* Poems; the first was publish'd by the Empress of the East, *Eudocia*, or *Budhia*, by name; the Composer of the Second, was *Proba Falconia*, Wife of *Valerius Probus* a Consular Gentleman of the first Roman Quality; both these appropriated (Grammatically, Poetically and Allegorically) Literal Poems were often printed, viz. *Of the Life of Christ*, in *Cicero's* *Memories*, per *Edoardum Imperatorem*, Edit. ad *Alm. Pons.* 1574. & 1578. & in *Biblioth. PP.* Her Scribe or Assistant therein was the brave Patrician *Pelagius*, vide *in* *Pler. Biblioth. red.* 1583. &c. *Of the Life of Christ* in *Cicero's* *Virgil's* per *Probum Falconium*, Edit. *London.* 1516. *Præf.* 1548. *Paris*, 1578. *Colen.* 1601. & *Biblioth. PP.*

In the foregoing Century the great Christian Mar-

tyr *Anastasia* did set forth some little edifying Pamphlets, whereof some fragments may be still seen in *Suidas. Phot. &c.* In the same fourth Century there were some Whiggish Pamphlets publish'd by some Moderate Heathens, such as *Q. Aurelius Symmachus*, Edit. cum Fr. Jureti & J. Lætti Notis, Genev. 1598. & Par. 1604. cum Addit. & Notis Paris Neop. Nemet. 1628. He was much of a Gentleman; so also was *Hierocles* Governor of *Alexandria*, edit. à Pearsono, Lond. in 8vo. 1654. and *Calcidius*, or *Chalcidius*, a Platonick Philosopher, and almost a Christian, Edit. à Meursio, Lugd. Batav. 1617. These Moral Tracts of those Learned Heathens, were Bible and Gospel, in respect of *Arius's* Scandalous and Brothel-Pamphlet, which he Christen'd by the prophane Name of *Thalia*; from which Pamphlet-Harlot all Modern *Arians* derive their maternal Illegitimacy, and therefore are call'd by some, the Primitive Sons of a — of the same 4th Century.

Not long after, in the next Age, a learned *Britain* publish'd an excellent Christian Pamphlet, (still extant inter *Opéra Sii Augustini*) *De Vita Christianâ*, in *St. Augustin's* 9th Volume. The Author was a Lay-Gentleman, nam'd *Fastidius Priscus*. In the same 5th Century, another Lay-Gentleman, call'd *Marius Mercator*, of *Africa*, or *Italy*, writ some Pamphlets against the *Pelagians*, *Theodor. Mopsuestan. Celestin. Ruffin. Julian.* about the Conformity of *Nestorius* with another older Heretick, *Paul* Bishop of *Samp-sata*, &c. In the 6th Century, our *Britannick* *Gildas* dispers'd a Satyrical Pamphlet, foretelling the overthrow and thralldom of his Island-Country, after the *Saxons* had enslav'd it.

About the same time the Lady *Bandonina* publish'd a Panegyric Pamphlet upon the Life of *Dame Radoganda*, still extant in *Surius*, tom. 4.

In the next Age the famous Monk *Marculphus*, scatter'd about, his Pamphlet of Formularies, *edit. Col. Agrippin.* 1618. In the 8th Century, *Withred* King of Kent, in his Parliament of the Chief of the Laity and Clergy, publish'd Ecclesiastick as well as Civil Laws, in a little written Roll, not exceeding our Pamphlet-size, in *Labb. & Spelman*. About the same time two Spanish Bishops, *Felix* and *Elipant*, handed about, several Pamphlets for the revival of *Arianism*, but were soon confuted by the learned *Brittain Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus*, (as may be discerned in his Scholar-like Works, *edit. Paris*, 1617. In Fol. by that great Historian *Andrew Duschene*) and were utterly confounded and condemn'd in a great Council at *Frankford*, made up of the chief of the Laity as well as Clergy, according to the Constitution and Custom of all general Councils and Parliaments; tho' the formal Votes and Subscriptions were only requir'd of them that were mostly concern'd alternatively, whether Clergy or Lay-Chieftains in their turns, as is demonstrable from *Lawrence Howel's* Abridgement of Ancient *Brittainick* Canons, in *Latin*, pag. 2. *Dum conventa est magna Synodus Clericorum & Laicorum in uno Concilio, &c. De incestuosis nuptiis Regis Vortigerni, &c.* and from *Charlemain's* Capitularies and Laws, and Statutes of other Kings, publish'd by that learned Canonist *Stephen Baluze*; in *Carol. Magn. Capitul.* 1. *ad An.* 789. *col.* 239.

Where there is mention'd and condemn'd a daring Pamphlet, pretended to be *Jesus's* own Penning, and sent immediately from Heaven, or dropt down into *Hierusalem*, and there found by *Michael* the Archangel, near the Gate *Ephrem*, and copy'd out by the Priest *Leora*, and sent to the Priest *Talasius* in the City *Hieremia*,
and

and thence to another Priest *Leobanius*, in the City call'd *Arabia*, and thence to the Priest *Macherius*, in the City *Versavia*, thence into the Mountain of *St. Michael* the Archangel, and thence carry'd by the hands of an Angel to the *Roman City*, for *St. Peter's Sepulcher*, where the Keys of Heaven are plac'd; whereupon twelve Popes (12. *Papae*) who are in that *Roman City*, Fasted, Watch'd and Prayed three days continually, &c.

The great Forgery of this Heaven-born Epistle, was fairly prov'd upon a venerable old Bishop in *France* call'd *Aldebertus*, and own'd as an intolerable Cheat by Pope *Zachary*; the Forgery was first found out and discover'd by that honest *Britain Boniface*, alias *Winfred*, one of the first that Preached the Christian Faith to the *Frisians*, *Saxons*, and *Bavarians* in *Germany*; who sent his Priest *Deneardus* with the true Copy of that forg'd Pamphlet, and of a Prophane and Irreligious Form of Prayer, (wherein the Angels, *Inias*, *Tubuas*, *Sabaos* and *Simiel*, be very familiarly invok'd) to Pope *Zachary*; who with seven Episcopal and seventeen Presbyterian Cardinals, subscrib'd the Condemnation of both those Church-Cheats of forg'd Pamphlets. A pretty Collection of that *Boniface's* Epistles was publish'd by the learned Jesuit *Serarius*, at *Mentz*, (whereof our Countryman was the first Archbishop) in 4to. 1605. See in *Labh. Concil.* tom. 6. Col. 560. *Concil. Roman.* 2. Act. 2.

In the same 8th Century, a certain Hermit near *Glassenbury*, vents an unaccountable Pamphlet, call'd *Sanctum Graal*, or *Gruel*, or *Sancgreal*, or *Sanguis Realis*, treating of *Joseph the Arimathea's* Arrival and Miracles at *Glassenbury*; and of our Saviour's Meat and Blood at his last Supper: 'Twas translated also into a *French Romance* by an old French

Poet, call'd *Perceval*, under this Legendary Title, *La Conqueste du Saingreal*, according to Mr. Borel's Glossary, or *Tresor des Recherches & Antiquitez Gaulloises & Francoises*, in 4to. Paris, 1655. Sans la parole Graal, &c. See in our Learned Prelate of Carlisle's *Engl. Hist. Libr.* pag. 91. last Edit.

Much of the same Date and Veracity was another Legendary Pamphlet, republish'd by one of the Knights of St. Lazar, in Latin, under this Title, *De Sancto & Justo Lazaro, qui 14 diebus sepultus fuit apud inferos & quemadmodum excitavit illum Christus, explicant libri quatuor, quos videntes Apostoli, tres eorum absconderunt, unusq; inventus est, estque primus in Urbe Roma. Vid. Supplemen. Biblioth. Gesn.*

In the 11th Century another French anonymous Bishop forg'd a Pamphlet from Heaven, whereby he pretended to force all People to Swear to fast upon Bread and Water every Friday, and to abstain from Flesh and Liquors on Saturdays, and that they should trouble themselves with nothing else of Religion; a great many other French Bishops concurr'd in the Tyranny as well as the Cheat; but Gerard Bishop of Cambray, publish'd a Pamphlet in answer to that forg'd one from Heaven, wherein he divides all Mankind into three aboriginal Orders of Anthroparchy, in *Orantibus, Pugnatoribus & Agricultoribus*, &c. The Contents are more at length to be seen in *Siebert. Gemblac. Chron. ad An. 1032. pag. 595. Edit. Francof. 1583. per F. Pistorium. Nidanum.*

Not many Years after, the Inclusive Anchorit Peter, from the Confines of Spain, put the whole World in an uproar, by the virtue of a Pamphlet fall'n from Heaven (*quandam circumferens Charta lam quam afferebat de Celo, lapsam*) whereby all Christendom was commanded to Arms, and to March

to *Jerusalem*, and enjoy their Victories: No-sooner said, but the Impostor Hermit, with his Imposture-Pamphlet, was obey'd, as the concluding Blast of the last Trumpet, that was to summon the Complex of Mankind to the Final Judgment, and Ultimate Obsequies of the inflam'd World: The Graves indeed were not quicken'd up to Life, but the Living seem'd to be sorry for their Survivorship, and to place all their Security and Attainment in an emulous fulness of speed to the Place appointed by the Pamphleteer: Had the Eastern People been as willing to change as the *Europeans* seem'd forward and pressing to transplant themselves with their *All* to the East, *Europe* would not have been longer without a new Tenant and Colony than the strictest preciseness of time for the Journey would of necessity have taken up. See *Dodecimum*, who might have remember'd the time himself, in *Appen. ad Mariam. Scot. Chron. ad An. 1096. pag. 462. edit. Fr. 1583. Mirabilis enim* (says that good old Abbot) *spiritus illius temporis homines impulsit, &c.*

Some say that a Detachment of the same *Croisade*, or Holy-War, call'd *Flagellantes* or *Whipping-Toms*, boasted also that they had a Pamphlet sent them from Heaven by an Angel; (*litteras jactabant per Angelum e caelis allatas*) by which Pamphlet-Forgery they gain'd one great Point, which was to be believ'd more than the Priests by the common People; as it is express'd in *Paralippomen. Rer. Memorab. ad Abbat. Ursperg. Chron. An. 1349. p. 274. Et vulgus eo adduxerunt ut flagellatoribus plus crederent quam Sacerdotibus, &c.*

The nearest Pattern for those pretended Heaven-descending Pamphlets, were the imposing Revelations of *St. Roswida* a Nun of *Ganderheim-Monastery*, printed by *Gerade Gertz* at *Munich*, *An. 1501.*

1501. and together with the old Saxonian Historiographer, *Witikindus* a Monk of *Corbey-Abbey* in *Westphalia*, (which was formerly call'd, *Saxonia Superior*) where that Sybilline piece is term'd, *Panegericum Roswitha Monialis Ganderheimensis De rebus Ottonis Magni, versu Hexametro conscriptum*. In the 10th Century, Edit. *Francof.* in fol. An. 1621.

About two ages after, there appear'd other Heaven-pretending Pamphlets, under the Name of *Revelationes Sta. Hildegardis Abbatissa Montis Sti. Ruperti. prope Bingen ad Rhenum*, Ed. Paris 1513. Colon. 1566 and 1628. and under the name of, *Revelationes Sta. Elizabetha Abbatisa de Schonau in Dioces. Trevirens prope Monaster. Sti Florini*. Edit. Colon. 1628. Not very much later were the like Visionary Pamphlets or Revelation-Libels of *Gertrude* and *Machtilda* or *Mathilda*, a brace of Nuns of the Monastery or Convent of *Helfenden*, printed at *Paris*, 1513. Colon. 1536. and *Venet.* 1522 and 1558. &c.

But a far better Pretence of being plac'd to Heaven's Account had that Pamphlet, which in the Year 1337. and 34 *Edw. 1.* in the beginning of *Hillary Term*, (when the King had a Parliament at *Carlisle*, upon the occasion of the coming of *Wm. Testa*, call'd *Mala Testa*, to impose the Exactions of first-Fruits, and Vacancies of Benefices) which, I say, upon those *Romish* Pretensions and *Popish* Propositions, seem'd to fall down, as it were sent from Heaven among them, in a full Parliament, a certain Pamphlet, under the Title of an Epistle from *Cassiodorus*, against the continual Encroachments and Impositions of the Church of *Rome*, recorded in an Ancient Chronicle of *St. Albans*; whence 'twas printed by *J. Fox*, in Vol. 1. pag. 400 and 401. &c.

Tho' most were for fathering their designing-Pamphlets

Pamphlets upon Heaven, yet there were not wanting some of the masterless Crowd of Libellers in all Ages, who were so honest as to ascribe them to their more Native Place, *viz.* The Shades below, and to the more natural Father of such forged Pamphlets, *viz.* to *Lucifer*, who oftentimes had the better Claim and Share either in those from whom, or in those to whom, such Libels were Address'd; yet in reality, the like Pamphlets from or to *Lucifer*, carry'd with them less danger of Imposing, and a better design of Reforming, or setting People good or bad upon their Guard and Watch; for People are more prone and apt to think, that the Community and Commerce between Mortals and the Shades below is much more likely and proportionable to their reciprocal Merits than any intercourse with Heaven, which is, unwillingly, distanc'd continually more and more by the conscious Guilt of Mortals; so that any mutual Communication therewith must bring along with it more than Mortal Proof, or any Co-natural Commission, but rather must dazzle Mortality with Immortal Rays, and self-condemn it with irresistible Characters of Preternatural, or rather Supernatural self-evident Conviction.

Such Infernal Pamphlets were *Lucian's* τῶν νεκρῶν Dialogues of old; and the Ingenious Mr. *Brown's* Parallels, of the same Necrodialogistical kind; and both of no inconsiderable moral and use in their respective Generations: And *Lucifer's* Latin Pamphlet, *Ad malos principes Ecclesiasticos Dat. Anno a Palatii nostri fræctione Consortiumq; nostrorum Substractione*, 1351. Edit. Paris, &c. And another Anti-Clergy-Pamphlet, sent by the same Jesuitical Gentleman, Mr. *Lucifer*, to his old Correspondents or rather Rivals, *Pralatos-----dat. An. 1370. & edit. per*

per *Huldericum Nuttium*; &c. And another Epistolary Pamphlet of *Lucifer*, in the Nature of an Eucharistical Epistle, or Letter of Thanks, &c. to the Devouter sort of the Popish Clergy, &c. *vid. Vincent. Bellicicenis. in specul. Histor. lib. 24. cap. 89. Jacob. Carthusian. Epistol. ad Episcop. Warmac. ex Prophetia Hildegardis; & Myric. in Catalog. Test. Ver. fol. 346. &c.*

We must not forget one Original in English, of the same Epistolary kind of those Luciferian Pamphlets, of a later Date, inscrib'd in *J. Fox's Act. & Mon. Vol. 1. pag. 572. Lucifer's Letter to the Persecuting Clergy, &c.* About the latter end of the same 14th Century there was a Pamphlet dispers'd, writ by one *Walter Brute*, Student and Graduate at *Oxford*, against the Errors and Abuses of the Church of *Rome*; wherein he seems to maintain an Occasional Priesthood belonging to all Men and Women, in cases of Necessity; as may be seen in *J. Fox, ibid. pag. 566.* And in the former part of that Age was publish'd that noted Pamphlet of Prophecies, stild, *Vade Mecum in Tribulationem*, writ by one *Johannes Rochtaylor*, or *Hayabalus*, or *De Rupe-seissa*, a Fryar-Minorite; who prophesied in that and other Sermon-Pamphlets of his, that the Church of *Rome* was the Whore of *Babylon*, and the Pope to be the Minister of, or Antichrist himself, and his Cardinals to be False Prophets; that God will purge his Clergy, and will have Priests Poor, Godly, and such as will faithfully feed the Lord's Flock: He prophecy'd also, at the same time, that the *French King* and his Army should have an Overthrow; which came to pass while he was in the Pope's Prison at *Avignon*; where he, and another Priest, for flinging away the Pope's Bull, were, in all likelihood, Burnt or Murther'd:

Nec

Nec amici, nec inimici, defunt Johanni de Rupe-sciffa, (says Mr. Brown, his Editor in *Prefat. ad Lector. tom. 2. Fascicul. Rer. Expetend. & Fugient. sive Append. ad fascicul. predict. edit. Lond. 1690. pag. 493.*) *Trithemio credimus, vir erat nugax & vanus; si Erois-sardo, nobili Historico Gallico, aquali suo, vir erat pius & doctus in rerum eventu prasagiendo, spiritu Prophe-tico inductus, aliqua utriq, ratio — in quibus aliqua quidem probe & bene dicta reperies; aliqua vero gar-tule et inepte, &c.* He is produc'd as a Witness and Party in the perpetual Church-Succession of the true-believing Members in all Ages that protested against the growing Errors and Abuses of the Church of Rome, by *Flaccus Illyricus*, a learned Lutheran Protestant, in *Catalog. Test. Verit. and by J. Fox, Vol. 1. pag. 444, 445, &c.*

Towards the Commencement of the next 15th Century, several Pro and Con-Pamphlets were dis-pers'd, concerning one *R. Wiche*, Priest, who being degraded, and afterwards burnt on *Tower-Hill* for *Heresie*, or Sticking fast to the Primitive Christi-anity, against the Apostasie of the Roman-Catholick-Church, was mov'd to Prophecy that the Postern of the *Tower* should sink or fall down; which hap-pening exactly as was predicted, got him the esteem of Sanctity and Pilgrims to the place of his Executi-on; the concourse of People thither, was so great and likely to continue, that the *Popish* Clergy prevail'd with good *Henry* the 6th, to forbid that Pilgrimage to the Protestant Saint and Martyr's Topographi-cal Memoranda, by special Writs directed to all the Sheriffs in *England*, to put a stop to those Pil-grimages, with the whole *Posse* of every respective County, in case of necessity or any resistance by the said Pilgrims: The Writs were dated 15 July 1539. Reg. 17. One of the Sheriffs of *London* about that

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time

time, was *Robert Fabian*, who relates the whole proceedings and the Pamphlets and Discourses publish'd thereupon, in his *Chronicle*, printed at *London* in 1559.

In opposition to the progress of *Wickliff's Protestant Reformation* both at home and abroad, there were much about the same time publish'd Devotional Pamphlets in the highest strain of *Popish Superstition* and *Romish Prophanation*; such as, *Rosacea Christifera Augustissima Maria Corona*, edit. per *Judocum Bisselasum Nobil. Aquinat. An. 1480*. Some think the true Author was *Alannus de Rupe*, a Black Fryar, who was one of the chief Inventors of the Rosary or the Lady's Psalter, with the Confraternity built thereupon, call'd *Fraternitas Coronariorum vel Rosarii* &c. The Abstract of which Pamphlet was publish'd under these Titles in *English*, *Our Ladies Rosary*, with a Method to Meditate on it, *Ann. 1598*. *The Society of the Rosary*, &c. Worse, if possible, was this prophane Pamphlet, *Biblia Mariana*, in quibus Omnia fere, quæ in sacris Scripturis continentur, *Virgini Maria adaptantur*, edit. *Colon. 1625. ex MS. Susatensi*. And another Hyperbolical Pamphlet, *De Laudibus Beata Maria*; edit. *Duac. 1625. in 4to*. Both these last were attributed to *Albert the Great*, and are to be found in the 21st Volume of his Works, with *Paradisus Anima sive De virtutibus libellus*; whereas the real Author was one *Richard Laurence*, a Penitentiary of *Roen*; if the Jesuit *Theophilus Raynaudus*, in his *Dyptycha Mariana*, guesses right; or *Hypolytus Maraccius*, in his *Bibliotheca Mariana*, don't tell untruths as usual.

But to shew that a poor Carpenters Son was as capable to write Theological Tracts as the best Divines of those times, there was publish'd a Moral Pamphlet, call'd, *Destructorium Viciozum*, printed at *Noremburg*,

Noremburg, in 1496. And near an Age before, was publish'd, *The Prayer and Complaint of a Plowman*: which Religious Pamphlet has been long since re-publish'd by our Protestant Martyr William Tyndal, and J. Fox, *ut sup.* pag. 453. And in our days one Cooper a Farmer near Nottingham, could appear in a Pamphlet of Politicks, to no better effect, tho' with more Grace and Modesty than a Syncrofical half-sheet, stild, *The Proposal*, to no less a Person than Her late Majesty; and for no less an end than to new-model the Ministerial part of the Government; the primitive Title is much plainer, thus, *The Supposal: Or, A New Scheme of Government*; at first the price of it was a Penny, now 'tis given away gratis; there being no name to it 'twas thought at first that it might have been taken from some Arabick Manuscript bequeath'd to Bedlam-College Library, by Oliver's Porter, or some Primitive Father of that University, after he was turn'd out of his own; but it has been own'd since, by the same modest Author that made several Pamphlet-Supposals, or Libelling New Schemes for altering the National Common-Prayer, and for supplying the Defects of the Scripture-Text with new Apostolical Constitutions, and for supposing every one he pleases to be of his opinion, tho' they had not Honesty enough to own it; and for supposing all those he could not answer to be Modern Controvertists, that know nothing of the matter, and not worth talking or conferring withal; and for supposing that by three or four Months reading of some Ancient Latin Writers, he was sufficiently intitul'd to challenge the whole Convocation to dispute with him, and to publish his self-condemnation canonically pass'd upon him by that venerable Body, or his self-confutation, with the convin-

cing Letters of some charitable Divines, who render his *Arian* Obstinacy without any fence or excuse; tho' by Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own *Effrontaries* to sell the better; for his last self-condemning Pamphlet could never be suppos'd to go off to any advantage, were it not to see how he was condemn'd out of his own Mouth, and out of the Reverend Mr. *Broughton's* Letter; whereby the World is confirm'd in the Opinion it always had of his *Arian* Impenetrability, viz. 'That he would no more receive any Conviction from the most evident Demonstration imaginable, than a Stone could receive Sensation from the Hammer that beat it into pieces; so that all that can be said or writ of, or to, or upon such a Forehead of impenetrable Metal, is, *Left Pamphlets may not make thee from Oblivion pass, Erect thy self thou Monumental Brass, &c.*

The *Arian* Pamphlets are not half so diverting as the *Papish* Libels; tho' as to their Idolatry, the difference may be split, as it is in the present *Primate* of all *England's* Book of Idolatry, &c. The *Papish* Pamphleteers are divided, for all their Center of Unity, into three Classes; whereof the first is that of the Jesuits and Secular Priests Libelling one another; as is to be seen in the Provincial Letters, so call'd by the *Lisbonian* and *Dowagean* Jansenists, partly from their first Father Jansenist, Mr. *Paschal's* Letters against the Jesuits, suppos'd to be penn'd by a Provincial, or to a Person living in one of the Country-Provinces; and partly, because they are written to the Provincial, or Superior of the Jesuits. The second Class of *Romish* Pamphlets is that of a Party of *Romanists* combating against their old Confederates and Allies the *Jacobites*; The occasion of the Fray was thus, as I am credibly inform'd

Before

Before Mr. *L--lay* was to go over to convert the Pretender, 'twas thought fit by the *Jacobite-Junta* that he should publish to the World, as well as to the *Romish* Confederateship, the chief Grounds and Articles of his Nunciature in *Lorrain*; and intitol'd his Farewel Dialogue, *The Case stated*; the interlocutors be, the Lord to whom he was going, and a Gentleman, i. e. himself, who was to do the Faintor Act of Chivalry upon the Chevalier; whereupon all the *Popish* Emissaries were touch'd, and took the Piece for a downright Breach of the general Articles, of the Grand Alliance between them and the *Jacobites*, especially the Lord in the Farce; since the Gentleman told him, ' That he would give him, a List of unanswerable *Protestant* Books; and accordingly nam'd a considerable Number of our best *Protestant* Writers, who unanswerably confute the *Jacobite*-Schism as well as the *Romish*-Superstition; but amongst others, the Gentleman, seems to put a particular Stress upon Dr. *Barrow's Treatise of Supremacy*, which indeed being joyn'd, as I have seen them Bound together, with the learned Mr. *Taylor's History of Schism*, can't be deny'd but 'tis such a compleat and unanswerable Original in its kind; that both the Lord and the Gentleman, i. e. both the *Romish* and *Jacobite*-Schisms and Sphalms are irretrievably laid open and flat to the Ground thereby: However the *Romish* Missioners took it as a Challenge, and finding that a great many of their *Romanists* here, were in danger of being converted before the Lord Chevalier himself, by a diligent and pressing Lecture of the said Dialogue or Case stated, concluded 'twas high time it should be answer'd by some *Roman Catholic*; accordingly one *Sutton*, an *English* Fryar of *Doway*, writ a Pamphlet, which he call'd, *The Case Re-stated*; which was presently

sently reply'd to, by an Anonymous Gentleman of
 the *Lesbian* Party, in a Pamphlet, styl'd, *The Case*
truly stated; which has been again rebutter'd to,
 by another *Romish* Missioner, in three Pamphlets
 or Parts; whereof the General Title is, *The True*
Church of Christ, shew'd by concurrent Testimonies of
Scripture and Primitive Tradition. But the Third
 part is not wholly finish'd the Printing: I have
 had the opportunity lately to cast an Eye upon
 an Answer to most of those three Pamphlets, done
 by a *Protestant* Divine, who tells us that the Au-
 thor of those three last *Romish* Pamphlets is one
 Mr. *Howarden*, now Living in his own Country
Lancashire; he had been Master of Divinity in
Doway-College, but that since one Dr. *Paston*, the
 President of the said College being Dead, the said
 Mr. *Howarden*, alias *Bertweezel*, or *Bertwisle*, is going
 to *Rome*, to make his Court and Interest to be
 made either President of *Doway-College*, or Bishop
in partibus, in the room of Bishop *Smith* deceas'd;
 but that Dr. *Witham*, Nephew to Bishop *Witham*,
 puts up for the afore said Presidentship; he is at
 present chief of a little House in the Suburbs of St.
James's at *Paris*, for three or four Secular Priests to
 study at *Sorbon*; his Uncle the Bp. *Witham*, resides at
 present, it seems, at St. *Thomas's* near *Woolverhampton*
 in *Staffordshire*, and goes by the Name of *Fowler*; and
 Bishop *Gifford* resides chiefly in and about *London*.
 The same *Protestant* Answer makes it appear that
 Mr. *Howarden's* Answer to what Mr. *L---ley* and
 his Vindicator say, that the Church of *France* by
 curtailing the Pope's Supremacy, has wholly taken
 it away, has nothing in it but the *Jansenistical*
Doctrine of Cursing the Pope when he does not
 please them; and the Opinion of Mr. *Howarden*
 and his Party is, that this present Pope is altoget-
 ther

ther for the Jesuits, and therefore not to be minded but when he is of their side against the Jesuits; for otherwise the Pope is to be brought back by the Church to his first Institution, that is, to bind him fast to his fallible Chair, and be contented with a Feather in his Cap, of being *Jure Divine*, the nominal Centre of Unity; which, in effect, is setting up a constant Appeal to a General Council, and consequently Mr. *Howarden* has fairly incurred the Premunire of *Excommunicationis Majoris* renewed Yearly against all such Apellants and their Abbettors; which is not the Shortest Way for Mr. *Howarden* to obtain the indelible Character of a Bishop, or the Pensionary one of a President from the Pope: So that the *Protestant Answerer* uses the same *Argumentum ad hominem* against Mr. *Howarden* as he does against his Friend Mr. *L---ley*, who in some of his former Writings had unluckily laid some Complaints against the Crown-Supremacy of the Church of *England*; from whence Mr. *Howarden* thinks himself sufficiently Authorized to bring Mr. *L---ley* to confess again, That there is one thing a Parliament can't do, *viz.* To make an Oath a Clergyman won't take: But Mr. *Howarden* has confidence enough to express it, with the Author of the Pamphlet of *Jacobitism-Perjury* and *Papery* of High-Church Priests, in 1710. in these choaking Terms: 'Is not this to confess the Church of *England* has been guilty of continual Perjury (from *Hen.* the 8th to the late Revolution) above a hundred and fifty Years together? (*Howarden* pag. 6. part 3.)

But this can affect no *English* Clergyman but *Jacobites*, who repent themselves, too late, of their Ordination-Oath, 'To minister the Doctrine, Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ as the Lord hath

hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath receiv'd the same: (Bishop of Norwich's Speech at the Doctor's Tryal, p. 28.) whence the Crown-Supremacy in the Church of England stands upon the impregnable Ground of our Law and Gospel; for according to the Lord Coke, in his fifth Book of Reports (who was as great a Divine as Lawyer, as 'tis thought there be now two Lords Chief Justices as learned and solid Divines as any in England) *Comt' Roy derive son Eccles. ley de aut, une' ceux estreant icy resb' p' aprmt' estre appell'*, The King's Ecclesiastical Law of England, *Come Jm' civile Romanum comt' diverse de ceux leies fuer' derive de Athens*; since 'tis plain in common Christianity, which when appropriated and receiv'd, every one may call it his own, saying, *My Religion*, &c. To this inconcussible Maxim in our Legal Israel, the Sophistical Jesuit Parsons, in his Reply, pag. 113. could say nothing at all, but only, 'That every one that receives a Law and calls it his own, must needs be the Author of it; or, That there can't be many Authors of one Law, and such ridiculous stuff; wherein he plainly shews himself to be baffled, by sneaking away from this Argument, which he calls a Wyly Slight, and refers to another time, &c.

And to an Objection of a better kind the Lord Coke gives this fundamental and satisfactory Conclusion, *Comt' proceeding en l'Eccles. Court soit en le nommes devesques, une' est Court & Ley de Roy, come Leet est en' en nome de Sux' une' est Court de Roy*, &c. But as for Perjury let him and his Romish Clergy look at home; but says he, pag. 12. 'The Catholick Bishops swearing Fidelity to the Pope, and the Pope's Mandates thereupon, being things introduc'd by Custom, if liable to just Exceptions may be reform'd:

'form'd; this is downright good Janfenism, that is, to Swear for or against those Propositions, as occasion serves; for when the Professor of Divinity goes to *Rome*, he must Swear he did not mean this in a Janfehistical Sense, to reform the Pope's Bulls and Mandates, or even suppose them to be liable to just Exceptions: But these Perjuries, it seems, are things of custom, and absolutely necessary to encounter the Jesuits withal, at their own Weapons of Equivocations and Perjuries; thro' which Janfehistical Perjuries Bishop *Witham* was oblig'd to run the Gauntlet, ere he could have at *Rome* his Mock-Episcopacy, *in partibus*; and Mr. *Howarden's* Crony, poor Dr. *Hall*, was forc'd to undergo the Strappado of Submission and Abjuration of his inbred Tenets, of not only the Janfehistical five Propositions, but also of equivocating Janfenism, concerning the acknowledgment of the Pope's Supremacy, *pro re natâ*.

But suppose Mr. *L—ley*, or St. —, or any other *Jacobite* Minister or Ministers, or altogether, or even some of the Church-Benefic'd Gentlemen, did, or do think themselves or others Perjur'd, or otherwise, for taking the Oaths of Supremacy, what's that to the Church of *England* Doctrine or Discipline, if some few of her Members fail in their Performance? Neither the Schism nor the Spålm is near so great as among the Members of the Church of *Rome*, for all their Pretences to the Center of Unity.

Mr. *Howarden* turns the *Jacobite* notion of Schism and the continuing in it (wherewith they have been charging the Church of *England* and the *Dissenters*, ever since the late Revolution) upon themselves, dexterously enough, not without the *French Air* of *jade* and *forte*; and pleases himself more than ordinary

dinary with the Imposture of the Nags-head Ordination, and a Queen's being the Head of the Church (Topicks that have been answer'd unreplicably innumerable times) in imitation of *Parson's* Sophistry, in his pretended Answer to the Lord *Coke's* Reports; where he Childishly repeats, with a great deal of nauseous Froth, 'That the Queen (p. 49.) 'might have given Commission to the Ladies of 'her Court to visit the Clergy and the Laity, or 'have made a Vicarefs-General; and that Women 'might have become the Clergy, and their Husbands the Laity; and that according to *Luther's* 'Doctrine, both Men and Women being capable (*Luth. de abrogand Miss. & De Captivitat. Babylon.*) 'of Spiritual Jurisdiction and Priesthood, the Queen 'might make the Bishops Wives High-Commissioners; and such-like foolish Ribaldry, which Mr. *Howarden*, as much as he hates the Jesuits, is fond of espousing.

But what Mr. *Howarden* seems to boast most of, is in his numbers of Learned Men, in comparison of the few Scholars among the *Protestants*; 'tis in the first part of his slight Skirmishes, as I take it, he makes those *Thracian* Boastings of his *Catholick* Learning, and has no better Authority for his Calculations than the *Atlas Geographus*, 'who, he says, 'was a *Protestant* Author; what then? he is no *Protestant* Pope, nor the Center of our Unity; if he were we would acquiesce to his Conjectures, and shew him more sincerity of Respect than the *Doway-College Jansenists* and all the Frenchify'd Secular Priests do perform to their Pope's Infallibility, whom they Swear to, backwards and forwards as their Quarrels or Politicks of complimentary Unity requires; if we believe the Jesuits so much as Mr. *Howarden* seems to believe that *Protestant Atlas* (which

(which was collected by a Club of all sorts) for to serve a Turn: I am sure the *Jesuits* have more credit in the *Roman Catholick Church* than ten thousand *Protestant Geographers* can pretend to, among *Protestants*; and those *Jesuits* assure us, that most of the *Secular and Parish Priests* in all the *Romish Church* are so ignorant that they don't understand their *Breviaries* and *Mass-Books*, not only not in *Latin*, but also not the Meaning of them, when translated and expounded in their respective *Vernacular Tongues*; as *King Alfred* complain'd of old, of his *Parochial Priests*, in the *Sacerdotal Ignorance* of the *Saxon times*, (see *Mr. Wharton, in Antiquar. ad Usher. De Sacri Versat. pag. 375, 376.*) 'tis certain, were it not for the *Regulars and Jesuits*, the *Parish Priests* with their *Parishioners* (not half so numerous as *Mr. Howard* brags of) would be little better than *Pagans* to all intents and purposes: In short, he seems to prevaricate with his own *Jansenistical Barty*, and to have a mind to play the *Cards* into the *Jesuits Hands*; especially when he boasts of the Number of the *Parish Schools Abroad*.

Protestants are not so unacquainted with *Papish Affairs* but that they know full well that there be scarce any *Schools* of any number or moment, but those of the *Learned as well as Wicked Society* of *Jesuits*; nay, one may truly say there be scarce any *Publick or Free-Schools*, at all in *Papish Countries*, but what are taught by those all-devouring *Jesuits*. As for Example, At *Doway*, an University forsooth, three parts of four of the *Ecclesiasticks* there, are educated in the *one Jesuits-College* there; where a great many *Parish-Priests*, especially out of the Country, are necessitated to go for a small smattering of *Latin* and *Legick*, with a little

little Notion of *Cases*, for to enable them to hear Confessions, which the Secular Priests are seldom troubled with, unless it be for Fashion sake, after they have confess'd their swappers to the Jesuits or some of the Regulars: It's true, there be some Seculars that go to the *Austin* Fryars School for Philosophy at *Doway*, but that is very unusual; for the Religious Orders seldom or never Teach any but their own *in facto*, or *fieri*, and that only in higher Studies; since most of the Regulars as well as Seculars, learn Humanity, and the lower Studies in the several Colleges of the Jesuits; so that one may very truly conclude that there be scarce any other Universities or Schools, or Learning, in all *Roman Catholick* Countries, but what may be comprehended, first or last, as in their chief Source, in the Colleges of the Jesuits; and to take Mr. *Howarden* at his *plus fort*, not as he did the *Protestants*, very unfairly and cowardly, at their *plus foible*, as *Lapland*, *Gothland* and *Higland*; let us consider the very Capital of *Romish* Universities, Schools and Learning; *viz.* the famous *Paris* and *Sorbon*; there be there but the Colleges of *Plessy* and *Navarre*, which are regented by the Secular Clergy of any tolerable Note for Humanity and Philosophy; but the one College of *Clermont* belonging to the Jesuits, has three times the Number and Quality of the other two.

At the College of *Navarre*, (where the famous *Dupin* liv'd undisturb'd from any great number of Pupils or Scholars, and so had time to write what he pleas'd) there is indeed a small Number of Scholars that arrive to a little matter of Humanity, Philosophy and Divinity; but at the very Entrance of the College one may plainly perceive from the faintness of the *Eccho* of an old Superannuated Master or

two, that those old Cloisters and Corners are better fill'd with dust, Rats and Ivybush-Gentlemen, than with any considerable company of Masters or Scholars; the Furniture and Structure seem'd very well accommodated for those more Numerous and Constant Inhabitants; and not only the Structure, but also the Flavour of the place seem'd very much to resemble a Church-Vault and Scent; the Colleges of *Marsin, Lisseux*, and *St. Barbara* are in the same predicament, or rather worse; for scarce any Body pretends to inhabit there; only about Midday, an Abbe or two, now and then, enter those Breaches, at the head of some few hir'd Scholars (most *Irish*) in order to future Preferment, and dare lodge themselves for a little time upon the Breach, but are soon oblig'd to retire, upon the very natural motives of self-preservation; unless perchance some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops, sometimes may stay behind, for want of a better Bed, as well as, of their daily Bread: *Montecute* or *Mounregue-College*, is the same as it was in *Erasmus's* time, i. e. *pediculis scatet*; as also *Lombard-College* swarms with some *Irish* Refugees, and the fore-said Gentlemens Companions: And as to the *Sorbon*, the House or College, is a fair Stack of Building, not very large, and the Sall or Hall for their Acts and Degrees, proportionably comely, and the School (only for Divinity) over against it, being a new Structure, with a spacious or open place before it, but very indifferently frequented, seldom above twenty Students, commonly under, who write a sort of Dictates, compos'd according to the Directions of the Lay-Powers of Court and Parliament; the Regulars learn at home in their own Convents; as also the Abbess and Secular Priests under their own Tutors, mostly in their own Quarters:

Quarters: Other *Romish* Universities and Schools in their respective Towns and Cities, are in a far lower Degree, as the *Jesuits* Colleges and Schools rise there up to a higher; so that upon the whole, 'tis evident, the main of their Catholick Learning, is deriv'd from, and resides, in the crafty Schemes of Jesuitical Scholarship and Studies; there being scarce any other private or publick Schools besides; in any of the *Popish* Countrys. Now 'tis plain *Protestants* in all their Towns, Villages, Cities and Countries, have more Universities, Academies, Private, Publick and Free-Schools, in proportion to the number of Places and Inhabitants, than in all *Popish* Countrys what and wheresoever, since almost the only Schools for lower Studies, be those of the *Jesuits*, and chiefly for the higher Studies. Besides, there be avowedly more among *Protestants* that do read the Holy Scripture than among the *Papists*, how numerous soever; and consequently the generality of *Protestants* may fairly and Christianly be suppos'd to be more learned than the *Papists*, of what degree soever; since the Historical and Obvious Moral Parts of Scripture, may render People more knowing in the most Solid measures of Learning, at least in true Religion, than any other additional Learning whatsoever; especially, since 'tis notoriously known, that not one Ecclesiastick in a Hundred, whether Secular or Regular, ever read the Scripture half as much, or near as often as the Poorest Man or Woman that can read among the *Protestants*.

As to what Mr. *Howarden* confidently asserts, that *Germany* where the Reformation first begun, was the most Ignorant part of *Europe*, if not the most corrupted, &c. (p. 121. *Slight Skirm.*) This is downright Columny and an Effrontery, only becoming an Ignorant and Corrupted *Popish* Emisarry; in the
first

first place, 'tis repugnant to sense and reason, to imagine that any but Persons either of the greatest Parts or of the greatest Grace, or both, could compass so great a work, as to reform whole Kingdoms in so short a time. 2dly, The best Scholars in the whole *Papish* Communion, that first oppos'd the Reformation, were *Germans*, viz. *John Eckius*, *John Cochlaus* and *John Faber*, Bishop of *Vienna*. 3dly, The three first, who set the Reformation first on foot, were not only more learned than their first three opposers, but the most universal Scholars of all the *Romish* Church, viz. *Luther*, *Melancthon* and *Illyricus*; but supposing only they were learned Men, 'tis enough to expose *Howarden's* corrupted Ignorance; who produces nothing in those Libels, but what has been answer'd a Thousand times over and over by learned *Protestants*; and indeed but what may be overthrown by the meanest *Protestant* Man or Woman, that can but read the Bible, with this one unanswerable Argumentative Dilemma; either *St. Peter*, for example, did know himself to be *Pope* of *Rome*, and the rest of those that were to succeed him, were in the same capacity to be obey'd and receiv'd as such by all Christians, or he did not; if he did, 'tis incredible he should so fail in his Duty, as not to write one Chapter or Verse about such an important Affair, in neither of his Epistles, which were for the universal Instruction of all Christians in general, since he puts all in mind of lesser Duties, if that had been any of them; if he did not know that to be a Christian Duty or an Article of Faith, well: may all Christians acquiesce in *Peter's* bare Scripture-knowledge of Christian Faith and Duties; the same may be apply'd to all the rest of the Inspir'd Writers, and even to the Fathers of the first four Centuries, against all the other Superstitions and Corruptions

ruptions of the *Romish* Church; for 'tis inconceivable, for example, that *Cyprian*, *Austin* or *Jerome* should not have writ one little Treatise or Epistle, about the *Pope's* Supremacy, Transubstantiation, Prayers to the *Virgin Mary* and other Saints, Purgatory, Mass, Praying for the Dead, &c. Had he or they or any of those Centuries known or heard the least hint of any such trumpery, &c. till this be answer'd sincerely, without a fear'd Conscience, 'tis plain that *Romish* Priests are Apostates from Christianity and *Popish* Missioners are Impostures upon the publick; and 'tis in vain to quibble with Scraps out of *Cyprian*, *Jerome* and *Austin*, and then to Buffoon with his Adversary (as that *Doway-Divinity-Professor* does, pag. 16. part 3. saying) and here be three Doctors to one, and three Saints to none, &c. and p. 124. part 1. he plays the Fool with Mr. St--- saying, he calls himself a Son of a W-----re, because he said truly, that Rome was the Great Whore of Babylon, &c.

If Mr. *Howarden* intends to tune *Romish* Polemicks to his *Lancashire* Horn-pipe, after that severe rate, he may assure himself he can never be answer'd, whatever he may think of his unanswerable Adversaries; unless it be perchance by a well-strung Piper of equal Abilities, or by some curtail'd *Arian*, who possibly may prove his Match. But if he has any serious Intervals, I'd have him coolly consider, whether this subsequent Reduction of Christian Religion in general to a common Rule of Proportion, may be any ways subservient to his triumphant Thoughts of the Grandeur of his *Romish* Church: The Calculation is taken out of a Geographer of much of the same Authority with his *Atlas Geographus*, Dividing the World into thirty parts, he finds that nineteen of 'em are possess'd by blind and gross Idolaters; six by *Jews*, *Turks* and *Sarazens*; two by those

those of the *Greek* and *Oriental Christian Churches*, and three by those of the *Church of Rome* and the *Protestant Communion* together: Thus Christianity in its largest Latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other grossly false Religions than five to twenty five.

This melancholly Consideration should methinks abate something of Mr. *Howarden's* conundrum-Mirth; but how merry soever he may continue in dividing those poor three Shares in Extent and Learning, between the *Romanists* and *Protestants*, I'll be bold to say, that since the Reformation, there have been more learn'd, more useful, more valuable and more lasting Monuments of Christianity in Writing and Print, publish'd by Authors of the *Protestant Communion*, than by any of the *Romish Church* from its growing Apostacy, ever since the 6th Century of Christianity down to these times: I'll name but a very few of the several Orders and Countries of *Protestants*, and begin with those of *Germany* and the Northern parts, viz. *J. Langius Erfurtensis* and *Joh. Michael Malmogiensis*, *Joh. Schefferi Suecia Litterata*, *Th. Alb. Bartolinus de Scriptis Danorum*, *Melchior Adamus*, *I. C. Becman*, *Cornaldus Loofseus*, *C. Gesner* and *Goldast*, *Buxtorf* and *Hottinger*, *Frider. and Ezech. Spanheim*, *Pufendorf* and *Leibnitz*, *Schomer* and *Leon. Hutter*, *Ittigus* and *Grabbe*, *Spegel* and *Benzelius*, *Calvor* and *Scrimseus*, *Torfaus* and *Fabricius*, *J. Ludolph* and *Chr. Juncker*, *Eardmann Uhsen*, Edit. *Lips. 1711*. *David Cwittinger*, Edit. in 4to. *Nuremb. 1711*. &c. The next shall be the *French Protestants*, viz. *Rob. and Hen. Stephani*, *Jos. Scaliger* and *Salmasius*, *J. Gerardus* and *Drelincourt*, *Is. Causabon* and *Jakel*, *J. Spon* and *Basnage*, *Le Blanc* and *Aubertin*, *Steph. Le Moine*, *Matth. and Dan. Larroque*, *Joh. Bourdieu*, *Cl. Grosf. De La Mothe*, *Baile* and *Le Clerc*,

Clerc, &c. The Dutch Protestant excelling Authors be, *Erasmus* and *Gruter*, *Drusius* and *Grotius*, *Erpenius* and *Golius*, *Daniel* and *Nicholas Heinsius*, *Salden* and *Almoeloven*, *Meursius* and *Merula*, *Ger.* and *Is. Vossius*, *Gravius* and *Gronovius*, *Ludolph Kuster*, &c. Of the *Britannick* Reformation I'll name only those whose unparallel'd Writings are most noted abroad, as being mostly in *Latin*, or translated otherwise, viz. *Sir Tho. Smith*, *Sir J. Cheek* and *Sir Roger Ascham*, *Archb. Parker* and *Bishop Godwin*, *Bishop Jewell* and *Bishop Andrews*, *Sir Henry Savil* and *Sir H. Spelman*, *Dr. Whitacre* and *Dr. Perkins*, *Lord Bacon* and *Lord Herbert*, *Bishop Davenant* and *Bishop Montague*, *Dr. Heylin* and *Dr. Ellis*, *Bishop Hall* and *Bishop Taylor*, *Bishop Patrick* and *Bishop Ken*, *Bishop Walton* and *Dr. Mills*, *Dr. James* and *Dr. Hyde*, *Bishop Pearson* and *Bishop Fell*, *Dr. Hammond* and *Dr. Barrow*, *Bishop Beveridge* and *Bishop Bull*, *Dr. Wallis* and *Dr. Barnes*, *Archbishop Usher* and *Bishop Forbes*, *Archbishop Spotswood* and *Bishop Burnet*, *Bishop Stillingfleet* and *Bishop Ward*, *Dr. Stair* and *R. Boyle*, *Archbishop Tillotson* and *Dr. Lucas*, *Sir James Ware* and *Sir George Mackenzy*, *Horneck* and *Dr. Scot*, *Mr. Strype* and *Dr. Inett*, *Cartwright* and *Baxter*, *Dr. Owen* and *Rutherford*, *Selden* and *Leigh*, *Bunyan* and *Scenet*, *Rob. Barclay* and *William Penn*, *Mr. Madox* and *Mr. Rymer*, *H. Dodwell*, *Rob. Nelson*, *Hicks* and *Collier*, &c.

I defy *Mr. Howarden* to produce of all his boasted numbers of *Popish* Authors, that can answer any one of those Sets of *Protestants*, in Reputation, Learning, Solidity or Sincerity, as to any Christian Qualification or Religious Talent. Now as to the most Learned of all the *Popish* Party, first tis demonstrable that they either favour'd or were suspected by the *Romish* Faction to be inclinable to some of the *Protestant* Tenets; and Secondly, that they mutually destroy all

all one anothers Pretensions to any kind of Christian Learning: Thus *Aquinas*, *Scotus*, *Suarez*, *Vasquez*, *Sylvius*, and all the rest of the Schoolmen, have all along disabl'd one another, and Stabb'd each others brightest parts, worrying one another to Death; Cardinal *Cajetan*, Dominick *Soto* and *Melch. Canus*, were so disabl'd and foil'd by disputing with the first Reformers in *Germany*, that they laid School-Divinity quite aside; and were look'd upon ever since, by the strict *Romanists*, to be little less than half Hereticks, or *Protestants*; and the *Popish* Bishop *Catharinus* tho' of the same *Dominican* Order, taxes *Cajetan* with *Arianism*, and accordingly *Sandius* drags him into the *Arian* List; and even *Canus* accuses *Cajetan* for being a Renegado to the Fathers, in his Lectures upon the Scriptures; yet *Canus* himself as well as *Soto*, read *Calvin's* Works so diligently that they imbib'd not only the *Latin* Elegancy of *Calvin's* Style, but also the *Protestantism* of *Calvin's* Opinion as to Grace and Repentance; and both are Prosecuted by *Bellarmin*, and most of all other Divines, both of the *Gallican* and *Roman* Church.

As to the *Popish* Saintly Bishops of the Secular Order, *Car. Borromeus* and *Fr. Sales*, the Jesuits and most of the Regulars don't believe one Word of their Sanctity no more than they read a Word in their Secular Bigottry-Works, or their Clergy-Visionary Writings, as those Regulars stile the Books of the foresaid Bishops, &c. their great Champions, *Bellarmin* and *Baronius* are quite shut out of doors in the *Gallican* Church, and truly in the *Roman*, Eryar *Pagi* has laid *Baronius* as flat as a Flounder, as *Launoy* did *Bellarmin* in the *Gallican* Church; but they must thank the *Protestants* (*Causabon*, *Whitacre*, &c.) who had done their Drudgery
 e 2 for

for them before, in disjointing those over-grown Cardinals asunder; the Gallican Church uses their Cardinal Perron, Spondanus, Genebrard, Duvall Maucier and Hallier the Sorbonists, not with much more Ceremony, for being of the High Roman Church; but as for those Sorbonists of the Gallican or Low Roman Church, Gerson, Fa. Almain, Clemangis, Spencers, Richerius, Launoy, Dupin, Baluze, Alexandre, Thiers, and such-like, their Writings are not only condemn'd by the High Church of Rome, but also most of them are condemn'd and burnt by the Gallican Church, for spurious and heretical Productions, as the *Jansenists* Books were serv'd before; for the Ingenious *Paschal's Provincial Letters* were burnt at Paris, by order of the Parliament, by the Hands of the common Hangman; and the Abbe De St. Cyran was put into the Bastil, with all his Manuscripts, and was like never to come out but to go to the Gallows, had not a more natural Death prevented it, either there or in some other Confinement, as I take it.

This Father *Jansenist* Cyran, was to attack the Pope's Supremacy, whilst *Jansenius* was a battering the *Jesuits* Pelagehism; and *Paschal* their corrupted Casuistry; and Mr. *Arnaud* was to wheedle with the Mob against going to Confession to the *Jesuits*, by means of a well-penn'd Pamphlet in French, about frequent Communion; but before *Arnaud* could thoroughly settle himself upon the Glacis, the crafty *Jesuits* found out the Plot by their Spies, and immediately sprung the Mine, and *Arnaud* into Banishment: Then *Arnaud* found by sad experience, that he was to wheedle also the *Jesuits* if ever he thought to return from Starving in Holland; accordingly, to please the *Jesuits*, he went about writing *La Perpetuite de la Foy*, against his own

Conscience

Conscience (yet *Howarden* has the Conscience to dare that mercenary hypocritical piece of *Jansenism* as good Memoirs) about Transubstantion; as also another Pamphlet, call'd, *Apology for the King of France's Persecuting the Protestants, &c.* If *Howarden* has a mind to make use of those flatter'd *Jansenistical* Forces, he is welcome, but then he must own that most of those *Jansenistical* Treatises, of *Port-Royal* and *De la Trappe*, don't contain strict Romanism, no more than the Lucubrations of the Oratorian Gentlemen, viz. *Le Cointe, Morin, Thomassin, Malebranche, B. Lamy, Le Long, Simon, De Carrieres, Fournier, &c.* who are all look'd upon by the Jesuits and most of the Regulars, to have the same Design of Reforming the *Romish* Church as the *Jansenists* ever had.

The next Set of Learned Authors in the *Romish* Politick Communion, be the *Benedictin* Monks, who for some Years last past, set themselves to rummage up old Manuscripts for Printing, which was done with some publick Applause; the most eminent of them be, *Hugh Menard, Ruinard, D' Achery, Mabillon, Martianay, Nourry, Mountfaulcon, Fran. Lamié, Gerbais*, and a few more: But the Jesuits taking umbrage at these unexpected Monkish Rivals in Learning, (whose Forefathers had destroy'd it before with Monastick Idleness and Monkish Forgeries) pretended to find out some new Native Forgeries in the very best Production of the most Learned of the Sect, viz. *Mabillon's Diplomatick Discoveries of Ancient Charters, Deeds, Patents, &c.* The whole History of that Charge, with other Impeachments of that kind was printed at *Paris*, in 1708. in 120. tyld, *Histoire des Contestations sur la Diplomatique, &c.* The Jesuit that lead on the Charge, his Name was *German*, who went on courageously, upon the Presumption

Prefumption of the old Custom the Monks had of forging Deeds and Patents of the Foundations of their Monasteries especially, besides oftentimes Manuscripts of the legendary Lives of Saints, whereof Archbishop *Usher* brings a flagrant Instance of a Manuscript of *St. Patrick's* Life, pretended to be found at *Louvain*, as a choice Original of a very ancient Date; yet upon inspection there were found some Passages out of the said Archbishop's own Writings.

There be many such Manuscripts I fear in a great many Libraries in great esteem, especially with some that would be thought none of the most Credulous, nor none of the least Criticks, have grown of late very fond of all sorts of Manuscripts, tho' they know them to have pass'd Monkish, or as bad hands. However Mr. *Howarden* may humble himself so as to beg Recruits from these Monks, I dare say it would be his last Refuge, and worse than giving up the Cause, and would make any shift rather than to be beholding to the Jesuits for some additional Forces, to make up his frightful disproportion of the *Romish* Learning, over and above the small number of learned Protestants, as he would make his Ignorant *Romanists* believe with such implicit Faith, as he himself must believe with, if he thinks to match the Learning and Writings of the aforementioned Protestants with half the number of thorough-pac'd *Popish* Authors: The Jesuits, if willing, can't spare him above 19 or 20, that will be any ways qualify'd to look those foremention'd Protestants in the Face, viz. *De La Cerda, Drexellius, Possevinus, Gretserus, Becanus, Laymannus, Roderignez, Parsons, Kircherus, Cornelius à Lapide, Symondus, Petavius, Labbans, Harduinus, Bartoli, Honorati Fabri, Colombiere, Bourdelou, Menestrier,*

Menestrier, Seigneri, &c. These will be dangerous Troops for Mr. *Howarden* to rely upon.

Whom he may best pin his Faith upon, will be only these; *Card. Ximenes, Pagninus, Arias Montanus, Lucas Brugenfis, Flaminius Nobilius, Petr. Galefinius, Petrus Galatinus, Pammelius, Th. Scapleton, Rigaltius, Allatius, Miraus, Estius, Aug. Lubinus, Saussaius Tullensis, Du Cange, Lambecius, Ordoricus Raynaldus, Combesius, H. Valesius, Gassendus, Du Hamel, Herbelot, Zacagnias, Fabretti, Campani, Maraccio, Bartoloccio, Holstenius, Fr. Nairon, Abrahamus Echellensis, Card. Bona, Alaspineus, Card. Norris, Bossuet, Hermant, Baillet, Flechier, Fleury, Amelot, Conteson, Ferrand, &c.* These are all, or very near all, that must account for the numberless Numbers of his Popish Superiority in Christian Learning; and out of these, *Brugenfis* and *Alaspineus* should be struck out, for the first expos'd the innumerable Errors of the vulgate Version of the Scriptures, and the second was castrated in his latter Editions for things written to the Disadvantage of the Church of Rome; and *De Marca* was put in the *Roman Index*, and *Huetius* escap'd it but very narrowly; for he complains in his second Edition of his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, that he was accus'd to have favour'd the Protestants, and to have writ in their Style and Principles; and as for *Binius, Chr. Lupus, Schelstrate, Card. Aguirre* and others of the *Romish* high Church-Zealots, they would do Mr. *Howarden* no kindness, unless it were to condemn him for a Heretick, for not believing the Pope's Infallibility and deposing Power, as even the *Doway-Professor Sylvius* would have done.

As to the *Roman Catholics* he talks of in the first Century, there was no such Term as *Catholick* in that sense (p. 123. Par. 1.) of a *Christian Orthodox* Distinction

Distinction in opposition to the *Simonians* and *Ebionists* (as he would have it) nor for several Centuries after. Yet since, in Par. 3. pag. 14. he allows the Pope only a Superintendency (and that's too much by far) over Christ's Flock, for Unity sake: I can't imagine how he and Mr. *L-ley* falls out, seeing Mr. *Thorndike*, as a High-Church of England Man, in his *Weights and Measures*, could find in his Heart, (pag. 225.) to allow the Pope to be Patriarch of the West; and Mr. *Thorndike* himself us'd to be esteem'd little less than a Patriarch among Jacobites and High-Church.

I can as little imagine what Mr. *Howarden* means by making *Protestants* to account for the half Paganism, still remaining in *Lapland*, *Gothland*, *Highlands*, *Cowland*, and I know not where; if those be of any Sect of Paganism 'tis that of half Pagan and half *Roman* Idolatry; after the same manner as the *Afatick Gards*, Inhabitants of the Mountainous Country above *Mozal*, between *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*; or as the *Drusi* in *Syria* about the Skirts of *Libanus*, whose Religion is said to be half *Roman* and half *Mahometan*; tho' those of the *Highlands* have a far more multifarious Composition of Religion (such as it is) it being mixt with Pagan Druidism, Monkish Culcesm, and *Irish Romanism*; just as the *Mordais* in the middle Confinies betwixt the *Pecopite Tartars* and the *Muscovites* in *Europe* are said to be Baptiz'd with the *Romish* Ceremonies of Oyl and Spittle, and Circumcis'd like *Mahometans*, and Worship Statues and Figures, as the *Romish* Church offers Incense or Frankincense to the Images and Statues of the Virgin *Mary* as well as to the Host, besides their Beads and daily Prayers to her and other Saints and Relicks, with equal Idolatry, &c.

The second Class of the *Robust* Pamphlets is of a far better sort, such as, *The Gentleman Instructed*; which was writ by one Father Dorrell a Jesuit, a near Relation of the late Earl of *Castlemain*, who taught Philosophy and Divinity at *Liege*, and is now, as I am inform'd, the Procurator of his Jesuitical Society at *Paris*, in *St. Lewis's* College, *Rue St. Antoine*; or in *Lorraine* with the Pretender and Mr. *L---ley*; but what time that Jesuit spent in *England* I can't learn; tho' one might guess it should be no little stay; or any transitory abode; that could beget such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions and Beaux Amusements, with such Quality-Airs, (unusual, especially in a Person that was absent from *England* most part of his Life) of all the Niceties of the *English* turn, in the genteelst Entertainments, with Diverging Language (very difficult, were the Person ever so Ingenious, as I understand that Jesuit is taken to be) and full of gay Terms and Turns in common Conversation, even to the excess of staring and wheeling about, something like a Musician or a Poet; or as if he had been bred a Boy in the common Theaters, or in the Jocalat-Houses: All the several parts of those *Gentleman-Instructed* Pamphlets, are writ in the same Style of Poetical Prose, in the quaintest Turn of the most modish *English*, as *J. Barclay's Argenis* was in the nicest Touch of the whole Bnergy and *Passé* of the *Latin* Tongue; and as *Argenis* instructs the Gentleman Politician in his own Politick Strain, of the most refin'd parts of Philosophy and the *Latin* Tongue, so Dorrell pretends to take the Gentleman-Rake at his own Weapon of fine Language and modern Gentility, and so ejects the Rake out of the Gentleman by the same turn of Expression and Argument, as the

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Gentleman

Gentleman had been banter'd into a Rake.

Petronius Arbiter was the first, I think, that taught Satyr to walk a foot, and lash'd *Nero's* Pederastie, with the other unnatural Vices of his Court, too much like a Heathen, tho' in a new genteel Romantick Stile; which was soon after adapted, in a better measure, to Heroick History by *Q. Currunt*. Not many Centuries after, the great Christian Philosopher *Boetius*, thought fit to reconcile that Heathen Pedestrian *Pegasus* with the severer Morals of a profess'd and reveal'd Deity, in his *Consolatio Philosophia*, but not with the same Terseness of Language.

In the 16th Century the Dialogue, *Satyræ Menippææ* and *Galatææ De Moribus*, were pean'd something in the same Strain and Views, and often appear'd in the change of Dreis and Language: Next came the abovemention'd *Barclay's Argenis*, who walk'd upon such Politick sure-footed Stilts, with *Pegasus* in his hand, (which he Mounted now and then, much like a *Latin Gentleman*) that it soon became the delight not only of Scholars, but also of the greatest Statesmen, and in particular of Cardinal *Richelieu*, who study'd Man and *Argenis* too much for the good of his Neighbours, upon whom the Experiments were try'd; 'twas one of the chief Books in his Cabinet, and more in his Head than his Breviary; for which reason, and for to shew his great Skill in refin'd *Latin* and Politicks as well as Prophetick *Arcanums*, a noted *Cambrian* Prelate is said many Years ago to have burnt it in his common Hall, for to edify his Domestick Chaplains.

The Jesuit *Bouhours's* Dialogues, intitul'd, *Eugene* and *Ariste*, follow'd next, in the reform'd Purity of the *French* Tongue, with some Applause and Success at first, but scarce to be heard of now:

Cambray's

Cambray's Telamachus was expected to crown the last vernacular Original in that pleasant Instru-
 ctive kind for the Genteeler sort of Youth; but
 it seems the Jesuit *Dorrel* found means to out-
 strip him, even in *France*, both as to the quaint-
 ness of Language, tho' in a different, yet as gallant
 an Idiom; and as to the more open Communica-
 tion of a far more likelihood of Instruction or In-
 secting; tho' there appears nothing above-board
 in it, either against the *Protestants*, or for the *Ro-
 mish* Communion; yet the Stile always seem'd to
 me to be too luscious and affected, and (since I am
 inform'd of its Jesuitical Author) likewise too de-
 signing; the *Gentleman's Calling* is far more solid,
 and of a more masculine Stile; which in the t'other
 seems Loose and Effeminate, and out of its proper
 Sphere:—All the Pamphlet-Parts of *Darrell's Gentle-
 man* are now bound up together, and sold currently
 for 5 s. and not many, if any Books in *England* sell
 better; there have been near upon as many Edi-
 tions as Years since it first appear'd; but how it
 came to be Dedicated by such a severe Church-
 of-*England* Man as *Dr. Hicks*, is as great a Riddle
 as how the Jesuit *Dorrell* came to get such a com-
 plet Collection or Expilation of all the tart Re-
 parties and Witticisms, out of all the Play-Books
 that ever were printed in *England*: *Dr. Hicks* De-
 dicates it to the Lord *Clifton*, and recommends it to
 his Lordship as a golden and great Book in a little
 Volume, and the honourable *Eusebius* as the noble
 Author of it, &c. It was the third Edition to
 which *Dr. Hicks* made that Dedication; a great
 many People took it for the Doctor's own Pro-
 duction, *ab origine*, &c. There's a large Dedication
 to the Reader, in the name of the Publisher, who
 is made to say it came into his hands by Provi-
 dence;

dence; but that's a visible Masque, sent with the Original it self, both being of the same inimitable Bombastick, or Play-house Stile, as well as the Preface; this goes off a great deal quicker than the Jesuit *Parsons's Christian Resolutions*, which were Revis'd and Prefac'd by a greater Dean, if possible, than Dr. *Hicks*, &c.

The third Class of Pamphlets writ by *Roman Catholicks*, is that of Poems, writ chiefly by a Pope himself, a Gentleman of that Name, and of a good Estate, it seems, and of better Parts; his most celebrated Piece is entitul'd, *The Rape of the Lock*; at the first reading of which, a good Poet apply'd what was said of *Waller* by a *Latin Romish Poet*, to Mr. *Pope*: *Ecquis adest? aurem Phæbo admovisse vis debar; Pope-rus cecinit: Musis solet esse vel ipsi* *Lis anceps, idem, dignusq; sororibus error. --- quo non alius fatundior annes Cyrrhaos cantu ciet; Atinor, Latinas doctior in patriam deduxit vertice Nymphas, &c.* He pass'd always amongst most of his Acquaintance for what is commonly call'd a *Whig*; for it seems the *Romish* Politicks are divided as well as *Popish* Missioners: However, one *Esdra* an Apothecary (as he qualifies himself) has publish'd a Piping-hot Pamphlet against Mr. *Pope's Rape of a Lock*, which he intitules, *A Key to the Lock*; where-with he pretends to unlock nothing less than a Plot, carry'd on by Mr. *Pope* in that Poem, against the last and this present Ministry and Government. But 'tis thought by some, that Mr. *Esdra* is Apocryphal to all intents and purposes, and that he vented only to recommend Mr. *Pope* and his Poem the more to the Publick; tho' 6000 Copies have been vented already, if we may rely upon that Apocryphal: Others are of opinion, that there is a real Contrivance a carrying on among the *Popish Pamphleteers*

Pamphletters of all sorts, and that Apocryphal *Esdra*s had his part to act in't: Others again think that the Apothecary *Esdra*s having occasion to take some of the four cooler Seeds, happen'd to swallow a Grain or two of *Semen Dutra* amongst the rest, which made him have Fits of Laughing and Crying, and of Dancing stark Naked, and so to expose himself to be ridicul'd by the Publick, by the Occasional Means of his Picklock-Key: Some judge more favourably of him, and stick not to say, that he was stung or bit by a *Tarantula*, and that he was prescrib'd to con over Mr. Pope's Musical Canto's, for to charm away the mortal Morsure or Distemper; but in case the Spell of *English* Musical Poetry prove too foible for the Serpentin Venom of that *Italick* Insect, he is desir'd by an able Physician to make use of this subsequent *Salutary* Medicine, which being in an unknown Tongue and foreign Canto, may work upon his *Tarantular* *Blasphemy*, more than any *Unguentum Neapolitanum*; so as to make him never talk any more like an Apothecary: The Charm runs thus in this Musical Canto: *Ergo vale Pæon, Amythaoniaq; valete Curs plantæ herba; helle mibi, Phabade sand, Si Melopæus adest, non pharmacopæus Apollo.*

Another sort of Pamphlets be of a worse Tendency, viz. those that are level'd at our National Clergy; whereof one of the most bitter, is that which is just now publish'd by their old Friend, not Dr. Case, but Dr. —, the same that writ, *The Rights of the Christian Church; Priestcraft in Perfection; Dissuasive from Jacobitism; High-Church turn'd old Presbyterian*; with a great many more of the same Character: The Title of his last Pamphlet is, *Some Considerations on the Danger of the Church from her own Clergy*: He means such (p. 11.)

as are commonly distinguish'd by the Title of *High-Church*; and asserts, 'tis from these and only these that the Church of *England* is in danger; viz. from their Principles of Atheism, Ambition, Persecution, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Gain, Interest, &c. He professes (pag. 7.) that he is sincerely Zealous for the Church of *England* as by Law establish'd, consisting of Bishops, Priests and Deacons: He seems (pag. 6.) to include the Generality of the Clergy; which, I think, is strictly amiss; he addresses it, and appeals to the present Convocation.

This Author seems to have been of Clergy-Education, tho' perchance not in Holy Orders, at least not in the Use of them: Whether he be Dr. T—l or any body else, 'tis certain and agreed of all hands, the great deal he has read is well digested with an homogenous warmth, but yet a more violent heat than what the Chymists call *Balneum Maria*, which is more seasonable for Clergy-Extracts and Church-Elixirs: His Stile is Magisterial, his Argument Nervous, his Judgment Hypercritical; his Theme generally fitter for a *Terra Filius* than for a *Veteran*, who commands any *Thesis*, and is as great a Master of his Subject as he seems to be: His main Drift is in plain *English* this; the condescending Sympathy of the Juring-Clergy with the Non-jurors Principles, is both dishonourable and dangerous to the Church as well as to the State, and consequently the Danger, if any of the Church, lies at the Churches door, and chargeable upon the Clergy that Swear for their Benefice and Growl at the Government; or, as Dr. Wake words it in his Appeal, *Go on still to subscribe and rail, tho' they hate our Constitution, and revile all such as stand up in good earnest for it; but for all that they resolve to stand fast to it*

it, and to go on still to rail and subscribe, because it is the Establish'd Church, and they cannot keep their Preferences without it. The Substance tho' not the *Modus* of what this Gentleman advances, might be easily trac'd in the foresaid Appeal, and in the late Bishop Burnet's Writings, as well as in those of some other famous Divines and Prelates of the Church of England, especially in Bishop Ken's *Lamentations* or *Expostulations*; only that *Appeal* and Bishop Ken argues upon the matter of Fact, and the *Rights-Gentleman* dives into the Fundamental *Rationals* of the Law and Gospel Texts and Facts; but with such a shocking Turn that does not seem indeed very well fitted (as the good Bishop of *Norwich* says of it in his *Visitat.*) to correct the haughty Independence, which he pretends the High-Church Clergy is still driving at, with all the Wealth, Interest and Power they can any ways come at: This is an ugly Charge indeed, especially to be put in Writing, and publish'd with all the Pungency and Cogency of Satyr and Sarcasm as he was capable of; and truly he must be own'd to be Master of a great deal of all four.

Whether some of the higher Clergy us'd that Gentleman-Scholar with unbecoming Imperiousness, or with a Treatment not suitable to his unexceptionable Parts and Deserts, and he thereupon grew unredressable and irreconcilable with the whole Order, or no, is uncertain; but that his design should be originally *Wicked* or formerly *Malicious*; or as that good Bishop, in his *Visitation* words it, (pag. 4.) 'Appa-
'rently and Wickedly levell'd against the Chri-
'stian Religion, and not at all fram'd to promote
'any thing that was honest or good, &c. is not at all apparent to me; if that Character be not apparently a breach of Charity, it seems, at least, con-
sequentially

sequentially to be a breach of Reason; 'tis the hardest Censure that by all the Art of Man can be worded; for 'tis more severe than the *Causa omnis mali*, pass'd (upon Dr. Standish's maintaining in a Sermon-Pamphlet, That the Clergy was Subordinate as well as the Laity to the Crown) by the Clergy in Convocation in Henry the 8th's Reign.

I can't see how the worst Book that ever was in the World could deserve, in all respects, the Severity of that Visitation-Censure; 'twould be hard enough upon the Alcoran or Mass-Book: I scarce ever heard of any Book or Pamphlet so bad to which the Rigorism of that Condemnatory Sentence can adequately and thoroughly be apply'd to, unless it be to the Pamphlets of Necromancy or Black Art, or to J. De la Casa, an Archbishop of Beneventum's *Capitolo del Forno*, or to the express *Ouvert-Acts* of seditious Libels, or else to some blasphemous *Arian* Tracts; yet the learned *Protestant* Professor, in the new University of Hall in Saxony, thinks it rather becomes his Christian Charity to bend to the t'other Extream, so as to defend *De la Casa* from the Attainder of Pederastick, as well as *Hobbs's Leviathan* from Atheistical Contagion, viz. *Nic. Hier. Gunlingius, P.P.O. In Academ. Friderician. Observat. Select.* in 8vo. Lips. 1707.

However, the Pamphlet of the Rights, and the foresaid Considerations, with the rest of the same Author's Tracts, can't with any tolerable Charity be parallell'd with the Infidelity of the Alcoran, or with the Idolatry of the Mass-Book, or with the Execrableness of Necromantick and Pederastick Libels, or with the Filth and Stench of *Aloysius Sigae's* Lascivious Prose, and *Calcarini's* Venercal Verse, or with the Brutal Scavengry of *Cacarelli's Modus*, and his Translator's Supplement, Of the present

Present State of his ———; and much less to be compar'd with the Blasphemy of *Arian* Libels, or with the Fire-Papers of Sedition, or with the loose Sheets of Northern Sorceries; translated from the original Code of the venefical Text, call'd, *Edda*, *quis est Liber Islandicus Mythologiam Gentilium Borealiū complexus & à Snorroni Sturlesonio, Islandia Nornophylace*, *Am. Ch. 1215. edagestus; editus à Petro Refsio, Hafn. An. 1665.*

In short that Author of the *Rights* has us'd himself so long to write with nothing but hard *Dutch* Quills; that I fear he can scarce ever be brought to use a soft nibb'd Pen; tho' his capital Crime (charged upon him by his foresaid Spiritual Lordship) of rend'ring that Set of Church-Gentlemen set apart for the Ministry to be the natural Produce of State-Discipline, (otherwise groundless and useless, is the very capital as well as tolerated Doctrine of the *Anti-Deistical Turnbsters*, and maintain'd as such by their uncontrollable Champion, *Robert Barclay* in his *Apology*; which furnish'd our Author with more Materials for all his *Anti-Clergy Pamphletarian* all his Study besides; and which the late Ingenious *Mr. Norris* of *Bemerton* look'd upon either as unanswerable, or as such a glorious Attempt as to be worth the while of the best Pens in *England* to answer it. See *Norris's Treat. on Scrib. Subj.* p. 431 and 453.

But to return nearer to the last Pamphlet of, *Some Considerations of the Danger that the Church of England may be in*; the sharp Author, whether the same with that of the *Rights* or no, does not seem to be against the Notion of the late *Dr. Wake*, in his *Appeal*, pag. 121. where he says, 'Nothing at this day (1698) preserves the Church of *England* from Ruin and Desolation; but that the Clergy have

' have not power of themselves to do themselves a
 ' Mischief; and the Prince, who sees but too much
 ' of the Clergy's Temper, is too gracious to them,
 ' and has too great a Concern for the Church's Good
 ' to suffer us to do it: But our Author rather adds
 to it, saying, ' That the Church of *England* is really
 ' in danger from the unwarrantable Principles and
 ' Practices of the *High-Church* Clergy, which the late
 ' Dr. Wake calls *New Disciplinaryans*, or a second or
 ' third Church of *England*; which must end either
 in downright Popery or Fanaticism at the last;
 as the said Dr. seems to fear in his *Appeal*, pag. 4.
 'Tis plain, our Author makes only a fair Inversion
 of the late Dr. Wake's foregoing Proposition; which
 is generally grounded upon this common Axiome,
 That no State or Body Politick (especially that of
 -*England* in Church and State) can be ruin'd but by
 it self or its own Members: *O Patria, O cellas, non*
insuperabilis uni sola sibi, sua quid toties in Viscera
favit infelix Corybas? — Anglia Viperium; Et sola sibi
flexile bellum parturit Ipsa sibi — Gens non una sumus
cum Doride Pergama; pestes inclusas in equo Phrygiæ
fouet Anglia multas. Molem bant an Læviathanes; an
Pyrrhus Epeo Suaserit, incertum: Conté sibi Dædala
Pallas non asciivit opus, &c. See St. Chrysostom's Ora-
 tion, intitul'd, *Nemo laeditur nisi a seipso*, tom. 2. *ora-*
tion. Dec. An. 1614. Sub. Med. &c. And *Speculum*
Stultorum, doneby *Nigellus Wireker*, and styl'd by him,
Brunellus, &c.

There's a small Pamphlet, I am told, call'd,
The Proposal, something of the Nature of the Mo-
 dern *Arian's* supposal, viz. that there may be an
 Equivalent conferr'd upon all *British* Servants
 whatsoever, that live in any *English, Scotch, Welch*
 or *Irish* Families in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, in
 and upon the Consideration of their retiring
 from

from the foreſaid Services and Families, and of their living amongst one another, and following ſome other honeſt Employments or Trades; for 'tis to be fear'd, that by the Communication of the *French* Language, *Papiſts* and Popiſhly affected, find means to convey to the *Pretender*, the Names and Circumſtances of all Perſons of any Note, that are inclin'd for or againſt him, with all other Secrets of the Kingdom more or leſs, &c. Another odd ſort of a Pamphlet is much talk'd of, partly conſiſting of Law-Politicks, and partly of State-Polemicks: Such as the Pamphlet-Argument upon a Caſe in *Morſon's Reports*, fol. 377. that happen'd a little after King *Charles* the 2d's Reſtauration, of a Woman that pretended to be deliver'd within Bed by a Midwife; which ſometime after was diſcover'd to be an Impoſture, by the Depoſition of the Real Mother and the ſaid Midwife; whence he deduces the *Pretender's* Cheat to be very poſſible, and confequently very probable; he farther confirms it by a freſher Report of a late Caſe in *Utopia*, wherein a *Roman* Catholick Swore (in answer to a Bill of Enquiry of Truſt, *Aſſets per diſcent*, &c.) himſelf to be the Father of the Plaintiff as his illigitimate Son, brought up a *Proteſtant*; after he had paſſed for his Uncle, for one and twenty Years; but refus'd to declare the Illigitimate Mother; and a Court of Equity awarded the Demurrer againſt declaring the Mother upon Interrogatories, tho' unpreſented before; but ſome *Jacobites* deduce the quite contrary conſequence from the latter report of *Whiggish* Equity, as they term it; and thoſe *Jacobites* look'd upon it to be very hard Equity, that a Young Gentleman ſhould be recorded an Illegitimate without leaving any obligation upon the Father, of producing a Mother, upon this only Equitable *Rationale*, becauſe it was no matter whe-

ther the Illegitimate knew his Mother or no, if he could not prove an Estate thence depending; which he was neither ripe to prove according to the ordinary course of Equity, nor permitted according to the present Interlocutory or Interpleading Judgment; nor any Issue order'd to try the fact at Common Law: Which the same Pamphlet further confirms by another Case adjudged by *Wiggish* Equity in 1698. wherein it appears, that a Mother brings a Petition in Equity, in the long Vacation, against *Popish* Trustees, who were going to send her Son and Heir to a *Popish* Seminary, as per Affidavits and Confession it appear'd; the *Whiggish* Judge in Equity (tho' a violent Presumption in that Case cou'd not be denyed to be legal enough to commit the Trustees, or to bind them to their good Behaviour) adjudged it to be without any remedy, till the Trustees were Convicted of being *Papists*, and the Son or Heir (of 4 or 5000 *l. per Annum*) with a Younger Brother or two, was permitted to go where the *Popish* Trustees thought fit to send them; only upon a Personal Address of the Mother, she was allow'd to see her Children before they were sent to the *Popish* Seminary, and the Rule of Court entred accordingly. To the same unintelligible purpose, he cites a Case out of the Civil and Canon Law, stated in *J. Ad. Webber's Ars Discurrendi de quolibet Materia*, Edit. Norimberg. 8 vo. 1707. of one *Magdalen Mugnoz*, who after having been a Profess'd Nun in a Monastery, the space of seven Years, was chang'd into a Man; and then being turn'd out to the wide World, she changes the name *Magdalen* according to the change of her Sex, into that of *Francis*; so now *Francis Mugnoz*, being the first Born when Female, now being a Man, sues her Brother *William* for the Estate, which her Father being Superannuated and

Weak in Body, had resign'd some Years before to *William*, his only then appearing Son; the Father standing by his Deed of Gift, throws in between them an Interpleading Bill, and Swears *Francis* to be his Base-Born or Bastard-Child, and that the said Child was at first of the Female Sex, and had afterwards vow'd Chastity, Poverty and Obedience, and Consequently not capable of Inheriting; but as to declare who was that illigitimate Mother, both he and the Witnesses, which were all under his Tuition, demurr'd to, and refus'd to Answer who or where she was; but the Court looking upon it as very Unreasonable as well as against Equity and good Conscience, that *Francis* should be recorded a Bastard, without any Mother, or even pretence of Naming the Woman, or proving it upon any Person Gentle or Simple, for this Reason only, because it might be Scandalous and Injurious to other, perchance, Honourable Persons, besides the pretended Qualities of the Legere or Dirty-Lady; the Court in that *Civilian* Law-Country, order'd old *Mugnoz* to be kept close Prisoner without Bail or Mainprize, till he produc'd or nam'd and prov'd the pretended illigitimate Mother, or else till he made full Restitution or Recompensation to his new Metamorphos'd Son *Francis*, who in the mean time was to have one Moyety of the whole Estate enjoy'd by his Brother, *William Mugnoz*, or to that effect; and to the Satisfaction of the parties concern'd, the Decree having been settled by the Counsel of both sides, according to the *Usum Sarum* of those *Civilian* or Equity-Courts, &c. from these and such like strange and bewilder'd Premises, he infers by a more strange and Forreign Logick, the Pretender's Illegitimacy as well as Illegality, &c.

That Pamphlet is writ in Prince *Butler's* Malicious

ous Mans Making of Reasons, as to his Method of arguing as well as quoting; for as to it's Quotations, in the first place, I can't find any thing touching that matter in hand, in Thomas Sinderfin's Reports of divers Special Cases argu'd and adjudg'd in the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, in the ten first Years after King Charles the 2^d's Restauration, in two Parts; 4^{to}. French, price 14. 8s. and in Weber, 'tis true, in the Case of Mugnoz, there's a Debate about her Marrying as a Man with her former Sex; but nothing as I can find of her other Cases, &c.

I'll conclude the Rehearsal of the various kinds of Pamphlets, with a Libel publish'd in Holland, as brochure, in 4^{to}. 1715. *Du Fanaticisme des Prêtres, Séditieux & factieux en toutes les Religions de l'Europe, &c.* that is to say, Of the Modern Fanaticism of Seditious Priests of all the Religions in Europe, viz. Of the Monks and Jesuits; Of Thomists and Scotists; Of Realists and Nominalists; Of Gallicanists and Romanists; Of Secularists and Regularists; Of Fryarists and Religionists; Of Munsterians and Olive-rians; Of the Arminians and Gomoreans or Gomorists; Of Jansenists and Quietists; Of Mysticks and Bourignonists; Of the Cocceians and Voetians; Of the Spinosists and Leenhoffianists; Krumblotzists and Sacheverelists, &c. The Author shews that most of those different Clubs had a great many Fanatical Priests among them; none without some, and all begun with some Pamphlet or other, for to preserve, as some would have it, their respective Christian Church, from flagrant Facts of pretended Hostilities and imminent Danger, &c.

The Bourignonists were Chaplains to Madam Anne-Marie Bourignon, who pretended to have her self inspir'd Ordination immediately from Heaven, and went about Holland, the Low Countries and Germany,

Germany, teaching and dispersing her Pamphlets of her Spiritual Communication with Heaven, &c. See Mr. Bayly a Minister of Bristol; about Inspiration, &c. republish'd in 8vo. 1708. Cocceius and Voetius were two great Divines of Holland; the first was for Preaching and Interpreting Scripture in a Typical and Allegorical Spiritualizing Sense; whose Pamphlets, Sermons, Tracts and Works thereupon, were collected together and printed in ten Folio-Tomes, at Amst. 1699. and 1707. Voetius was on the contrary for sticking close to the literal Duties of the Scripture-Instructions. One of the chief Abettors of that last way of Preaching, was one Pierre Jenson, Pastor of the Walloon Church at the Hague, who writ several Pamphlets against the Cocceians, in 1708. but was violently oppos'd by Heidanus, Van Til, Brunnins and Ourrein, all learned Professors of Divinity in Holland, who got Jenson to be condemn'd by a Synod of the Walloon Churches held at Nimwegen, the 25th of August, 1707. at the very first Appearance of Jenson's first Pamphlet, before the heat of the Dispute was carry'd on; that French Refugee-Minister was at last forc'd to recant and submit; especially, since there had been ever since the Year 1699. a Placard or Ordination of the States-General for regulating and maintaining the Peace and Tranquility of the Reform'd Churches in Holland, which seem'd to favour the Cocceians; tho' King William was thought to favour the Voetians, &c. The Tarnovians also in Germany were of the same Opinion with the Voetians; as the Opposite Pietists with Godfrey Arnold, were a sort of Spiritualists, imitated by Cocceius, &c.

Frederick Van Leenhof, Minister of the Reform'd Church of Zwet, in the Province of Over-Issel, publish'd a Fanatical Pamphlet in Dutch, intitled,

Den Hemel op Aarden, that is Heaven upon Earth, in 8vo. at *Amsterd.* 1703. and before that in 1683. in 8vo. he had publish'd another Pamphlet, Intituled, *De Keeren, &c.* A Chain of the Divine Doctrine of the Bible, &c. In which Pamphlets and other Occasional Pulpit-Libels, he instituted all along the Prophane Pamphlet-Doctrine and Atheistical System of *Spinoza's Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, under a new Frontispiece of a Fanatical forehead, but *Leenboef* was vigorously oppos'd by *Van Den Hulst*, in five Occasional Letters, printed together in 89. *Amsterd.* 1704. and Mr. *Scamp*, who from being a French Protestant Minister in England, became a Lieutenant Colonel of a Swiss Regiment, in the French Service, and Commandant at *Utrecht*, in 1673. in his Pamphlet call'd; *In Religion des Hollandais*, publish'd then and there. *Gotlob-Frider. Jentschen* in *Historia Spinozismi*, Diss. in 8vo. 1709. *J. Celer's* Life of *Spinoza*, &c. At last *Van Leenboef's* Pamphlets were condemn'd and prohibited by a Provincial Synod, 3 Aug. 1706. and by the States General's Decree, dat. 8. and 11. of Sep. 1707. &c. See also to the same Fanatical effect, a Pamphlet printed in *High-Dutch* at *Lipsich*, in the Year 1711. which pretends to prove the Veracity of the late Apparitions of *Jesus Christ* on the 22d and 29th of November, and the 7th of December in 1709. to Mr. *Eusebius Philip Paris*, a Protestant Minister and Pastor of *Hartzerode*, for to order him to go and Admonish the Duke of *Anhalt*, of some Injustices and Oppressions committed in his Dutchy; and for to let Mr. *Paris* know, that his Sins were forgiven him and that he was not to see *Jesus Christ* any more till he should see him come in the Clouds, &c. whereupon the Prophet, Mr. *Paris*, after having obey'd the Apparitions, was cited before the Consistory, where

where he maintain'd the Truth and Reality of his Visions, and of the Apparitions of Christ to him, &c. tho' some look'd upon him as an Impostor or Cheat, others as a weak Brother, and others as a Fanatick, &c.

Mr. Krumblotz, a Protestant Minister, and Rector of St. Peter's Church at Hamborough, from the very beginning of this Century, by his Seditious Sermons and Fanatical Pamphlets stirr'd up the People into Factions, and headed the Mob of that City, turning all things into Confusion and Anarchy, both in the Civil and Ecclesiastical Government, expressly against the Form of the Ministerial Boundaries, which he solemnly promis'd to observe upon his Institution into the Ecclesiastical Function; and absented himself from the Church-Assemblies, giving himself wholly up to curry Favour with the vulgar Popularity, as he is charg'd by two anonymous moderate Pamphlets in *High-Dutch*, printed at *Hamburg*, in 1708. till at last the Civil Magistrates were oblig'd to clap him up into Prison, with some more of the Clergy-Krumblotzists, &c. Of the *Popish Church-Rigorists* and *Laxatists*, as to the Clerical Function and Discipline, see the Jesuit Balthasar Francolinus's *Clericus Romanus*, reprinted at *Munich*, in 120. 2 Vol. in 1707. and the antecedent *Sectary-Popish* Pamphlets, reciprocally published between the Bishop of *Arras* and the *Doway-Regulars*, in 1702. &c. And the *Popish Monastick-Divisions* and *Schismatical-Pamphlets*, between *Atm. J. Bouthillier De Rancé*, Abbot *De la Trappe* and *Mabilion*, with others of the *Monkish-Orders*, about their *Studies* and *Discipline*, &c. As also the Pamphletick *Wars*, published in 1701 and 1702. between the *Children of Liege* and the *English Jesuits*, *Sabran*, *Pluton*, and others of their College there, &c.

log A h Sabran,

Sabran, it seems, had been turn'd away from *St. Germain* and *Paris*, for keeping a factious Correspondence with some *German* Jesuits, &c. the Jesuits Idolatry in *China* expos'd by the Pamphlets of the Missionary Fryars, &c. which contagious Aspect of the *Popish* Church-Schisms made perchance the late *Dr. Wake*, in his *Appeal*, express his Fear of our new Disciplinary Church-Differences falling at last into downright Popery or Fanaticism, &c.

'Tis not much to be question'd but of all Modern Pamphlets, what or wheresoever, the *English* sticht Sermons be the most Edifying, Useful and Instructive; yet they could not escape the Critical *Mr. Bayle's* Sarcasm, in his amphibious Pamphlets styl'd, *Ouvrages des Sçavants, Mois de Mars, 1709. Art. 13. pag. 124. On voit icy (Londres) des Sermons sortir en foule de dessous la Presse. Nos yeux ne voyent que Manne: En voulez vous sçavoir la raison? C'est que les Ministres ayant la liberté de lire leur Sermons en chaire, en achètent de tout faits, & n'ont d'autre peine que de les lire, & passent pour habiles gens à peu de frais, &c.* However the smallness of the Size of a Book was always its own Commendation and Self-Recommendation of the Subject; as on the contrary, the largeness of a Book is its own Disadvantage, as well as the Monopoly and Terror of Learning. In short, a big Book is a Scare-Crow to the Head and Pocket of the Author, Student, Buyer and Seller, as well as a Harbour of Ignorance: Hence the inaccessible Masteries of the inexpugnable Ignorance and Superstition of the Ancient Heathens, Degenerate Jews, and of the Popish Scholasticks and Canonists, entrench'd under the frightful Bulk of huge, vast and innumerable Volumes; such as the great Follo that the Jewish Rabbies fancy'd in a Dream was given by the Angel

Angel *Raziel* to his Pupil *Adam*, containing all the Celestial Sciences; and the Volumes writ by *Zoroaster*, (whom some will have to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*) and intitul'd, *The Similitude*, which is said to have taken up no more space to be writ in, than 1260 Hides of Cattle; as also the 25000, or even 36000 Volumes, besides 525 lesser Manuscripts of his; the grossness and multitude of *Aristotle* and *Varro*'s Books were both a prejudice to the Authors, and an hindrance to Learning, and an occasion of the greatest part of them being lost; the largeness of *Plutarch*'s Treatises is a great cause of his being neglected, while *Longinus* and *Epictetus* in their Pamphlet Remains are every one's Companions: *Origen*'s 6000 Volumes (as *Epiphanius* will have it) were not only the occasion of his venting more numerous Errors, but also, for the most part, of their and the Author's Perdition; while *Vincentius Lirinensis*'s Golden Pamphlet will triumph in the Pockets and Hands of all Learned Christians, to the end of the World; so will *Boetius*'s *Consolatio Philosophia*, be ever the Pocket-Companion of all Scholars: Had *Aquinas* and the Compilers of the Canon-Law, given more time to free Thinking and less time to unguarded Writing, they might have produc'd some few Tracts of the Pamphlet-size, that might have been entitul'd to the Fortune of *Thomas de Kempis*'s small Record of Christian Spirituality, to be the serious Lecture of Christian Contemplatives. But the Anti-scriptural Jesuit-Missioners in *China* had it engrav'd (and found out in 1625.) upon a Publick Column, That Christ, when he ascended up to Heaven, seal'd up his Doctrine in no less than 27 great Volumes, and therefore not possible to be Read by the Commonality of Christians; this Inscription is to be seen ren-

der'd into *Latin* in the Jesuit Kirker's Monuments of *China*, as if it were found there by Chance, of an ancient Date, and the 27 Volumes were to be thus decipher'd, 4 Gospels, 1 of the Acts of the Apostles, 14 *Paul's* Epistles, 7 Canonical Epistles, and 1 of the Revelations; but 'tis far more probable that 'twas contriv'd for to discourage the new Christian Converts from any desire to read the Scriptures.

However, to come to fresher Instances, were not *Euclid's* Elements, *Hypocrates's* Aphorisms, *Justinian's* Institutions, *Littleton's* Tenures, in small Pamphlet-Volumes, Young Mathematicians, Fresh-water Physicians, Civilian Novices, & *les Apprentices en la ley D'angleterre*, would be at an irreparable loss and stand; and under a temptation of a Total Discouragement. And one of the greatest Advantages that the *Dispensatory Poem* has over *King Arthur*, is the Pamphlet-size of the first's overtopping and being more taking than the nauseous and tedious Length and Bigness of the other; the same may be said of *Boileau's Lucrin* and his other Pamphlet-Poems in respect of *Corin* and *Perault's* tiresome Poetick Lengths of his *St. Paulin*, *La Pucelle*, &c. And of the *True-Born Englishman* in a Transcendant Opposition to its nearly related Poem of *Jure Divino*; and so of most other short and long-winded Productions; those *de courte balaine* & *à demi-mot*, having deference and respect to the Reader's quick and greater Understanding, and constituting him as it were a Judge; but those *de grand & langue balaine*, on the contrary seeming to mistrust the Reader's Capacity, and to confine his Time as well as his Intellectuals, &c.

Now as to any Apology for the Undertaking it self, or for the Mystery or Variety of the Style or Judgment, or for the *Hysserons Proterons* that may occur to

² Critical Reader, all that I think my self oblig'd to, is, that the Choïce, Subject and Enterprize lead me to that conduct and course; and as for any other unexpected interludes or overshadowed Scenes, or intercepted Views, I shall only say what the Ingenious *John Barclay* (who was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King *James* the 1st) said in a paralel Case, in his celebrated *Argenis*, lib. 2. *sub medium: Ita, ut tam erret qui omnia, quam qui nihil in illa Descriptione exiget ad rerum gestarum veritatem.* And as to my particular Opinion and Judgment of our Pamphlets and their Authors in General, the same Judicious *John Barclay*, has fully express'd it in his *Satyricon*, Part. 3. *Apol. post medium, p. 253, 257. &c. Sed & humana natura vitio, maligna gaudia criminationem viventium insinuant; frigida autem & intempestiva reprehensio Antiquitatis non inveniet probatorem--si tamen vitium appellem solutam quidem illam, sed innocentem & pescantem intra verba dulcedinem jocandi, aut etiam de fastigio rerum & tota orchestra disputandi. Nam quis dies illuxit qui vulgatis aut se inter conscias tenebras prementibus libris novum Scriptorem per aliena ludibria commendare noluisset? taceo quod illiberali ingenio & saepe non artificioso facinore, magna & casta nomina diris & crudelibus contumeliis infestant; in quibus plerumq; sola temeritas placet vel mentendi audacia, cum statim moriturâ novitate: sed nos quidem plus quam *Herostrati* nomen de memoria tollimus, ceterosq; humanis sevientem, si placet, saltem ad cognitionem & judicium admittamus: ex iis aliqui, jam in partes discedentibus sacris, mystas adversæ factionis, permissio & veluti religioso odio, falsis sæpe sed apud suam plebem creditis facinoribus aut ludibriis objurgant; alii in externos obversi, principis sui imperio lani viciniam destinant & inter musas suas debellant; illi exprobratio hominum aut regionum incommodis, toto Spiritu Licentiam suam fatigant: quidam felicitatem ulciscuntur*

cuntur qua indignos attollit; multos quoq; muliebri fastus
aut impotentia, de sua sorte exeuntium, ad scribendi vio-
lentiam accendit: etiam lenta judicia, emteq; curules
& forum prædonibus plenum, irritos & supervacuos
accusatores invenit: jam nuga & cassa vanitas incolen-
tiam aulam, jam perjuria amicitiam polluentia, jam
omnis conditio & sepe virtutes citata sunt, Litterato-
rum studio, ad populi famæq; tribunal. Mibi autem
inter hos acres impetus & interdum illustres, illi plu-
rimum aberrare prudentia, videntur & in Ineptiam quam
in aliis castigant, incidisse, qui gravi & ad Majestatis
speciem ornatâ sapientia larva ambulant; idest, qui plu-
rimum sapere volunt, subiti patres, nec a censoribus re-
xitati, & de Magistratibus queruntur, remq; summam
non regatis sententiis evolvunt: nunc suarum partium
Sacra veluti de fastigio aliis inaccessæ sapientiz ex-
cutiunt; nunc populi mala & inconsulta fortuna munera
nihil profutura iracundia ostentatione vexant; audent
quoq; Regibus componere sua edicta, & quam vite ra-
tionem probent inimica potestate præcipere. Inter hæc,
modestia & hilaritas de tumescentibus exigitur scriptis,
que libertatem sibi sibi multa permittentis potissimum
commendant: nam ut immensa & inanis loquacitas nullis
seriis condientium risus non probatur, etiam in Paraso-
torum vilissima fame; ita nec victura aut profutura
cavillatio, perpetua sapientia debet esse invisæ: cum
oporteat omnem Satyræ aut veniam habere modestia aut
lapiditate mereri; sit igitur, ut prope, altis quidem
verisq; querelis conspersa & plena comitatis ut delectet;
magisq; suo sæculo & vitiis quam hominibus irasca-
tur--- & nonnulli etiam tum prudentia applaudunt, quam
sibi affinxere; pessimi autem vel furtive sue crimine, om-
nibus irati, vel malignitate livoris, ipsam maledicendi
voluptatem satiant. --- nec ullus est humanarum mor-
tium affectus, qui non aliquem orbis locum præcipue
Religione invaserit. --- huic itaq; morbo se sa male
tentinne

tenentiam linguarum mederi, publico imperio Praefecti
 baud dubio debebunt per terrorem sapientium legum in
 illis gentibus, in quibus despectum Principum, odium ve,
 quidam communis spiritus altè egit, aut sicubi tardos pro-
 visosq; sermones non nisi matura animorum acerbitas
 exprimit: At vero Britanicis animis ipse habitus super-
 stantium astrorum longe alia ratione providit; qui extem-
 poraneo impetu pæne iracundiam priusquam con-
 ceperint, effundunt, industriamq; jocandi non sæpius
 inimicis quam familiaribus adornant. -- Hoc contra
 malignitatis simulachrum, hæc nonnunquam insana &
 præter fascium reverentiam præcatitas, ut carpissimam
 larvam habet, sic intus innoxia, nec vero facinore de-
 formis ipsa libertate contenta est. Si vero non parcen-
 tibus Edictis teneretur, tunc fortasse totum virus quo
 per hanc lasciviam se Britannia ingenia, exonerant, in
 immanium & testorum ulcerum tabem coiret: Adeo
 sæpe virtutes & vitia non sunt priusquam laceflan-
 tur. -- Ita mores æstimare ad ingenium utentium oportet;
 neq; plus eadem verba quam ritus in his illisq; genti-
 bus diversa significant. Et fides aliorum populorum,
 linguarum pensata modestia, seditionum scelerumq; per-
 tæcula male in Britannia metiatur, innoxia scurilitate; quæ
 his nugis occupatum fastidium, odiumve, præsentium
 rerum, & in nonnullis fortasse nequitiam consumit:
 Erectus hac consuetudine, tot in multis ludibriis sancita
 — si vere æstimamus, in solam aliorum calliditatem
 & felicem prudentiam lusi: Multi enim magni-
 tudinem aliorum invidiosa speculatione damnamus; irra-
 ti non iisdem artibus nobis quoq; pateri ad glori-
 am iter. Nam ut austeram virtutem tanquam signum
 textumve antiquitatis suspicari in aliis solemus, in-
 commodam autem in nobis averfari; sic e contrario, bea-
 tam fertilemq; fortunam aliorum viventibus oculis per-
 stringimus, quam a calo post omnem criminatorem
 læta veneratione mercamur. Quod si, felices isti

Libello-graphi, simplicitatem meam agnoscent, facile residui amoris vestigia amabo, quem apud nos utinam publicis offensis non extinguant. Si verò pro authore Scriptum premunt, si devota in me tela facili Euphormioni & aperto vulneribus, insigunt, non irascentur liberrimo dolori, qui adhuc prisca consuetudinis memoria pepercit: Nullas injurias pervicacior indignatio solet ulcisci quàm qua creduntur in publicum emissæ; & ingratiſſimum Beneficij genus est, de Universis mereri, &c.

This Latin Apologetick Pamphlet was compos'd by the Ingenious J. Barclay, partly in the Asiatick, partly Ciceronian, and partly in the Laconick Stiles: The first is lofty and spaciouſly flowing, like Homer, Hesiod, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Plato, Herodotus, Ovid, Livy, Plutarch, and all copious Writers, such as, Chrysost. Cyril. Alexandr. Suarez. Bollandus, Richard Baxter, John Bunyan, &c. The second is Majestick Eloquence, brought to its Perfection by Aristotle, Tully, Virgil, Longinus, Barclay's *Argenis*, &c. whereof the most finish'd Copies in English are, Lord Clarendon's History; the Works of the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*; Dr. Scot's Writings; King William's Last Speech; The late Bishop of Oxford's Speech at the Tryal of the Doctor, and the late Bishop of St. Asaph's Preface to his four Sermons, &c. The third Style is Elegancy it self, with a Sententious Pungency and an Awful Cogency; whereof breathing Examples may be seen in a fresh Pamphlet, stil'd, *The present Dean of Gloucester's Speech to the present Convocation*, in 1715. and likewise in the late reciprocal Letters of the Bishop and Clergy of London, as well as, in Pindar, Horace, Florus, Juvenal, Persius, Curtius, Seneca, Epictetus, Lippius, Ericius Puteanus, Fam. Strada, Baltas. Gratius, &c. The Reasons of the Quakers against the Bill of Schism.

Addenda.

Crit. Hist. pag. 1. Numb. 2. — And then 'twas, in all probability, engender'd amongst the Inventions, Heats and Passions, Gall and Bitterness of Controvertists; for Dr. *William Fulk*, in his Defence of the *English Translation* of the Scripture against *Gregory Martyn's* Discovery of the Heretical Translations of the Bible, mentions in the Title, other *Papish Pamphlets* that were spread abroad by the *Papists* to the same Tendency, printed at *London* in 1583. And Archbishop *Whitgift* publish'd, *An Answer to certain Pamphlets*, *London*. 1574. &c.

Crit. Hist. p. 9. Numb. 19. ad fin. Another Collection of this Schedules-kind has been compil'd by another Subject of his Majesties *Britannick Dominions*, under the Title of, *Fœdera, Conventiones, Litteræ, & cujuscunq; generis Acta Publica inter Reges Angliæ & alios quosvis Imperatores Reges, Pontifices, Principes vel Communitates ab ineunte sæculo 12. videlicet ab anno 1101. ad nostra usq; tempora, habita aut tractata; Ex Autographis infra secretiores Archivorum regionum thesaurarias per multa sæcula reconditis, fideliter excrypta, in lucem missa, de Mandato Reginae, accurate Th. Rymer, ejusdem Serenissimæ Reginae Historiographo. Vol. 5. in 1708. &c. Edward Lhwyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, in fol. *Oxon.* 1707. Dr. *Hicks's* *Linguarum veterum septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus & Archæologicus*. in fol. *Oxon.* 1705.*

A Fifth celebrated Coacervation of State-Minutes and Court-Memorandums, is, *The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England*, in fol. 1711. *London*, publish'd by the Industrious Mr. *Madox*; which is so deservedly extoll'd by Dr. *Hicks* that the learned Author of the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* could not well chuse but take that opportunity to assert the Doctor's just Prerogative of being the best

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Umpire

Umpire in the whole Kingdom, as to such *Arca-*
*num*s of Antiquity; which equitable Judgment is
 not so much to be wondred at, as that the learned
 Mr. *Collier* (whose Knowledge in Antiquity is e-
 qual to, his Tenets the same with, and his Character
 as well as Cause, inseparable from that of Dr. *Hicks*)
 shou'd fall so short of his Lordship's Favour and E-
 quity, as to be the only Person of his tender-Con-
 scienc'd Society, to be depreciated so low, and to
 be represented as one that occasionally pays some
 special Respects to the Bishops and See of *Rome*:
 As if Dr. *Hicks* was ever wanting in his Respects
 of that nature; whereof, 'tis thought, the Doctor
 has left far more lasting Monuments of his Kind-
 ness that way, than Mr. *Collier* has been observed
 hitherto to have done; for Dr. *Hicks*'s ushering
 and recommending the Jesuit *Dorrell's Gentleman*
Instructed, and his adopting the *Pepish Belson's Ma-*
nual of Prayers, with other such-like Tokens of Love
 and Respects to the Bishops and See of *Rome*, are un-
 accountable Pledges of Friendship for a *Protestant* to
 shew and testify to that *Anti-Protestant* Interest: 'Tis
 true, Mr. *Collier* never seem'd to favour the empty
 and useless Studies of *Saxon* Homilies and Antiqui-
 ties, or at least not so much as Dr. *Hicks*; yet I can't
 see how that should be such an *Obstacle aux bonnes*
Graces of the Right Reverend Author of the *Engl.*
Hist. Libr. since the just Character of the late Bp.
Burnet is therein pretty well maintain'd; tho'
 nothing can be better attested than that the same
 late Learned Bishop always disapprov'd of those
Saxon Studies, which he constantly look'd upon at
 the very best to be so much precious Time utterly
 thrown away and lost, as to any manner of a true
Protestant Intent or Purpose; which the aforesaid
 Right Reverend Author can't be Ignorant of, as to
 himself

himself in particular, if my Breviate be right; which still heightens the unaccountable Connexion of Characters in that *Engl. Hist. Libr.* wherein Dr. H--cks, the Jesuit Parsons, J. Fox and Bp. Burnet, seem most in favour, as J. Bale, Th. Fuller and Mr. Collier are the most depreciated: Yet nothing can be imagined more opposite than Dr. H--cks and Bp. Burnet, unless it be Parsons and Fox; yet the Jesuit Parsons is not only allow'd to represent J. Fox as very Ignorant and very Dishonest, but also Parsons is positively asserted and crown'd the Conqueror of the Lord Chief Justice Coke; tho' J. Bale from being the first Protestant Bishop of Ossory was contented to dye an humble Prebendary of Canterbury, and writ a Book as much redounding to the Glory of England, as well as of the Reformation, as any that ever will be writ, as to an Original (whatever is told us of his Grandfather, the simple Carthusian J. Boston) especially as to Foreigners, who know little or nothing of our Antient learned Writers, no more than of our aboriginal Learned Reformers, but what they have from Bale; besides there are no thorough-pac'd English Scholars that can pretend to stand without some Knowledge of J. Bale's Book of *Britannick Writers*; which, tho' but a moderate Folio, sells for 20s. whilst J. Pitts, his *Popish Antagonist*, may be had for 10s. who is allow'd in the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* to have writ *Latin* well enough; yet his Book of *English Writers* is far more usd and known among the *Romanists* themselves, than ever any Book of Parsons's ever was or will be, for all his being made a Favourite in an *Engl. Hist. Libr.* wherein J. Bale's Capital Crimes (it seems) of loving his Wife *Dorothy*, and of speaking ill of *Popish Bishops* and of *Papists* in general, are render'd far less excusable than the very same, and

superlatively worse, and more numerous in *J. Fox*, who is granted likewise better Quarter than any other, tho' but half so *Calvinistically* affected, by our honest blunt Zealot, *Anthony Wood*, who, tho' falsely suspected to have been a *Roman Catholick*, yet dy'd, 'tis hop'd, a good *Protestant*; the same Mr. *Wood* nevertheless seems rather inclin'd to give the Advantage to *Parsons* over *J. Fox*, or at least to make a drawn Battel of it, that he may put them together by the Ears, *pro re nata*, viz. as often as Mr. *Wood's* Church-Motive-Interest requires the *Puritan* Sauciness to be humbl'd, or the *Roman* Termigancy to be kept under; which Ecclesiastical Polity shew'd it self still more in Flying-Colours, in the Parallel Mr. *Wood* makes of *Bale* and *Pits*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses: Pits*, by vertue of the later Improvements of a smother *Latin*-Style, and of a more exact Method and Information by Dr. *James's* Catalogue and Eclogue, had more than an ordinary Advantage over *J. Bale*; but what's Mr. *Wood's* Critical Conduct therein? Why truly *J. Pits* you are a Plagiary, and steal from our *Protestant J. Bale*; and you *J. Bale* are a foul-mouth'd Fellow, and abandon'd by all true Sons of the Church of *England*: Wherein, as in most other Chapters, Mr. *Bale* follows *κατὰ πρός* by the Right Reverend Author of the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* tho' Mr. *Wood* is far more bitter, and declamatory against *J. Pits* than that Author, as he is far more favourable to *Parsons* than Mr. *Wood*: Yet *J. Pits* is the only Author of all the late *Roman Catholicks* that is universally Read, by either *Romans* or *Protestants*; to a far more Oecumenick Intent than ever any of the Jesuit or *Parsons* Pamphlets.

But the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* makes *Pits* to mistake as to his Uncle *Saunders's* Pamphlet of, *De vitiis*
subdito

subdito Infideli, for this pregnant Reason, because a Protestant Author writ a Pamphlet of the same Title: But I assure his Lordship I have seen that Book of *Nic. Sanders*, writ against his Protestant Adversary as being the very *Subditum Infidelis* reported: Another Fault Mr. Wood finds reprehensible in *J. Pits*, is because *Pits* takes some Authors to be Romanists, who were as much Protestants as Papists, i. e. of Mr. Wood's own Religion: It was well Mr. Wood liv'd after *Pits*, otherwise *Pits* was likely enough to have mark'd him down as a Romish Learned Author, without incurring the Penalty of such a furious Declamation as Mr. Wood makes *Pits* a Theme of, as well as *J. Bale*, who is as scurvily us'd as *Pits* or worse, in the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* and *Athen Oxon* whereas, in truth, both *Pits* and *Bale* are the most read and famous Authors of all their respective Parties in their time; as for *Pits* imitating and borrowing of *Bale*, and *Bale* using the same Freedom with *Boston*, or any other Author in Print or Manuscript, that's no more a Fault in them than 'twas in our Bishop *Walton* to imitate and follow the Foot-steps of Cardinal *Ximenes* and *Arias Montanus*, in their several Polygot Editions of the Bible, or than 'twas for Dr. *Hyde* to improve Dr. *James's Bodleian-Catalogue*, or for Mr. *Wadd* and the Historical Librarian themselves to imitate and borrow of one another, as well as of *Bale* and *Pits*, &c.

However, to those Historical and Librarian Nomenclators, and the other Schedule-Collectors of Church and State-Pamphlets, may be added Dr. *Thomas Smith's* History and Catalogue of the Manuscripts in *Cotton-Library* near *Westminster-Hall*, Edit. Oxon. in fol. An. 1696. A Catalogue of all the Manuscripts in all the Libraries of any Note in England and

and Ireland, publish'd in *Latin*, in fol. *Oxon*, 1697. wherein is to be noted that the *Norfolcian-Library* is united to that of *Gresham-College*, near *Bishopsgate-street*, and that *Sir James Ware* (who was Recorder of *Dublin*) his Manuscripts be in the Honourable *Mr. Bridges's* Closet; and that there be a great many Manuscript-Copies of some Treaties of Peace and Commerce, omitted by *Mr. Rymer* in his above-mention'd Collection, to be seen in *Viscount Longueville's* Cabinet of Manuscripts; and lastly, that the *Harleian Library* is in less than ten Years made up of 2500 Manuscripts, whereof most of them seem to be modern Copies of old Stories and Legends, written by Monks and Fryars mostly Historians, which are muster'd up with a great Parade in the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* but the Author himself soon disbands them as Superannuated or Disabl'd, or Occasional-Faggots; not worth the vain Ostentation of a False Muster, &c.

John Halleward's Bibliotheca Curiosa, in 4to. *Frankof.* 1676: *Fr. Combessii Acta Martyrum antiqua*, Gr. Lat. cum Not. in 8vo. *Par.* 1660. *Hermannus Conringius De Antiquitatibus Academicis*, cum supplemento, *Helmstadt*, in 4to. *An.* 1674. *Wm. Lisle's Saxon Monuments*, Edit. *Lond.* in 4to. 1638. *Edm. Gibson's Saxon Chronicle*, Edit. in 4to. *Oxon.* 1692. *J. H. Beclerus in Bibliographia Curiosa*, &c. *Gabriel Nau-deus in Bibliographia Politica*, &c. *Joh. Pierius, De Infelicitate Litteratorum*; & *Vincentius Placcius De Scriptoribus Anonymis, Pseudonymis* &c. *Jac. Tomafius De Plagiarismo Litteratorum*, &c. *Mr. Lunig's Negotia Publica*, Edit. *Lips.* 1694. & 1711. Vol. 3. in *High-Dutch*, &c. *Laurentii Boechell Decreta Ecclesia Gallicana*: Edit. *Par.* 1599. *Henry Baron of Hussen*, his *Czarian Majesties Counsellor of State*, publish'd *Memoirs, Acts and Negotiations*, at *Lip-*

fect, 1711. Cum J. Dlugessii seu Longini Hist. Polon. lib. 12. Vol. 3. Dr. Inett, Chanter of Lincoln's *Origines Anglicanae*, Edit. in fol. Lond. 1704. Rushworth's Collections Historical, in 5 Vol. from 1618. to 1629. &c. The Collection of the Historians of Brunswick, with the Nun Roswit's Latin Poem, fol. 10. publish'd at Hannover, 1708. Vol. 2. Theodore Zwinger's *Theatrum Vita Humana*, &c. Samund Frode & Aras Frode, *Historia Islandica*, Edit. per Episcop. Scalholt, An. 1689. Arngrim Jonas De Chrymogea, in 4to. Hamb. 1610. Edda (quasi Oda) cum scalda seu Prosodia Danica vel Islandica MS. in Biblioth. Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, &c. Collections of the Polish Constitution, by John Lasceus, Archbishop of Gnesna, in the Palatinate of Kaliskie, &c. Mr. Wanley's Catalogue of Saxon Manuscripts, Vol. 2. fol. &c. J. Langius's Life of Henry Zutphan, the first Lutheran Martyr, in Dismarsh near Halstein, in the Circle of Lower-Saxony, &c. J. Fox's Collections of the Acts and Monuments of the first Protestant Reformers and Martyrs, especially here in England; which are traduc'd not only by the Jesuit Parsons, but also by Doctor Heylin, Archbishop Laud's Chaplain, and other over-zealous High-Churchmen, to be little better than *Fanaticks*: But Dr. Thomas Barlow (who dy'd Bishop of Lincoln, in 1693.) says, in his *Remains*, p. 181. 'That to represent our first Reformers and Martyrs as *Fanaticks*, 'is an Angry and Scandalous Injury to Truth and 'our Church. Whereunto Dr. William Nicholson, Bp. of Carlisle subjoins, 'Tho' that Language seems 'very hard, yet perchance it may be easier digested than refuted, &c. *Hist. Libr.* pag. 119. Willielmus Somner publish'd Abbot or Archbishop Aelfric's Saxon Grammar or Glossary, in 8vo. Lond. 1658. The same Aelfric's Saxon Paschal Homily of Easter, was publish'd

Printed by J. Fox and Archbishop Parker, at London, in 120. 1567. And Archbishop Parker's *Antiquitates Ecclesie Britannicae*, were printed at Hannover, in fol. 1605. & Melchior Goldastus, *Monarchia S. Rom. Imperii*, tom. 3. Edit. Francofurt. in fol. 1613. &c. Antonii Sanderi *Bibliotheca Belgica MSS. sive Elenchus universalis Codd. MSS. Insulis*, in 4to. 1641. Arnab Magnus *Hist. Danus*, Edit. Lips. 1695. in 8^o. Bernard Mallinarotius in *Parallipomen. ad Vossium De Histor. Grac.* Edit. Colon. 4to. 1656. &c. G. Theodore Meier, *Relatio Historica De Collectionibus Canonum ad Cod. Can. Eccles. Univers. Helmst.* 1663. 4to. &c. Daniel Nesselius *Bibliothecarius Casarius, Breviarium & Supplementum Commentariorum De Bibliotheca Vindobonensi cum sig.* Vien. in fol. 2 Vol. 1690. Pappi Synodicon, Edit. Argenter. 1601. in 4to. Joh. Alb. Faber in *Decad. sive Centur. Plag. & Pseudonym.* &c. *Litteratura Runica*, per Ol. Wormium, in 4to. 1536. and fol. *ibid.* 1651. Agydii Strauchii *Historia symboli Apostolici* Edit. in 4to. Wittenb. 1668. &c. J. Harding's *Chronicle*, is in Manuscript in the Earl of Denby's Library, &c. John Rosse or Rouse, a Warwickshire Gentleman, in the 15th Century, writ a History of the Kings of England, still extant in Manuscript in Cotton Library and in Bennet College, Cambridge. *Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabr. Auth. Th. James*, London 1600. Oxford Catalogue, Prefac'd by Mr. Wanley, &c.

Crit. Hist. pag. 9. Numb. 20. *ad fin.* From those Significations came the Word *Libellatici*, to be apply'd to those in the second or third Christian Century, who being Christians, for fear of Death, Torments or Persecution, were reduc'd to conform to Paganism, either by addressing the Magistrate for to conform, or by Petitioning the Christian Prisoners for to reform and indulge them their Communion,

munition, after their Criminal Conformity to Idolatry; or else by delivering to the Pagans the Holy Scriptures, and other Christian Records; and were thence call'd also *Traditores*, &c. Some of the worse of those Libellatick Pamphleteers, were, *Lucius*, *Leucius*, *Charinus*, *Lucianus*, *Lucanus*, *Leontius* and *Seleucus*: These Impostors did spread abroad in their Pamphlet-Libels, 'That the Christians did believe that there would be a Resurrection not only of all Humane Flesh or of Mankind, but also of all Animals, Cattle, Beasts, &c. See *Tertullian. De Resurrect. Carn. c. 2. Origin contra Cels. lib. 2. Augustin. De Fide contra Manicheos, cap. 5. and 38. Euseb. Phot. Aguirre, Cane and Tho. Ittigius in Append. ad Dissert. De Hæresiarch. Edit. Lips. in 4to. 1696. &c.*

Crit. Hist. p. 146. Another Divine of the Church of England far more considerable than most of the former, seems to some to have given a much more dangerous Handle to the *Arians* and other Sectaries, as appears by the following Treatise entitul'd *Examen variorum Læctionum Johannis Millii, S. T. P. in Novum Testamentum, &c. Opera & studio Danielis Whitby, S. T. P. & Ecclesie Sarisburiensis Præcentoris, Lond. 1710. in fol.* Other Censures and Accommodations have been offer'd at, upon the learned Dr. Mills's great Performance, by two French Protestant Ministers, *Lensant* and *Le Clerc*; and by two Dutch Protestants, *Psaff* and *Kuster*, &c. *Voyez les dans La Bibliothèque Choisie, tom. 16. p. 311. and tom. 18. &c. Novum Testamentum Græcum Johannis Millii, S. T. P. in fol. Text. p. 809. Prolegom. p. 168. Appendix p. 64. Oxon. 1707. price 3s. Collectionem Millianam recensuit, meliore ordine disposuit, novisq; accessionibus locupletavit Ludolphus Kusterus, Amstelodam. 1710. in fol. pr. 20 s.*

Crit. Hist. pag. 160. The first Bishop of those *Cathari* in Lombardy, was one *Marcus* (*apud Nicol. Vignier, in Hist. Eccl. ad An. Dom. 1023.*) who having been consecrated by the Ordination according to the Usage of the Churches in *Bulgary*; the Validity whereof he was made to scruple by one *Nicetas*, a Pope or Bishop, casually arriving in *Italy* from *Constantinople*; he, the said *Marcus*, suffer'd himself to be re-Ordain'd by the same *Nicetas*, according to the Ordination of the Church in *Drugaria*, or *Dugrania*: Where *Nicetas* had receiv'd his Ordination from one Bishop *Simon*, who was much degraded by one *Petracus* a Stranger; so that some of the *Cathari* stuck to *John Judas*, the Successor of *Marcus* (who had the double Spiritual Knighthood of the *Bulgarian* and *Drugarian* Orders) others cleav'd to one Bishop *Peter*, a *Florentin*, &c. See in Archbishop *Usher, De Christ. Eccles. Success.* cap. 8. §. 18. pag. 226. &c. Another distinction of those *Separatists*, is the Ordination or Order of the Churches in *Sclavonia*; the same Author mentions one *Garatus* in Lombardy, and his Son *Gerard* at *Brixia*, and another at *Corexium*, all Bishops of the *Bulgarian* Order; and one *Marchifus* amongst the *Sorani*, and *Nicholas* with the *Vicentini*, and their Sons Bishops in other Cities, being of the *Drugarian* Order: The Bishops of the *Sclavonian* Order in some Proceſs of time likewise, were *Cascianus* at *Mantevila*, and his Sons *Aldericus* at *Milan*, and one *Otho* at *Bagnolum*, &c. And *Matthew Paris* acquaints us that the *Albigenses* constituted one for their Pope or Bishop in the *Bulgarian*, *Croatian* and *Dalmatian* Confines, &c. (*ad an. 1223.*)

A Memorial for Reformation: Or, A Remembrance for them that shall live when Catholick Religion shall be restor'd in England; in three parts, writ by that

that Infamous Jesuit Robert Parsons, in 1596. and publish'd in Lond. 1690. by Edward Gee, Rector of St. Benedict near Paul's-Wharf, London, Chaplain in ordinary to King William and Queen Mary, &c. 'tis call'd also, *The High-Court: Or, Counsel of Reformation for England*. How this original Manuscript, or a true Copy thereof, came to Baliol-College, is a Riddle to any that have the least Notion of the inexpugnable Craft of the Jesuitical Society, unless we imagine that some Popish Convert brought it over, &c.

Robert Vaughan's *British Antiquities*, in 4to. Oxon, 1662. recommended by Archbishop Usher, in his *Letters*, p. 261, 270, &c. Usher's *Primordia* (Edit. Dublin, in 4to. 1539.) and his *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates* (Edit. in fol. Lond. 1687.) are the best Collections of Historical Schediasma's and Memoirs that ever were publish'd for an Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, &c. which were well copy'd after by our learned Bishop Scillingfleet, in his *Origines Britannicae*, fol. Lond. 1685.

Silas Taylor's *History of Gavel-kind*, in 4to. price 3 s. Wm. Somner, *Of Gavel-kind*, pr. 5 s. Johannes Michael Malmöiensis *Danicus Novi Testamenti Metaphrastes*, circa. An. Dom. 1530. Thoma Bartolini, *Antiquitates Danicae*, &c. Mr. Tanner's *Notit. Monast. Roger Cestrensis* and Ralph Higden, are but one and the same Historian, but mistaken, for two, not without some useless and indiscreet choler and pudder, by *Hist. Libr.* p. 64, 65. &c. Where Poor Bale and Pitts are often chastiz'd for splitting of Authors, and for Multiplying of Books by and into Pamphlets, &c. Dr. Th. Gale's *Hist. Brit.* in fol. Oxon. 1691. Vol. 2. and Gale's *Hist. Angl.* Vol. 2. fol. Oxon. 1687.

The *History of England*, by Edward Hall, Recorder of London, who dy'd 1547. Sir Thomas Craig's *Scotland's Sovereignty*, in 8vo. Lond. 1695. The *Scaldri*

or *Rune*, were the Prophetick Pamphleteers amongst the Danes, as the Bards or Druids, or *Prdythyon* in Great Britanny, &c. J. G. Schottelius, *Von der Teutschen Hauptsprach*, lib. 5. in 4to. Brunswick, 1663. *Sachsen Spiegel*: Or, *Speculum Saxonicum*: or, A Manual of the old Laws of the Ancient German Saxons. see *Engl. Atlas*, Vol. 2. pag. 113, 114, &c. R. V. Pan's *Restitution of decay'd Intelligence in Antiquities*; he was a Low Dutch Romanist, publish'd in 4to. Amst. 1605. and Lond. in 8vo. 1653, 1674. see *Somner's Marginal Notes*; *ibid.* and *Kennet's Life of Somner*; &c. Wm. Baxter's *Phil. Transact.* Vol. 25, &c. Dr. Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities*, Edit. in 4to. Oxon. 1695.

Christopher Funckerus, *In Centuria Feminarum Eruditarum, tractatus De Diariis Eruditorum, adjecta*, &c. J. C. Becman. *Catalog. Bibl. Francos.* &c. G. Crewans, *Elench. Interpret. Scriptur.* &c. J. Fellerus, *Catalog. MSS. Academ. Altorf.* &c. Joh. Just. Pistorius *Propyleum Athen. Hassiac.* Cornelius Looseus *Catalog. Scriptur. Germ. Litteras.* &c. Sev. Walt. Sluteri *Propyleum Historie Christiana*, in 12o. Fran. 1680.

Kortholtius *De Variis S. Scripture Editionibus*, &c. Casper Sagitarius *De Theolog. Profess. Augustan Confess.* &c. Sim. Staravolscius *Centur. Script. Polon.* &c. Ol. Borrichius *De Poetis*, &c. Danhavernus *De Mysteriorum Philosophia*, &c. Swartius ac Desselius *Bibliogr. Belg.* &c. Andreas Wengerscius, *Sclavonia Reformata*, Edit. 1679. Amstelod. sua Adrianus Regenvolscius, Edit. Ultraject. 1652. Casp. Schwenckfeldius *Eques Silesius Spiritualismi Reformati Antesignanus*, denatus est An. 1591. in Exilio apud Suevos, &c. *Chronicon de Mailros*, Edit. per Fulman, in fol. Oxon. 1684. Jacobus Zabarella, *De Fastis Romanorum*, Edit. An. 1674. Christoph. Hendreichii *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, &c. Gabriel Puerbeus *Edidit Theotimum De tollendis & expungendis libris malis*, lib.

3. Paris, 1549. 8vo. *Johannis Schoppi Academiæ Jesu Christi*, Tubing. 1593. & Spir. 1616. &c.

Jac. Ph. Thomæsi *Bibliotheca Patavina & Veneta*, publica et privata, MSS. Utin. 1639. 4to. H. Ernestii *Catalogus, Librorum NSS. Bibliotheca Florentina, Medicæ Amstælod.* 1641. *Antonii Reiserii Index Librorum MSS. in Bibliotheca Augustana, August.* in 4to. 1675. pñst D. Hescheliam & Eliam Elbingerum, &c. *Joachimi Felleri Catalogus Codd. MSS. Bibliotheca Paulina, in Academia Lipsiens. in 120.* Lips. 1686. *Catalogus Biblioth. Lugd. Batav. a Spanheimio recognitus, in 4to. Lugd. Bat.* 1674.

Petrus Lambecius in *Commentariis De Augustissimæ Bibliothecæ Vindobonensi*, in fol. Vesp. 1665. ad An. 1679. Vol. 8. Bohuslaus Balbinus *Hist. Bohem. Pragæ* 1679. in fol. 3 Vol. Leo Allatius in *Roberti Cœloghoni Apparatum, Versionem & Notas ad Historiam Concilii Florentini, Exercitationes*, 31. Rom. 1674. in 4to. Hugo Semperius *De Disziplinæ Mathematicæ*, lib. 12. in fol. Antwerp. 1655.

John Bourdieu's *Historical Dissertation, Of the Theban Legion*, in 8vo. Lond. 1696. Theophili Spizeliæ *Sæcra Bibliothecarum illustrium Arcana resecta*, in 8vo. Aug. Vindob. 1668. Matthias Larroquanus *Edidit Observationes in Ignatianas Vindicias* (sed absq; Auctoris Nomine) Rothom. 1674. 8vo. Ejusdem *Adversaria Sæcra cum Prefatione Danielis Larroquani, fil. Editi Lugd. Batavor.* 1688. 8vo. Gisberti Voetii *Bibliotheca Studiosi Theologiæ, Ultraject.* 1651. 120.

Antonius Gallonius *De SS. Martyrum Cruciatibus, cum figur. eleg.* in 8vo. Colon. 1602. & Antwerp, in 120. 1668. Johan. Meisnerus *De Persecutionibus & Martyriis Christianorum Veterum*, Witcomb. in 4to. 1654. Christian. Kartholsius, *De Persecutionibus Ecclesiæ Primæ sub Imperatoribus Ethnicis, Deq; Veterum Christianorum Cruciatibus*, Jena, in 8vo. 1660.

M. Frid.

M. Frid. Beckius, Comment. ad Martyrologium Ecclesie Germanica pervetustum August. vindel. in 4to. 1687. Augustinus Lubinus in Commentariis ad Martyrologium Romanum, Notis Tabulisq; Geographicis & Historicis explicatum, 4to. Paris, 1661.

Johan Pontani Catalog. Hæreticorum, in 12o. Francofurt. 1615. Dan. Crameri Arbor Hæretica Consanguinitatis, Argentin. in 4to. 1623. Theodorus Patreus in Catalogo Hæreticorum a Christo nato ad sua tempora, Colon. 1629. Laurentii Lalii Index Hærescon, Francof. in 8vo. 1614.

Melchior Hittorpius edidit omnes Authores de Ritibus & Ceremoniis Ecclesiasticis in unum Corpus Collectis, viz. Ord. Rom. Isidor. Alcuin. Amalar. Raban, &c. in fol. Paris 1610.

Stephanus Durandus de Ritibus Ecclesie Catholica, Edit. Rom. 1591. Colon. 1592. Gulielmus Durandus, &c. J. Baptista Casalius de Veteribus Ecclesie Ritibus, Rom. 1647. Bartholomeus Gavantus, Commentaria in Rubricas Missalis & Breviarii Romani, Rom. 1628. & Ludg. 1664. Gabriel Alaspianus, Par. 1679. Cum optat. Milevitan. &c.

Petri Hallowii Vita, Scripta & Documenta Illustrum Ecclesie Orientalis Scriptorum, 11. & 2di. seculi, Edit. Duac. 1633. and 1636. fol. 2. Vol.

Alexandri Barvoetii Catalogus Præcipuorum Autorum Græcæ MSS. in Bibliotheca Scorialensi, Corderii Prolegomenis in Cyrilli Homel. in Jerem. Prophet. Subjectus, in 8vo. Antwerp 1648, & apud Labbeum in Bibliotheca Nov. p. 175. &c. Phil. Labbei Bibliotheca Nova MSS. Librorum, Edit. Paris 1653. in 4to. &c. Labbei Bibliothecam Bibliothecarum (Edit. Paris 1664. 8vo.) Antonius Teisserius Nemausensis recensuit & auxit, Genev. 1686. in 4to, &c. Val. H. Vogleri Introductio Universalis in Notitiam cujusq; Generis bonorum Scriptorum, Helmstad. 1670, in 4to. & ibid. 1691. in 4to.

480. *Cum Additionibus Hen. Meibonii, &c. ubi castigatur I. Clericus ob nimiam suam Censurandi Pruriginem, &c. Petri Rabi Bibliotheca Europa Belgica, An. 1694.*

Frider. Spanhemii Introductio ad Geographiam Sacram & Ecclesiasticam. in 8vo. Ludg. Batav. 1679. Fran. Modii, Ordinis Ecclesiastici origo, Progressus, & Verbis Ratio, Francofurt. 1614. in 8vo. Laur. Landtmeter de Vetere Clerico-Monacho, lib. 3. in 4to. Antw. 1635. Caroli à S. Paulo Abbatis Fuliensis Geographia sacra, in fol. Paris 1641. &c. P. Jos. Cantelii Metropolitanarum Urbium Historia sacra & Civilis, tom. 2. in 4to. Par. 1684.

Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge—à Gulielmo Fleetwood, Coll. Reg. apud Cantab. Socio. in 8vo. Londin. 1691. The (now right Reverend) Author, has heap'd up without any Order, on different Subjects, the *Heathen* Inscriptions of the 5th and last Class; and has generously pass'd over an Infinity of Faults, amongst the Christian Inscriptions, owing chiefly to the Secular Ignorance and Candid Simplicity of the *Primo-Primitive Christians, &c.* A far more considerable Collection of such Laconick Pamphlets was publish'd by *Raphael Fabretti*, under this Title, *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio & Additamentum* in fol. *Roma* 1699. 'Tis divided into eight Chapters; wherein may be seen 3500 Inscriptions, more than are in the respective Collections of *Gruter, Reinesius* and *Spon*; whose innumerable mistakes, are therein also rectify'd.

Some few Years ago, there was publish'd a Theological Pamphlet, Intituled, *De Valentinianorum Haresi Conjectura, quibus illius Origo ex Aegyptiaca Theologia deducitur, Londini 1711. in 4to. of twenty seven Pages.* The Purport of this learned *Schediasma*, is very rational, and as probably made out, viz. that the Arch-Heretick *Valentin*, being an Egyptian,

Egyptian, endeavour'd to square Christianity to the receiv'd Opinions and Hieroglyphicks approv'd of in *Egypt*, &c. 'Tis suppos'd to have been Pen'd by our Excellent Dr. *Hoper*, Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, who is said to have made a Present of the Copies amongst his Acquaintance, without exposing them to Sale.

Crit. Hist. p. 236. line 22. *Walter Hilton*, an English Carthusian's Spiritual Pamphlet, entitul'd, *Musica Ecclesiastica*, whereof the three first Books be the very same with those of *Thomas De Kempis*, *Of the Imitation of Christ*, is still extant in MS. in *Lambeth Library*; where also is to be found his Speculative Pamphlet, *The Ladder of Perfection*, or, *Of a Contemplative Life*, and are both much to the same purpose, &c. Such also is the Pietism of the Spiritual Pamphlets of *Lawrence Scupoli*, *J. Valdesso*, *Gasper Swenckfeld* and *Honoré de St. Marie*, &c.

But all these various Ideas and different Conceptions of the true Spirit of Christianity, and its genuine Operations, are thus divinely re-united by that great Primate *J. Usher*, and greater Christian, and the greatest Master of Spirit according to Knowledge as well as Zeal; as 'tis recorded in his Life, writ by Dr. *Pear*, or Dr. *Barnard*, speaking of his Prophecies: 'I must tell you, (says that admirable Christian Adept,) 'that we do not well understand what Sanctification and the New Creature are: 'It is no less than for a Man to be brought to an entire Resignation of his Will to the Will of God, and to live in the offering up of his Soul continually in the Flames of Love, as a whole Burnt Offering to Christ. And how little (continues that excellent Prelate) 'are many of those who profess Christianity, experimentally acquainted with this Work on their Souls, &c.



A Critical HISTORY OF Pamphlets.

1. **H**OW Exotical and Foreign soever the Word *Pamphlet* may seem, as to its Sound and Structure, 'tis nevertheless so much a true-born *English* Denison, that 'tis scarce ever known or adopted, or even adapted to any other Idiom in the World, but to the *English* Language alone.

2. Yet 'tis of no longer a Date than that of the last Century, since 'tis almost certain its Pedigree can scarce be trac'd higher than the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. And then,

3. At its first rise, it made so wretch'd an appearance, that the great Linguist, *John Minshew*, in his *Guide into Tongues* Printed at London, 1617. Blazoning its Original Extraction, gives it the most scandalous Etymology, and the most mis-

able Character that ever any Libel can be capable of, viz..

4. *A Pamphlet* (says Mr. *Minsheu*, whose Opinion in this kind was esteemed so considerable, as to be quoted by the late Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, in the celebrated Debate about the word *Abidicate*) *that is*, *Opusculum stolidorum, the Diminutive Performance of Fools*,----from *ῥᾶν* all, and *ῥληθῶ* I fill, *to-wit*, all places, according to the vulgar saying, all Things are full of Fools-or Foolish Things: For such Multitudes of Pamphlets, unworthy of the very name of Libels, being more vile than Common Shores and the Filth of Beggars, and being flying Papers dawb'd over and besmear'd with the Foames of Drunkards, are tofs'd far and near into the Mouths and Hands of Scoundrels: Neither will the Sham Oracles of *Apollo* be esteem'd so Mercenary as a Pamphlet, Gr. *ῥᾶν πληθον*, Lat. *Pamphletum*. So bitter was Mr. *Minsheu* against poor Pamphlets. And

5. Those that will have the word, *Pamphlet*, to be derived from *Pam*, the famous Knave in Card-playing, don't seem to differ much from Mr. *Minsheu's* foremention'd Primogenial Representation of Pamphlets: But the Derivation of the Term, *Pam*, is in all probability from *ῥᾶν*, all, or the whole or chief of the Game. Or perchance from *Pan*, the Name of that frightful Heathenish Divinity of the Mountains, &c.

6. However, under this first Etymological Notion of Pamphlets, may be comprehended the vulgar Stories of the Nine Worthies of the World, of the Seven Champions of Christendom, *Tom Thumb*, *Valentin* and *Orson*, *Guy of Warwick*, *Rabbinick* and *Popish* Legends, Novels, Play-Books, Farces, and such like Poetick Fables and Traditionary Romances.

7. To those also may be reduc'd most of Apocryphal

cryptal Lucubrations, Pseudo-Epigraphal and Pseudonymous Plagiary-Scribling, Disguis'd and Anonymous Writings, Satyrical and Scandalous Libels, with all other sorts of falsify'd and forg'd Records.

8. Of this first kind of Pamphlets, Mr. *Baillet* in his *Auteurs Deguisez* (Printed at *Paris* 1690.) treats very amply with a great deal of successful Labour; As also in his Histories of the *Lives of Saints*, Printed likewise at *Paris* in the Years 1700 and 1701. The Curious should also consult Mr. *Baillet's* *Enfans celebres*, with Mr. *Sculter's* Supplement thereunto, and with the latter's two Dissertations about Learned Women, and his Theater of Learned Youth, in High Dutch; all printed respectively in the Years 1688, 1702, 1703, 1707. And one Mr. *Woolfus* publish'd also a Supplement to the aforesaid Mr. *Baillet's* Collection of Pamphlets, writ by celebrated Children at *Hamburg* in the Year 1707. One should turn over likewise for the same diverting purpose, Mr. *Goefius*, the Superintendant of the Church of *Lubeck*, his *Observationes Miscellanea de Sutoribus eruditis* (of Learned Shoemakers) and his two other Pamphlets, of Learned Plowmen and of Learned Merchants, publish'd respectively *Anno Dom.* 1706 and 1708. at *Lubeck*, &c. But especially Mr. *Huet's* Tract concerning the Origin of Romances, publish'd in French at *Paris*, 1669. must not be forgot upon this first Pamphlet-subject.

9. The greatest Collections of this first sort of Pamphlets, are, the Famous Pile of Rabbinick Traditions in the *Jewish Talmud*, containing Fourteen Volumes in Folio, of *Bamberg's* Edition at *Venice*, &c. And the Popish Legends of the Lives of their Saints, Publish'd by the College of Jesuits at *Antwerp*, from *Anno Dom.* 1673. amounting already (tho' not half finish'd) to above Fifty Folio

Volumes, &c. All which Tracts were Originally and most of them often since publish'd separately, in Pamphlet-Forms; as well as mostly upon Pamphlet-Subjects; even of this first Class.

10. The second Idea of the Radix of the word, *Pamphlet*, is, that it is deriv'd from *πᾶν* *all*, and *Φιλέω* *I love*, &c. signifying a thing belov'd by all: For a Pamphlet being of a small portable Bulk, and of no great Price, and of no great Difficulty, seems adapted for every one's Understanding, for every one's Reading, for every one's Buying, and consequently becomes a fit Object and Subject of most People's Choice, Capacity and Ability.

11. Under this second Etymology of Pamphlets, may be plac'd all Stitch'd Books on serious Subjects; the best of which in *England* have been continually preserv'd, or even reprinted in the several Collections of State-tracts, *Cabala-Sacra*, *Miscellanies*, *Sermons*, *Poems*, *Phanix*, and the like: And on the contrary, for the same or even greater advantage to the Publick, the respective Volumes or Collections of Theological and State-tracts, of Sermons, Poems and Miscellanies, have been Reprinted by Piece-meals in the familiar Shapes of Stitch'd Pamphlets. 'Tis true, both those Pamphlet-methods have been often abus'd, and accordingly censur'd by the Majority of the Lower House of Convocation, 1711. in whose Folio-Representation, pag. 6. the Abuses are thus represented: *They have republish'd* (says that Convocation) *and collected into Volumes, Pieces written long ago on the side of Infidelity.——They have Reprinted together in the most contracted manner, many loose and licentious Poems, in order to their being purchased more cheaply, and dispers'd more easily, &c.*

12. But one of the first, as well as of the most curious Collections of this second sort of Pamphlets, is

is that of *Giovanni Cinelli*, a Member of the *Accademia* at Florence, where he Printed his *Biblioteca Florentina*, *Scienza*, 1^a & 2^a in 8^o 1677. wherein he proposes to place little Pamphlets, not exceeding Six Leaves; such as the Natural History of *Nure*, writ. in Latin by an *English Gentleman*, *Anno Dom.* 1675. And the History of *Descartes's* Philosophy, by *Yepelius*, at *Nuremberg*, 1674. And the Lord's Prayer in the *Chinese* Language, by *Andrew Muller* at *Berlin*, in 4^o. All the Disputes between *Cardinal Norris* and *Fryer Macedo*, about the Nature of Grace, &c.

13. To *Cinelli's* Collection of Pamphlets may be added another, publish'd by the Learned *Carmelit*, *Gaudencius Robertus*, call'd *Miscellanea Italica Euri-dica*, printed at *Parma*, in 4^o 1690. The first Pamphlet of this kind, that appears in that Collection, is a little Tract formerly publish'd by the great Antiquarian, *Josaphus Castaleo*, about the Year 1605. concerning *Roman Antiquities*. This Collection is in six or seven Volumes in Quarto, about the same Subject. But four Years after, this was swallow'd up by a far greater Collection of the same kind, styl'd *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum congestus a Joh. Georgio Grævio*, in ten great Folio-Volumes, whereof the first was publish'd in 1694. *Traject. ad Rhēn.* The first Treatise of that first Tome, is of the Origin of the *Romans*, formerly publish'd by the Learned *Octavius Ferrarius*, at *Milan*, 1607. in a small Pamphlet-Octavo, &c.

14. Soon after *Grævius's* Collection of *Roman-Antiquarian* Pamphlets, comes forth his Learned Colleague and Brother Dutch-Professor, *James Gronovius*, with his *Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum*, publish'd at *Leyden* in four or five Folio-Tomes, in the Years 1697, 98, & 99. The three first Volumes contain

contain chiefly Effigial Cuts and Monumental Figures and Inscriptions, not exceeding Pamphlet-Models: But the fourth Volume includes a Collection of Pamphlet-Tracts formerly publish'd by others. For Example, The first little Tract of the first Part of the fourth Volume, is, *Nicolai Gerbelii in Gracia Sophiani descriptionem explicatio*, &c. The second Part of the same Tome contain other erudite small Treatises concerning Greece, printed long before, by *Joh. Cas. Bulenger*, *Joh. Henric. Eg-gelingius*, *Joh. Meursius*, &c. The first Effigies, or Figure of the first Volume, is a Marble, which represents *Prometheus*, who is shaping Human Bodies with Clay, and *Minerva* is communicating the Soul or Genius that is to animate that Youthful and Beautiful Body: *Minerva* seems to speak to that new fram'd Man and to foretel him all what is to happen to him in his Life time; whilst in the mean time a young Woman as her Secretary writes his Destiny upon a Globe, and *Clotho* spin's the Series or Sequel of all his Adventures: *Minerva* bestows upon him a Garment for to protect him from the Injuries of the Air. The Marble, which serv'd as a Model for this Cut, is to be seen in the Repository of Prince *Pamphilio's* Rarities at *Rome*, &c.

15. Much about the same time with the fore-mention'd Treasuries of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts, there appear'd a far more considerable Collection of valuable little Treatises publish'd by that laborious Dutch-Protestant Divine, *Mr. Vorstius* at *Roterdam*, in 1694. in Nine Octavo-Volumes. The first of those Theological Pamphlets, is a small Tract formerly writ by one *Mr. Dickinson*, under the Title of *Delphi Phanicizantes*, wherein he proves that the Gentiles did ape and imitate the Jewish Scriptures and Religion, by the means of the *Phenicians*, who were

were Neighbours and contiguous to *Judea* and *Palestin*, and *Phenicia* was the common Mart to Jew and *Gentile*, &c. Mr. *Dickinson* added to that little Treatise two small Dissertations, the one upon *Noe's* arrival into *Italy*, where he was call'd *Jann*, &c. the t'other was about the Origin of the *Druids* or *Heathenish Priests* and *Prophets* of *Great Britain*, before the reception of *Christianity*, &c. This Mr. *Edmund Dickinson* was Master of Arts and Fellow of *Merton College Oxon*, he publish'd the forementioned Divinity-Pamphlets at *Oxford*, 1655. in 8°, with an Epistle or Preface writ by the learned *Zacharie Bogan*, &c.

16. The third Original Interpretation of the word, Pamphlet, may be that of the learned Traveller and Physician, Dr. *Stephen Skinner*, in his *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, publish'd by *Thomas Henshaw*, Esq; in Folio, *London* 1671. viz. that 'tis deriv'd from the Belgick word, *Pampier*, signifying a little Paper or Libel, &c. His Words be these, *Mallem deducere a Pampilot vel contracte Pamplet, Dim. Bel. Pampier, i.e. Charta, addito spiritu (h) hoc autem Pampier per epenthesein, τῷ, m. ortum est à lat. Papyrus, q.d. Chartula, seu, papyrulus, i.e. Charta seu libellus, &c.*

17. To this third Set of Pamphlets may be reduc'd all sorts of printed single Sheets or half Sheets, or any other quantity, slip or parcel of single Paper-Prints, such as Declarations, Remonstrances, Proclamations, Edicts, Orders, Injunctions, Memorials, Addresses, News-Papers, Gazettes, &c.

18. As to the word *Gazette*, there be now scarce any other Places in the World, where little News-Books be call'd *Gazettes*, besides *London* and *Paris*; tho' the Word it self is an *Italian* Term, which properly signifies the Bird, call'd in *English* a *Mag-pye*,

pye, and a little Coyn or piece of Money peculiar to the City of Venice, scarce equivalent to our Farthing, according to *Torriano's Italian Dictionary*, Edit. Lond. 1688. Pursuant to this latter Signification of the Term, *Gazette*, the great Etymologist, Mr. Menage, in his *Origini della Lingua Italiana*, with Sr. Ferrario, is of Opinion, that the Metaphor is not taken from that chattering Bird, *Magpie*, but from *Gazetta's* t'other Signification, viz. from the little Venetian Coyn call'd *Gazetta*, which was then the common Price of those News-papers: Their Words be these; *opin volte* (says Menage, *ibid.* pag. 247.) *inteso dire a un valentuomo che questi fogli d'avvisi presero tal nome (Gazette) da questa moneta di Venetia, che fu ab antico il prezzo col quale essi si compravano, &c. Veneta moneta* (says Ferrar. *ibid.*) *argentea duorum assium, quo pretia cum olim nuntiorum rerum toto orbe gestarum, qua Tacitus diurna appellat, pararentur, ipsa diurna Gazette vocitantur, &c.*

19. Those who writ such News-papers, were call'd *Menanti*, because (says *Vossius*) those loose Papers and the Writers thereof, intended commonly some Defamatory Reflections upon some Persons or other; and were therefore proscrib'd and prohibited in Italy, by Gregory the 13th, by a particular Bull under the Name of *Menantes*, so call'd from the Latin Word, *Minantes*, Threatening, because Threats or Defiances used to be the Consequences included in defaming Libels, or necessarily understood thereby, &c. *Puto* (inquit *Vossius* Lib. de Errat. Fabul.) *corruptum esse verbum, Menantes, ex latine Minantes; nam famosis libellis, minae solent intentari, &c.* But Mr. Menage will have it to be deriv'd from the Italian Word, *Menare*, signifying to lead at large, or spread abroad a far of, as those News-mongers were oblig'd to write spaciouly, or a great deal, by

by reason of the multitude of the Copies, which were to be scatter'd abroad far and near, *Singana (il Vossio) ma dal verbo Ital. Menare, percioche, per la multiplicità delle copie, che lor bisognano, scrivono spacciatamente, &c.* However that Etymological Debate be decided, 'tis certain, the best Collection that ever yet appear'd of such Pamphlet-News-Papers, or Publick Memorials, or Authentick Acts, is what that finish'd Scholar and States-man, Mr. *Godfrey William Leibnitz*, late Counsellor of State to the Court of *Hanover*, has inserted in his, *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus, in quo tabula Authentica actorum publicorum, tractatum, aliarumque rerum majoris momenti per Europam gestarum, pleraque inedita vel selecta ipso verberum tenore expressa ac temporum serie digesta continentur, a fine seculi undecimi ad nostra usque tempora, aliquot tomis comprehensus; quem ex Manuscriptis presertim Bibliotheca Augusta Guelfebytana Codicibus & monumentis Regionum aliorumque Archivorum ac propriis denique Collectaniis edidit G. G. Leibnitiuss. in fol. Hanovera, 1693.*

20. The fourth Radical Signification of the word, *Pamphlet*, is that Homogeneal Acceptation of it, *viz.* as it imports any little Book or small Volume whatsoever, whether stitch'd or bound, whether good or bad, whether serious or ludicrous, whether esteem'd or slighted, &c. Whence the only proper *Latin* Term for a *Pamphlet*, is *Libellus*; and the same, or equivalent Expression, imports it in all other Languages, *viz.* a little Book in general: Tho' *Libellus* signifies likewise, especially with some Epithet, a *Petition* or *Address*, a *Certificate*, or a *Summons*, or a *Memorial*; and also a *Defamatory*, *Backbiting*, *Calumniating*, *Scandalous* and *Abusive Paper* or *little Book*; and therefore styl'd in *English* and *French*, a *Libel*; which in those

those, as well as all other vulgar Tongues, is taken for the most part in the worst Sense: As on the contrary, the word *Pamphlet* imports by it self, in its modern Signification, no more than a *little Book*, being indifferent of it self to be thought either good or bad; but which of them it must be taken for, is to be determin'd by some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word: As in *Rusworth's Collections*, Vol. II. Col. 799. there's mention made of *scurrilous* and *abusive Pamphlets* to be burnt by Order of Parliament, *An. D. 1647*. And when it is us'd in that Sense, the term *Libel*, or *Libelling* and *Book*, as well as other Additions, are often joyn'd with it: As in the above-mention'd *Representation of the Lower House of Convocation*, ib. p. 4. --- by a multitude of wicked Books and Pamphlets, &c. tho' perchance Books may import there larger Volumes, and Pamphlets the smaller Books: But whenever *Libel* is joyn'd with *Pamphlet*, both Terms are doubtless synonymous, in some degree or other, of a more expressive Gradation, or of a gradual and more enhancing Augmentation of the Expression and Multiplication of the respective criminal Contents of such Scandalous *Libels* and *Pamphlets*; both which Terms have many Years of late continually gone together in most of Legal Charges and Legislative Prohibitions, as well as in most of the Polite Writers of all sorts. Yet in the Case of *Arthur Hall*, *An. 23 Eliz. Sabbat. 4 Febr.* The House of Commons seems to joyn a *Book* and *Libel* together as synonymous, voting, That his Book and Slandorous Libel should be adjudg'd utterly False and Erroneous, &c.

21. Tho' it would not be very easie for the greatest Antiquarian-Etymologist to produce any Authority for the word, *Pamphlet*, before the above-mention'd Mr. *Minshew*, yet 'tis not quite improbable,

ble, but that Term, especially in its largest Signification, might be as ancient (as to some little use or other of it, tho' often interrupted, upon some occasions) as the very beginning of the Reformation: However, this Historical Crisis shall commence from thence, with equal Regard to all the fore-mention'd sorts of Pamphlets, especially to the fourth and last kind: For the most Valuable Writings that ever appear'd in all Ages, were either originally or occasionally publish'd in the Pamphlet-shapes of little Books, either in single Leaves or Sheets, or stitch'd or bound in Twelves, Sixteens or Twenty-fours: As for Example, the Holy Scriptures, collectively, have been often bound in all those little forms of Twelves, Sixteens and Twenty-fours, and separately were in a great measure first of all publish'd in few single Leaves or Sheets, and fix'd, by the special Direction of Heaven, to the Doors of the Temple or Tabernacle, as an Admonition or Testimony or Instruction to the People, to whom they were also occasionally Read; as appears by the different Occasions and smalness of the respective Books and Chapters, especially of the Lesser or Minor Prophets, &c. See *Walton's Prolegomena*, *Bern. Lamy's Apparatus*, and *Symon's Criticks*; but especially *P. Le Long*, Library-keeper of the Order of the Oratory at *Paris*, his *Bibliotheca sacra* might be review'd, as to this particular; for therein he has gather'd together, with incredible Labour and Exactitude, all the Editions of the Bible that ever appear'd in the World, and all the Authors that have ever writ about or upon those Holy Scriptures.

22. So likewise the best of the Heathen Writings were either originally or since publish'd in some of the Pamphlet-forms: As *Homer's Poems*, which were

were originally publish'd and recited by Piece-meals, and for that Reason call'd *Centones*. See the Learned *Bogan's Comparatio Homeri cum Scriptoribus sacris quoad Normam loquendi*, edit. Oxon. 1658. 8^o &c. The rest of the *Greek Poets* (which are mostly term'd *Minors* and bound together) have been commonly printed both collectively and singly in the same Pamphlet-forms of Twelves, Sixteens and Twenty-fours; and originally, without any farther Debate, were publish'd and recited in single Leaves or Sheets, for the most part, by the Authors themselves. The like may be asserted of most of the *Greek Historians*, *Herodotus*, *Thucidides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Appianus*, and even of a great part of *Plutarch*, especially as to their *Latin Translations*, &c. So also in the same Pamphlet-models have been often printed, as well as originally publish'd, a great many Tracts of the *Greek Philosophers* and Orators, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Demosthenes*, *Isocrates*, *Athenans*, &c. Nothing more common than to see in Sixteens or Twenty-fours, *Hypocrates's Aphorisms*, *Euclid's Elements*, *Aesop's Fables*, *Epictetus's Morals*, *Longinus's Oratory*, most of *Gallen's Tracts*, with most of the other *Greek Profane Authors*. As for the *Classick Authors*, 'tis well known even to School-Boys that they appear daily in the same Pamphlet-models of Twelves, Sixteens and Twenty-fours, as they were originally, for the most part publish'd, such as *Plautus*, *Terence*, *Lucretius*, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Horace*, *Tully*, *Caesar*, *Salust*, *Florus*, *Persius*, *Juvenal*, *Martial*, *Statius*, *Claudian*, *Silius Italicus*, *Seneca*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Apuleius*, and most of the rest of the *Latin Heathen Authors*, &c. 'Tis true, most of all these Profane Authors have been also often printed with large Notes, Translations and Comments, in larger

larger Books and juſt Volumes. See *Sylloge Veterum Rhetorum*, Edit. Par. 1559. apud Hadrian. Perier. & Collect. *Veterum Grammaticorum*, Studio Helia Putſchii Anno 1605. Hannovia. *Corpus Omnium Veterum Poetarum*, Lugd. 1603. 2 vol. *Poeta Gr. Par.* 1566. *Delicta Poetarum, Germanorum hujus ſuperiorisque ævi Illuſtrium*, Parſ. 12, 22, 32, 42, 52, 62, Francf. 1612. *Poemata Miſcellanea*, Lond. 1612. oct. *Rhetores Antiqui Latini*, Par. 1599. *Rhetores Gr. Ven.* 1508. *Orat. Vet. Gr. & Lat.* 1575. *Grammatici Veteres*, Par. 1511. *Poeta Gr. Vet. Gr. & Lat. cum. Annot. Jac. Leſtæii*, Aurel. 1606. *Antholog. Epigrammatum Gr. Lat. Commel.* 1603. And ſuch like Collections of thoſe ancient Heathen Greek and Latin ſmall Pamphlet-pieces, &c.

23. In like manner, the ſelecteſt Treatiſes of Chriſtian Writers, were not only originally publiſh'd in ſmall Pamphlet-ſhapes of Leaves or Sheets, but alſo ever ſince often printed in ſuch like ſmall forms, and bound in Twelves, Sixteens and Twenty-fours; as, *Ignatius* and *Polycarpus's* Epistles, *Juſtin's* Apologies, *Irenæus* againſt the *Gnoſticks*, *Minutius Felix's* *Octavius*, *Tertullian's* Apology, and others of his Tracts, ſome of *Origen's* Treatiſes, and of *Cyprian's* Epistles, *Aurelius Prudentius's* Poetry, *Vincentius Lirinensis* contra Hæreſes, *Auſtin's* Confessions and Meditations, with ſeveral other Tracts of his, *Sulpitii Opuscula*, *Auſonius*, ſeveral of *Gregory the Great's* Tracts, *Benedicti Abbatis Regula*, *Juſtinian's* Inſtitutions of the Civil Law, *Boetius De Conſolatione Philoſophia*, many of *Rabanus Maurus* and *Bede's* little Treatiſes, ſome of *Aquinas's* Tracts, *Thomas de Kempis De Imitatione Chriſti*, *Petrarcha's* Dialogues and Epistles, *Marsilius Ficinus's* Latin Tranſlations of the Platonick Philoſophy, *Laurentius Valla's* *Elegantia Linguae Latine*, & *De Donatione Conſtantini*, with ſome more of his Tracts and Tranſlations,

nations, *Sannazarus De Partu Virginis*, with all his other Poetick Elegancies, &c. Most of the rest of the little Books, or small Tracts, which may seem any ways reducible to any of the fore-mention'd Pamphlet-sizes, especially from the Year 1500, will naturally and easily fall under the Sphere of our present Undertaking. As for those more ancient, see Collect. *Poetarum sacrorum & Ecclesiasticorum*, edit. Bas. 1562. *opera Fabricii apud Joh. Oporinum, &c. & Thom. Ittigius De Bibliothecis & Catenis Patrum, &c. in oct. p. 1000. vel incirca, Lips. 1707. & D. Thom. Itigii Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum, Lips. in duodec. vol. 2. An. D. 1701. & Specilegium SS. Patrum, &c. per Earnestum Heabe, Amstelodam. 1698. & Synagoga, 1 & 2. seculi scriptorum per David. Clericum, &c. Amstel. 1698. Maxima Bibliotheca veterum Patrum & Antiquorum Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, in fol. 27. vol. Lugd. 1677. Collectanea Monumentorum veterum Ecclesie Græcæ & Latinæ, per Laur. Alexandrum Zacagnium, edit. Rom. 1698. in 4^o. Anecdota Ambrosiana Bibliotheca, per Ludovic. Antonium Muratorium, edit. Mediol. 1697. in 4^o. with the like Collections publish'd respectively by Holstenius, Labbæus, Cotelærius, Baluzius, Dachery, Mabillon, Græbe, and others, well known to all that have the least Tincture or Gust in Solid Erudition: All which numerous Volumes contain, for the most part, nothing but little Treatises and small Remnants, scarce ever exceeding a Pamphlet-size of one of the Four abovemention'd Models, &c. Not but that also the Catalogues of publick and private Libraries might also be added to compleat and adjust the Reader's Idea of such like Collections of ancient Remains of the Pamphlet smalness; but they are so universally known, that scarce the most trivial Bookseller can be ignorant of any of those Library Catalogues, &c.*

24. Tho' all the Pamphlet-tracts that were publish'd ever since the first Establishment of Printing, which did not arrive to any great Perfection 'till about the beginning of the Reformation, be very hard to be met withal, except it be in great publick Libraries, such as the *Bodleian, Vatican, Imperial, Escorial* and *Louvre-Libraries*, and perchance in a great measure in some other more private Studies and Repositories; whereof an ample account may be seen in *Cornelius à Beughem's* exact Catalogue of the ancient Impressions publish'd before the Year 1500. as also in *L'Origine de l'Imprimerie*, publish'd by *Andrew Chevillier*, Doctor and Library-Keeper of the House and Society of *Sorbon*, in the Year 1695. in 4^o. And *Mr. De la Caille's Histoire de l'Imprimerie & de la Librairie de Paris*, &c. Yet there was one *Mr. Richard Smith*, a private Gentleman in the City of *London*, not very many Years ago, who had gather'd together a very considerable Collection of such ancient Pamphlets, but were after his Death dispers'd to several private Closets, and small Libraries.

25. This *Mr. Richard Smith* was Originally of *Abington* in *Com. Berks* (and his great Grandfather was said to have been Gentleman Usher to *Queen Elizabeth*) being plac'd a Clerk to an Attorney, became at last Secondary of the *Poultry-Compter* in the City of *London*, which was then supposed to be worth about 700 l. per Annum; sometime after he sold it, and led a Private Life, mostly amongst Books; and collected abundance of Pamphlets, publish'd at and before the time of Reformation of Religion, relating to Ecclesiastical Affairs, whereof the Copies of some of them were suppos'd not then extant in the World; and therefore esteem'd as choice as Manuscripts. He translated out of *French* into *English*,
Bosquière's

Bosquire's Sermon preach'd before the Company of Shoemakers in France, Anno Dom. 1614. on the Festival of *Crispin* and *Crispiana*, &c.

Whereby he fully demonstrated the dangerous and designing Superstition of the Romish Church in imposing upon the Vulgar the Groundless Worship of their Chymerical and Fabulous Saints, &c. Mr. *Smith's* Curious Library came into the Hands of *Richard Chiswel*, Book-Seller in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, and sold by Auction in *May* and *June*, 1682. He Dyed *March* 26. 1675. and was Bury'd in *St. Giles's Church* near *Cripplegate*, *London*.

26. However the first to be mentioned here in its regular course, shall be what contributed earliest to the Reformation of Learning, as well as of Religion, and perchance the first that ever was printed of that kind, viz. *A little Accidence or Grammatical Pamphlet*, Intituled,

Lac Puerorum; Or, *Milk for Boys*, &c. publish'd about the Year 1497. and dedicated to *Dr. John Moreton*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* (by whose Advice the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* came to be united, and consequently Peace and Learning to flourish, &c.) and reprinted soon after with the Grammatical Works of *John Stanbridge*, &c.

It was writ by one *John Holt*, or, *Holtigena*, Native of *Sussex*, and Fellow of *Magdalen College*, *Oxon.* and formerly Usher of the School joining to the College Gate, &c. But whether this Pamphlet-tract be the same with an *Accidence* publish'd by one *Nicholas Holt*, mention'd in the Auction-Catalogue of Mr. *Richard Smith's* Library (printed at *London*, 1682.) and is said to have been Preceptor or Tutor to the Famous *Sir Thomas More*, is somewhat doubtful, tho' 'tis more probable that it is but a Misnomer or Mistake in the Name, &c. See

John

John Bale, De scriptoribus majoris Britannia, Edit. Bas. 1559.

27. One of the next Pamphlet-tracts to be spoken of now, is also of the same Grammatical sort and tendency, of a far more Renowned Author than the former, viz. Mr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, London, &c.

Grammatices Rudimenta, Lond. 1539. oct. call'd *Paul's Accidence*, &c.

Orationes dua ad Clerum in Convocatione, An. 1511. &c. Lond. in 8°. One of them was also printed in three Sheets in Quarto, by Richard Pynson.

Sermon of Conforming and Reforming, made to the Convocation in St. Paul's Church, on Rom. 12. 2. An. 1511. This was also publish'd at Cambridge in 1661. in octavo, by Thomas Smith of Christ's College there, with Notes, &c.

Responsio ad Argumenta Erasmi De radio & pavoris Christi, publish'd about the same time, and writ by the same Author, witness Erasmus himself, *Lib. 31. Epist. 46.*

De Moribus Compendis, &c.

Daily Devotions; Or, *The Christian's Morning and Evening Sacrifice*, &c. printed at London several times in Twelves and Sixteens: Before one Impression, if not more, of this Book, is Dr. Colet's Life, written by Thomas Fuller of Waltham in Essex, being mostly the same with that in his *Abel Redivivus*, &c.

Monition to a Godly Life, Lond. 1534, 1563, &c. This seems the same with *A right Fruitful Admonition concerning the Order of a good Christian Man's Life*, &c. Lond. 1577. oct.

Besides those small Treatises of a Pamphlet-size, there be other larger Books father'd upon Dean Colet, such as *Commentaries upon several parts of Scripture*, with several others mention'd by John Bale,

De script. Maj. Brit. Centur. 8. n. 63. &c. Yet *George Lilly* (who was very near Cotemporary with that excellent Dean) says in his *Ellog. Illustr. Vir. Edit. Venet. 1548.* that *Mr. Colet* left no Writings at all extant; and adds, 'twas certain he did not write many things, but that he was an excellent Latin Scholar, and contributed very much with *Erasmus* to a better Edition of the Holy Scriptures, &c. *Nihil autem quod extet* (says *G. Lilly*, *ibid.* fol. 45. vers. pag.) *in scriptis reliquit, nec multa cum scripsisse constat, &c.* Howsoever it be,

John Colet was Born in *St. Antholin's Parish, London*, and Eldest Son of *Sir John Colet*, (who was twice Lord Mayor of *London*, but originally from *Wendover in Com. Bucks*) after having spent some considerable time in Travelling and Acquiring the most solid Grounds and Principles of all sorts of Learning and Liberal Education, upon his return from *France* and *Italy*, he, with *Erasmus* and *Sir Thomas More*, are suppos'd to have Study'd together, or much about the same time, in the College of *St. Mary the Virgin*, a Nursery belonging then unto the Canon Regulars of the Order of *St. Austin* at *Oxford*, where, in all probability, this admirable Dean began the laudable Custom of Reading *St. Paul's Epistles*, instead of the Book of *Sentences* (formerly writ by *Petrus Lombardus*, Bishop of *Paris*) for commencing Graduates in Divinity: For this excellent Clergyman, not only by his publick Lectures and Explanations of the Holy Scriptures for a considerable time gratis at *Oxford*, but also much more by the liberal Foundation of the Free-School at *St. Paul's*, seems all along to have prepar'd the way for the ensuing Reformation of Religion and Learning.

'Twas in the Year 1512. (4 H. 8.) that this Immortal

mortal Dean, Dr. Colet, laid out the Sum of 4500*l.* in the Founding of St. Paul's Free-School at London, for the Teaching and Instructing of 353 poor Men's Children, and endow'd the *Mercers* Company with 120*l.* per Annum, for the Maintenance thereof, with a Master, Usher, and a Chaplain; to whose plentiful Comfort, the Rents have been much increas'd since.

The first Master of that Free-School at St. Paul's, was William Lilly, a Layman, appointed by Dean Colet himself. But how it came to pass, that this worthy Clergyman, Dean Colet, calculated his Free-School at St. Paul's for to be taught and regented by a Lay-Society, a Lay-Master and Usher, and to be officiated in Spirituals only by a Chaplain or Clergyman; how, I say, that happen'd, cannot well be accounted for, especially he himself being such a zealous dignify'd Clergyman; unless it be conceiv'd, that he had such an ill Opinion of the Clergy of those days, that they were not so Learned, Trusty or Religious as the Laymen; or that it was beneath the Dignity of a Clergyman to stoop so low as the Regency of Free-Schools might seem to be. However, could he have foreseen the Preeminency of the Protestant Clergy of the present Church of England, he doubtless would have order'd it to be Master'd by Learned Chaplains alone, as it is at present, &c. The Dean himself was so exquisitely Learned, that all Tully's Works were as familiar to him as his Epistles, and those he had at his Finger's ends, &c.

This eminent Clergyman, Dr. Colet, dy'd the 16th of Septemb. 1519. at his Lodgings of Retirement, built at his own Charges in the Monastery of Carthusians at Sheen, near Richmond, in Surry; whence, by the Care of his decrepid Mother, his

Body was bury'd in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, next to the image of *St. Wilgefort*: His Body was clos'd up in a Leaden Coffin of six Feet and two Inches long, and of three Feet and two Inches broad, which was found (about the Year 1680.) in the remaining part of the Wall of *St. Paul's*, about two Feet and a half above the Floor, with an Inscription, &c. See Sir *William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, printed at London, in folio, 1658.

28. About the time that the worthy *Dr. Collet* was made Dean of *St. Paul's* by *H. 7. viz. An. 1504.* there was handed about a Political Pamphlet of a Juridical Dress, stiled, *Arbor Reipublica*, &c. suppos'd to be still extant in the *Cottonian Library*.

It was said to be writ by *Edmund Dudley*, Nephew to the Lord *Dudley of Duddey-Castle in Staffordshire*, who, from being a Counsellor at Law in *Grey's Inn*, was chose by *H. 7.* to be one of his Privy Council, in the very first Year of his Reign, *An. 1486.* being then but 24 Years of Age. Soon after, he perceiv-
ing the King to be of a frugal Disposition, propos'd to him, to execute the Penal Laws, for to enrich the Exchequer, by exacting the Forfeitures from such as should transgress those Statutes: Which was allow'd him, with an Assistant also, *viz. Sir Richard Empson*, another Lawyer, (tho' Son of a Sieve-maker of *Tocester in Northamptonshire*) and were stiled, *Judices Fiscales*, &c. In the 19th of *H. 7.* he was Speaker of the House of Commons, but petition'd not to be made Sergeant at Law, which was granted him, with the Stewardship of the Rape of *Hastings in Sussex*, &c. in 22 *H. 7.* His having been a Favourite in the precedent Reign, could not skreen him from the Resentment of the succeeding one:

one: For *Henry the 8th*, in the second Year of his Reign, for the Satisfaction of his People, issu'd out his special Precept for the Execution of the said *Dudley*, then a Prisoner in the *Tower of London*; whereupon he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, the 28th of *August*, 1510. He left behind him several Sons, whereof the Eldest was *John*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*, Father to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, &c. See *Joh. Baleus ut supra*, Cent. 11. Num. 84.

29. In the latter end of *H. the 7th's* time, about the Year 1506. and even in all the next Reign, there was no Book oftener taken into the hands of the ingenious and well-bred Gentlemen, than the Gallanting Pamphlet, stiled,

The Pastime of Pleasure; Or, The History of Graund Amour and la bel Patell; containing the Knowledge of the Seven Sciences, and the Course of Man's Life in the World. Republish'd at *London*, 1555. quart. &c.

It was adorn'd with wooden Cuts, to make the Reader understand the Story the better, and printed in an old *English* Character, as well as written in old *English* Verse, by the Author, *Stephen Hawes* or *Hannys*, who was originally descended from the *Hawes* of *Hawes* in the *Bushes* in the County of *Suffolk*, and a compleat Gentleman in all respects, insomuch that *H. 7.* made him one of the Grooms of his Bed-Chamber, or, as *Joh. Baleus, ut supra*, Cent. 8. Num. 38. expresses it, that the King call'd *Stephen Hawes, ab interiori camera ad secretum cubiculum*, &c. The King highly esteem'd him for his facetious Discourse and prodigious Memory, which enabl'd him to repeat by heart most of our *English* Poets, especially *Jo. Lydgate*, a Monk of *Bury*, whom he made equal, in some respects, with *Geff. Chaucer*, &c.

He

He publish'd also other Pamphlets, nam'd, *The Christian's Temple*, and *Delight of the Soul*, with others of the same Pamphletick kind in Prose and Latin, &c. He dy'd about the beginning of *Henry the 8th's* Reign, &c.

30. Much about the same time, there was one *Robert Whittington*, who was as turbulent a Grammarian as *Dudley* was a Politician: For it is applicable to them both, and in particular to *Whittington*, what was foretold by the Angel, of *Ishmael*, *Gen. 16. 12.* viz. *That his Hand should be against every Man, and every Man's Hand against him*, &c. since that clamorous Pedagogue was in perpetual Grammatical Wars with the rest of his Brethren Grammarians, such as *Lilly*, *Horman*, *Aldridge*, &c. yet it can't be deny'd but that he contributed in some measure to the Revival of Polite Learning, by his early Publication of

A Grammar, printed at *London*, 1500. in quarto, which he republish'd under the Title of *Vulgaris & de Institutione Grammaticulorum opusculorum*, libello suo de concinnitate Grammatices accommodatum & in 4^a partes digestum, printed by *Wynand de Worde* at *London*, 1524. in Latin and English, &c. The same Year he publish'd also his Grammatical Libel, *De Heteroclitis*, in quarto, &c.

Whittintoni editio, cum interpretamento *Francisci Nigri*, *Diomedes de accentu in pedestri oratione potius quam solutâ, observando*, edit. Lond. 1516. with a multitude of more Pedagogical Pamphlets, &c. besides what he writ against *Robert Aldridge*, *Lilly*, *Horman*, and others.

This *Robert Whittington* was born in the City of *Lichfield*, and educated under *John Stanbridge* at *Oxford*, where in the Year 1513. (5 H. 8.) he supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents, under

der the Name and Title of *Robert Whittington*, a Secular Chaplain and a Scholar of the Art of Rhetorick, that whereas he had spent fourteen Years in the Study of the said Art, and twelve Years in the informing of Boys, it might be sufficient for him that he might be laureated. This Supplicat being granted, he was (after he had compos'd one hundred Verses, which were stuck up in publick places, especially on the door or doors of St. Mary's Church) very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetorick, 4th of July the same Year: At the same time he was also admitted to the Reading of any of the Logical Books of *Aristotle*, that is, to the degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, which was then esteem'd equal with the degree of Doctor of *Grammar and Rhetorick*. From that time he always wrote himself *Protovates Angliae*, or, *The Primary Poet of England*: For which he was censur'd as a vain and noisy *Grammaticaster* and *Poetaster*, by the most intelligent part of his Profession. He dy'd about the Year 1530, &c.

31. The foremention'd *John Stanbridge* wrote also several Grammar-Pamphlets, such as his *Parvulorum Institutiones, De Ordine Constructionum. Vulgaria, &c.* But the most noted of all his School-tracts was his

Embryon Relimatum, sive, Vocabularium Metricum, printed in an old English Character, about 1522. in quarto. In the Title of which, is the Author's Picture (printed from a wooden Cut) sitting in a Chair, with his Gown on, and a Hood on his Shoulders, but no Cap on his Head, only a close one, like to a Curlot. This Book was view'd and corrected in Q. Elizabeth's time, by *Thomas Newton of Cheshire*, who hath an Encomium upon it (in his

his *Illustrium aliquot Anglorum encomia*, edit. Lond. 1589. p. 128.) and afterwards it was enlarg'd, and made to run in compleat Verse, by John Brinsley, School-Master and Minister of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, Anno 1636. who marry'd the Sister of Dr. Jos. Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and publish'd several small Books of Divinity and Grammar, besides Translations, &c.

Our John Stanbridge was Native of Heyford in Northamptonshire, Student of Wykeham's School near Winchester; after, Fellow of New College; next, Usher; and lastly, Master of Magdalen College's Grammar-School, where he liv'd poor and bare to his Death, yet with a juvenile and cheerful Spirit. He dy'd about the Year 1525. &c.

There was another, call'd Thomas Stanbridge, School-Master of Banbury in Oxfordshire, who dy'd 1522. &c.

32. Another famous Publisher of School Pamphlets, in those days, was William Horman, who set forth his

Antihofficon ad Gul. Lillium, Lond. 1521. quar. & *Compendium Hist. Gut. Malmsburiensis*, &c. *Vulgaria Puerorum*, which are nothing but elegant Sentences, written in Latin and English, and dedicated to William Atwater, Bishop of Lincoln, &c.

Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittintoni Protovatis Anglia incivilem indoctamque criminationem, Lond. 1521. qu. parts 2. Before which is the Picture of a Bear baited by six Dogs, and at the end of it some of Whittington's Poetry taken in pieces and censur'd by Horman, &c.

William Horman was originally of the City of Salisbury, then of Winchester-School, Fellow of New College, Oxon. and School-Master and Fellow and Vice-Provost of Eaton School or College, &c. He dy'd

dy'd and was bury'd there in *April, 1535.* &c.
See *Balaus in Centur. 8. Script. Maj. Britan. num. 70.*
&c.

33. A far superior Genius to all these, was *Thomas Lynacre*, who publish'd much more solid and weighty Tracts of Grammer, in those days, viz.

The Rudiments of Grammer, Lond. In adib. Pynsonianis, turn'd into Latin by the famous Scot, *George Buchanan*, Edit. Par. 1533. & 50. in 8^o. which hath ever since been the *Cynasura*, or *Guiding Star* for most of the best *Grammarians*.

De emendata structura Latini Sermonis, &c. several times printed, at *Paris, 1532. 43. 50. &c. Col. Agrip. 1555. &c.* all in oct. recogniz'd and amended by *Joachim Comerarius*, Lipf. 1591. 8^o. This Grammatical Treatise was originally made for the use of the Lady *Mary*, King *Hen. the 8th's* Daughter, and afterwards Queen, &c.

He translated from *Greek* into *Latin* several of the Physical-tracts of *Claudius Galen*, the Father of the *Gallenick Practitioners*, which were printed at *Venice, 1498.* He also translated out of *Gr.* into *Lat. Procli Diadochi Sphara*, Edit. *Venet. 1500.* dedicated to Prince *Arthur*, by a large Epistle or Preface, dat. at *London 6 Calend. Septemb.* with other things, which you may see in *Balaus, Pitseus, &c.*

Thomas Lynacre was Born at *Canterbury*, but Originally of *Lynacre-Hall* near *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, Fellow of *All-Souls, Oxon.* Tutor to Prince *Arthur* and to his Princess *Catherine*, for the *Italian Tongue*, and Physitian to *Hen. the 7th* and *Hen. the 8th.* The chief Founder and first President of the College of Physicians in *Knightrider-street, London.* Afterwards he was ordained a Priest, and made *Chaunter* of the Church of *York, &c.* dy'd 20th *Octob. 1524.* and bury'd in the Cathedral of *St. Paul,*
E London,

London, before the Road of the North Door. Over his Grave was afterwards a comely Monument erected at the charge of that eminent Physician and Antiquary, Dr. *John Cuy* of *Cambridge*, whom see in *Hist. Cantabr.* lib. 2. p. 126. Edit. Lond. 1574. 4^o. and *Jo. Leland* in *Principum ac Illustrium aliquot & eruditiorum in Angliâ virorum, Enochius, trophis, &c.* Lond. 1589. p. 43. &c. This Admirable Doctor, *Ignace*, was one of the first that brought out of *Italy*, from the Greek Refugees (expell'd by the Turks from their Country) and others, such as, *Demoftrius, Polibian, Hermelaus Barbarus, &c.* Polite Literature, &c. He gave two Lectures of Physick to the University of *Oxon*, and one to *Cambridge*; some of the last that read his Superior Lecture, in *Merton College-Hall, Oxon*, were, *Richard Lydall*, M. A. of *Merton College*, and Student in Physick, and *Edmund Dickinson*, Med. D. of *Merton College*, who succeeded Dr. *Lydall* (who commenced, 1 Aug. 1553.) with two or three or more Successors, &c.

34. There were several Pieces of Poetry publish'd in loose Sheets, and other Pamphlet-shapes, in those times, which were afterwards collected together into a Book, call'd, *The Paradise of Dainty Devises*, printed at *London*, 1578. in qu. wherein, several Poems be ascrib'd to *Nicholas Lord Paux*, viz. the 8th Copy of Verses in that Book is suppos'd to have been made in his extream Sicknes, &c. the 17th is upon his desire to exchange Life, &c. Number the 41st is, of Sufferance cometh Ease, &c. fol. 36. b. is, No Pleasure without Pain, &c. fol. 51. a. A Lover Disdain'd complaineth, &c. *Ibid.* Of a contented Mind, &c. Try before you Trust, &c. He renounceth all the effects of Love, &c. Bethinking himself of his end, he writeth thus, &c. There goes also under his Name, a Doleful Ditty, beginning

gining thus, *I loath that I did Live, &c.* which was thought by some to be made upon his Death Bed, &c.

Nicholas Vaux, was the Son of Sir *William Vaux*, of *Harwedon*, or, *Horowden* in *Northamptonshire*, by his Wife, *Catharine*, Daughter of *Gregory Penystone* of *Cortefels* in *Piemont*, a Province of *Italy*; after having accomplish'd himself in the Studies of Humanity, he follow'd the Camp, and did *Hen. 7.* voted Service in the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark*, in the 2d Year of his Reign, and thereupon received the Honour of Knighthood. In the 17th of that King's Reign, he appear'd like a Star of the first Magnitude at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*: For the Gown of Purple-Velvet, which he then wore, was valu'd at a Thousand Pounds, besides a Collar of SS. about his Neck, which weigh'd Eight Hundred Pounds in Nobles. In the 1. *H. 8.* he was made Lieutenant of the Castle of *Guisnes* in *Picardy*, and in the 5th of that Kings Reign, he was at the Siege of *Turwyn*. In the 10th, he was one of the Ambassadors then sent into *France* for confirming the Articles of Peace between King *Hen. 8th* and the *French*: And in the 11th, was one of the Commissioners appointed to make Preparation for that famous Interview near *Guisnes*, between King *H. 8.* and the King of *France*: After which he grew into such high esteem at Court, that in the 15th *Hen. 8.* he was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name and Title of *Nicholas Lord Vaux of Horwedon*. After this learned and vallant Lord had enjoy'd his Honour but a very little time, he gave way to Fate, in the Year 1522: and was bury'd at *Harwedon*, before mention'd, &c. See more of this great Souldier, Statesman, Courtier and Scholar, in the *Baronage of England*, Tom. 3^d.

p. 304. *The Art of English Poesies*, Lond. 1589. 4°. *Theatrum Poetarum*, pr. 1673. p. 230. &c.!

35. Amongst the Legendary Pamphlets of those days, were, *The Life of the Glorious Virgin, S. Werberg*: Also many Miracles, that God hath shewed for her, printed at London, 1521. 8°. And, *The Acts and Ghosts of St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, &c.

The first was translated out of *Latin* into *English*, by *Henry Bradshaw* of *West-Chester*, a *Benedictan* Monk of the Monastery of *St. Werberg's* in the same City, who study'd among the Novices of his Order in *Gloucester* College in the Suburbs of *Oxon*, he is said to have writ also, *De Antiquitat. & magnificentiâ urbis Cestriae*, &c. *Chronicon*, &c. He dy'd in 1513. (5 Hen. 8.)

The t'other was writ by *Thomas Solme*, or, *Sowlman*, or, *Solimont*, who was Born in the *Isle of Gernsey*, and became Secretary of the *French* Tongue to King *Hen. 8.* he is said likewise to have writ *Select Antiquities* relating to *Britain*, &c. He dy'd in 1545. and was bury'd in the Monastery of the *Carmes* or *Carmelits* at *London*, &c. He, or another *Thomas Solme*, writ the *Lord's Flaile*, or *Exposition on the Ten Commandments*, printed at *Basil*, in 8°. about Queen *Mary's* Days, &c. And one *Thomas Somus*, a Preacher in the time of *Edward* the 6th, hath *English* Verses at the end of *William Turner's* Book, Intituled, *A Preservative or Treacle*, Edit. in Oct. Anno 1551. &c.

36. One of the most notorious of all those Pamphlet-writers, both in Prose and Verse, was *John Skelton*, who publish'd his

Poetical Fancies and Satyrs, Lond. 1512. Oct. And *Epitaphs* on several Kings, Princes and Nobles, &c. some whereof were republish'd in *William Cambden's Westminster Monuments* in *Latin*, Edit. London 1600. qu.

He publish'd also, *A Comedy of Vertue and good Order, &c. Meditation on St. Anne, On the Virgin of Kent, Sonnet on Dame Anne, The Peregrination of Human Life, Solitary Sonnets, The Art of Dying well, Of speaking Eloquentely, Manners and Fashions of the Court, Reasons why he goeth not to the Court, Inveective against William Lilye, the Grammarian, &c.*

But one of the most Comical of all his Pamphlets is, *Elynor Rummin, or, Elynor of Rummyng, alias, The tunning of Elynor Rumpkyn, the famous Ale-Wife of England, &c.* this was several times printed, and particularly in 1624. Lond. in two Sheets and a Half, in 4^{to}. In the Title Page is the Picture of an old ill favoured Woman, holding in her Hand a Black Pot of Ale, and underneath her, these Verses are written,

When Skelton wore the Lawrel Crown,

My Ale put all the Ale-Wives down.

The t^other odd Libelling Pamphlet of his, was call'd *Colyn-Clout*, printed in an old *English Character* at London, in 8^o. without Date, by *Abraham Veale, &c.* The beginning of it is,

What can it avail

To drive forth a Snayl,

Or to make a Sail, &c.

And Verses on the Creation of *Arthur, Prince of Wales, &c.* See more in *Balant, ut sup. Cent. 9. num. 6.* and his Follower, *Pitfew, &c.*

John Skelton, was originally of *Cumberland*, and after taking Holy Orders, became Rector of *Dyffe*, in *Norfolk*, where having fallen into some Irregularities Natural to Poets, and having severely satyriz'd the Monks, *Dominicans* and Cardinal *Woolsey*, was forc'd to fly from the Officers of the Cardinal, and Censure of his Diocesan *Richard Nykke*, and took Sanctuary at *Westminster-Abby*, under the Protection
of

of *John Mip*, the Abbot, where he dy'd, after a long and safe Refuge, in the Year 1529. (21 H. 8.) Jun. 21. and was bury'd at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, &c. *Erasmus* in an Epistle to H. 8. styles *Skelton*, *Britannicarum litterarum lumen & Decus*, &c.

37. The most exact Pièces of Poetry of those times, were the Poetick Pamphlets publish'd by *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surry*, and *Sir Thomas Wyatt* (the two first Refiners of the English Tongue) and afterwards collected together under the Title of *Songs and Sonnets of Henry Howard Earl of Surry*, &c. printed at *London* in Oct. Anno 1565. and 1587. That learned Earl translated also *Virgil's Aeneids* into English Verse; whereof the first and second Book he hath admirably rendred almost line for line, &c. *Sir Thomas Wyatt* translated likewise into English Meeter, the *Penitential Psalms* in one little Book, and the whole *Psalter of David* in another, &c.

Henry Howard, or *Howard* Earl of *Surry*, Son of that Victorious Prince, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Father of that learned *Howard* (sometimes his most lively Image) *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, &c.

Sir Thomas Wyatt was Born at *Allington-Castle* in *Kent*, which afterwards he repair'd with Beautiful Buildings: From his Travels into *Italy*, he brought back the sweet Taste, the lofty Style and stately Measures of the *Italian* Poësie, kept such a Decorum in his Jest and Gaity that his Majesty could by no means prevail upon him one Night to Dance; this being his grave Resolution, That he who thought himself a Wise Man in the Day time, would not be a Fool at Night. The Pope was incens'd, Christian Princes were enrag'd, and the numerous Clergy discontented, and King *Henry* afraid of a Revolution; Butter the Rooks Nests (that is, sell and bestow the Papal Clergy's Habitations and Lands among

among the Nobility and Gentry) said Sir Thomas, and they will never trouble you; so that the Cheerfulness of Sir Thomas Wyatt began that Reformation, which the Seriousness of all Christendom could not commence: King H. the 8th was at a loss concerning the Divorce, which he no less passionately desired than the Pope warily delay'd: Lord, says Sir Thomas, that a Man cannot repent him of his Sin, but by the Pope's leave! Sir Thomas hinted, Dr. Crammer open'd and the Universities at home and abroad made the way to Reformation. His Majesty was another time displeas'd with Woolsey, and Sir Thomas up's with a Story of the Curs Baiting of the Butcher's Dog, which contain'd the whole method of the great Man's ruin. Queen Anne's favour towards him, rais'd this Knight, and his Faithfulness to her had like to have ruin'd him, had not his seasonable foresight secur'd him. He never contradicted but with an under-favour Sir; always subjoining to his Adversaries discourse what the Dutch are said to do to all Ambassadors Proposals, it may be so. At last being sent Ambassador to Spain, before he took Shipping, dy'd of the Pestilence in the West-Country, Anno 1541. But others say, that being sent by the King towards Falmouth in Cornwall, to conduct Montmorantins, Surnam'd Coarriers, thence to London (for he came from Spain in an Embassy) did by endeavouring and labouring to please the King, rather than to consult his own Health, make more hast than good speed, for by too much Riding (which was not necessarily requir'd) in a very hot season, he fell into a violent Feaver: Whereupon putting in at a Market Town, call'd Shirebourne in Dorsetshire, within few days after dy'd, Anno 1541. and bury'd in the great Church there, &c. The next Year

was a little Book of Verses publish'd on his Death, by his great Admirer, *John Leland*, Intituled, *Nania in Mort. Thomæ Viati*, Edit. Lond. 1542, before the first Page of which, is Sir *Thomas's* Face, with a long Curl'd Beard (like to a Man of 80 Years of Age, [tho' he was not above 38 when he dy'd]) printed from a Wooden Cut, said to be Engrav'd from his Face, which was painted by a Dutch Man, commonly call'd *Hans Holbin*. At the same time was an Epitaph made on him, by the Earl of *Surry*, another also by Sir *John Mason* in Prose, a third by Sir *Thomas Chaloner* in long and short Verses, to be seen in his Book, Intituled, *De Illustrium quorundam encomijs, cum Epigram. & Epitaphijs nonnullis*, Lond. 1579. qu. p. 358. This Sir *Thomas Wyatt* left behind him a Son of both his Names, begotten on the Body of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, who being a Commotioner in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, lost his Head, and left Issue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *William Hawte* of *Bourn* in *Kent*, a Son nam'd *George Wyatt* of *Boxley* in *Kent*, Esq; restor'd to his Honour and Estate, in 13 *Elizab*. Another *Thomas Wyatt* writ a Copy of Verses, extant in *Academia Cantabrigiensis Lachrimæ, tumulo, D. Philippi Sydneij sacrata*, publish'd by *Henry Nevill*, 1587. &c.

38. The Lord *Berners* had sometime before endeavour'd to meliorate the English Idiom, by his Translations of some pleasant Romances and Histories into English, such as, *The Life of Sir Arthur, an Armorian Knight*, &c. *The Famous Exploits of Hugh of Bourdeaux*, &c. *The Castle of Love*, &c. *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, &c. He writ also another Pamphlet of Moral Polity, Intituled, *Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais*, &c. But his Famous Ecclesiastical Pamphlet must not be forgot, viz. his Comedy

Comedy call'd, *Ite in vineam meam*, &c. Which was usually Acted in the Great Church at Calais, after *Vespers*, or, *Evening Prayers*, &c. How unaccountable soever this Supplementary Piece of Afternoon-Worship may justly seem to all serious Christians, yet I am apt to believe, that the Morning and Vespertin Service in that Church, in a Tongue unknown to the generality of the Worshipers, with the rest of their mysterious superfluities, was not much more edifying than this Evening Farce, which was, I suppose, to supply the universal Defect, in those Superstitious times of Preaching Labourers in the Gospel-Vineyard. However, we may hence see with a Christian Horror the frightful Precipices of the Clergy-corruptions in those Popish Ages, which could either want or admit of such unwarrantable Lay-Supplements to their Church-Worship, &c.

This *John Bouchier Lord Berners*, was Son of *Humphrey Bouchier*, Eldest Son of Sir *John Bouchier*, Lord Berners of *Hertfordshire*, the Fourth Son of *William*, Earl of *Ewe*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas de Wodestock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, the Sixth Son of King *Edward* the 3d, after his Studies, as 'tis probable, in *Balial College, Oxon*, he went to Travel, and return'd a compleat Gentleman; soon after he had an opportunity of shewing his Bravery and Loyalty, in quelling the Fury of the Rebels in *Cornwal* and *Devon*, under the conduct of *Michael Joseph*, a Black-Smith, about 1495. whereby he gain'd very much the favour of King *H. 7.* and by King *H. the 8th*, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for Life, and Lieutenant of *Calais*, and its Marches, &c. At the command of King *H. 8.* he translated into *English*, the *Chronicles of France and England*, written in French by Sir *John Frossard*,

Froffard, Cannon and Treasurer of *China*, Clerk and Servant to King *Edw. 3d.*, as also to Queen *Philippa*. This worthy Lord, Sir *John Bouchier*, dy'd at *Calais*, 16 March, 1533. aged 63, and bury'd in the Parish Church of our Lady there, with a comely Monument, &c. See more of him in the *Baronage of England*, Tom. 2. p. 133. *Balcan de Script. May-Brit. Cent. 9. p. 1. &c.* Note, there be two *Berners*, one in *Iklingham* in *Suffolk*; the other in *Iseldon* in *Middlesex*, but this last is also call'd *Berners-Bury*, &c.

39. There was an useful Pamphlet, penn'd in Latin by one *William Fullonius Hagienfis*, An. 1529. Intituled, *Acolastus*, which was after translated into English by one Mr. *Palsgrave*, with this Latin Title,

Ephraestes Anglica, in Comediam Acolasti, Or, The Comedy of *Acolastus*, translated into our English Tongue, after such a manner as Children are taught in the Grammar School; first, word by word, as the Latin lieth, and afterwards according to the sense and meaning of the Latin Sentences, &c. Lond. 1540. in qu. The foresaid Author, *Fullenius* was still living, when that Comedy of his was put into English Grammatically by that industrious Clergyman, Mr. *Palsgrave*, &c.

John Palsgrave was Born in London, but after finishing his Grammatical and Academical Studies in England, he went to Paris, where spending several Years in improving himself in all sorts of Literature, became so excellent in the French Tongue, that he was thought fit to be Tutor to the Daughter of King *H. 7th.* call'd the Lady *Mary*, when she was about to be Married to *Lewis* the 12th, King of France: But that King dying soon after, the said *Palsgrave* came with her into England, taught the French Language to divers of our Young Nobility

ity and Gentry, and became Chaplain to King *H.* the 8th; he was incorporated Master of the Faculty of Arts at *Oxford*, 1532. and in a few days after was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, that is, to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity: He was the first that ever publish'd a *French Grammar and Dictionary*, which he Intitul'd thus, *Leſclarcissement de la Language Francois*, Lond. 1530. in three Books, in a thick Folio: Before which the Author hath a large Introduction in *English*, after which follows, (1.) A Table of Substantives. (2.) A Table of Adjectives. (3.) The Pronoun. (4.) The Numerals, &c. This laborious Gentleman was also one of the first that prefix'd a *Latin Title* to an *English Book or Pamphlet*; wherein he has been ever since imitated by very many of his ingenious Brethren of the Clergy and others, who originally therein copy'd after the *Latins*, who sometimes used the *Greek Words and Sentences* very familiarly in that kind of Inſcribings. *John Palſgrave* dy'd about the latter end of King *H.* 8th's Reign, &c.

40. Amongst the first of the *Latin Grammatical Pamphlets*, we must not forget the learned *Grocyn's*, *Grammatica and Vulgaria Puerorum*, &c. and *Lilye's English Accidence* (first compris'd by Doctor *Colet*, then further digested by *Lilye* and *Tolley*) with *Lilye's Latin Grammar*, augmented by *Erasmus*, *Ritwise* and *Thomas Robertſon*, &c. All which were publish'd at *London* in 1513. and 1520. and 1530. &c. Besides which, *Lilye* publish'd several other Pamphlets, viz.

In *Enigmatica Antibossicon*, 1^m 2^m 3^m ad *Gul. Hormum*, Lond. in qu. 1521. under the feign'd Name of *Bessus*, *Robert Whittington* had much provok'd *Lilye* with Scoffs and Biting Verses, &c. *Apologia ad Johanem Skelton & ad Rob. Whittington*, &c. *De Laudibus Deipara Virginis*, &c.

William Grocyn was Born in the City of *Bristol* in *Somersetshire*, and Educated in *Wykeham's School* near *Winchester*, and made Fellow of *New-College, Oxon*, and Rector of *Newton Longvil* in *Bucks*; soon after was chose Divinity Reader in *Magdalen College, Oxon*; thence went to *Italy*, and at his return became a sojourner in *Exeter College*, and read the *Greek Tongue* to the *Oxonians*, and to *Erasmus* himself, and at the same time was made Master of the College of *Allhallows* at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, where he dy'd in 1522. aged 80 or upwards, and was bury'd in the high *Choir*, *ibid.* &c.

William Lilye was Born at *Odyham* in *Hampshire*, and had for his Godfather the foresaid *William Grocyn*, became a Divine or Semicommoner of *St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxon*; thence he went a Pilgrim to *Jerusalem*; in his return, he did put in at the *Isle of Rhodes*, where he found, it seems, some learned Criticks in the *Greek* and *Latin Tongues*, for his own improvement; and thence he called at *Rome*, where he enjoyed the learned entertainment of the famous Professors, *John Sulpitius* and *Pomponius Sabinus*, &c. After his return, he set up a School at *London*, with good success; whence he was chose by Doctor *Colet* to teach the Free School, erected by him, in the Yard belonging to the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, in the Year 1512. where he taught about Ten Years, till he dy'd of the *Plague*, on the 5th of the Calends of *March*, 1523. leaving then behind him, two Sons and one Daughter, by his Wife *Agnes*, viz. *George*, *Peter* and *Dionysia*. He was bury'd in the North-Yard of *St. Paul's*, &c.

George Lilye, was Educated for some time in *Magdalen College, Oxon*, (which bears three *Lilyes* for it's Arms) thence he went to *Rome*, where, under the Protection of Cardinal *Pole*, he became noted for

for his Scholarship; after his return, he was made Cannon of St. Paul's Cathedral (where he set up a Monument to the Memory of his learned Father) and Prebendary of Canterbury; he writ some Historical Pamphlets, viz. *Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome*, *Lancastrij & Eborocensis de regno contentiones*, *Regum Anglia Genealogia*, *elogia Virorum illustrium*, all printed at Ven. 1548. in a thin quarto, and at Franckf. 1565. and Basil. 1577. &c. besides, *Catalogus five series Pontificum & Cesarum Romanorum*, and a Table or Map of Brittain, &c. He dy'd in 1559. and was bury'd near his Father.

Peter Lilye was also a Dignitary in the Church of Canterbury, Father of another Peter Lilye, D. D. sometime Fellow of Jesus College in Cambridge, afterwards a Brother of the Hospital call'd the Savoy in the Strand, near London, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of the Church of Sarum, and Arch-Deacon of Taunton, writ, *Conciones dua, una inscripta pax Liliana*, in Act. 15. 39. *Altera, Columba Ecclesie*, in Joh. 19. 9. 10. Edit. Lond. 1619. qu. and two Sermons, 1. *A Preparative Lilie to cure Souls*, on Mark 16. 6. and the other, *How to seek and find Christ*, on Luke 24. 5. both printed at London in 1619, in qu. all publish'd by his Widow, Dorothy, whose Daughter Mary made and plac'd Verses before (in Commendation of) the two last. This Doctor Peter Lilye dy'd in 1614. (12 Jac. 1.) and was bury'd in the said Church of the Savoy, &c.

Dionysia Lilye Marry'd her Father's Usher, John Ritwise, or Rightwyse, who afterwards succeeded his Father in Law, William Lilye, in the Head Mastership of St. Paul's School; he was Born at Sawl in Norfolk, Educated in Eaton School near Windsor, Elected into King's College in Cambridge, An. 1507. made the Tragedy of Dido out of Virgil, and Acted

it with the Scholars of his School, before Cardinal *Woolsey*, with great applause. *Ritwise* dyed about 1532. (24 H. 8.) *Ritwise* first publish'd *Propria quæ Maribus*, &c. and *As in Presenti*, &c. with other additions to *Lilye's Grammar*, &c. His Widow *Dionysia* took to her second Husband *James Jacob*, one of the Masters of the said School, by whom she had a Son, call'd *Polydore Jacob*, &c.

In the next Century after the Death of our famous *William Lilye*, there appear'd as a Comet to the Vulgar from *Leicestershire*, one of both his Names, a great pretender to Astrology and Physick, &c. he writ in favour of the Grand Rebellion and Long-Parliament, and their proceedings against the Royal Family; yet at the Restauration of King *Charles the 2d*, he came off Scot-free, upon the intercession of *George Wharton* and others, and continu'd in Writing his *Ephemerides* to his Death, which happen'd at *Walton upon Thames* in *Surry* (where he had purchas'd a fair Estate, with the Money he had got, by imposing on the Vulgar with his Juggles) on the 9th of *June*, 1681. aged near 80 Years, and was bury'd in the middle of the Church there, towards the *North Wall*; soon after, was a Black Marble Stone, with an Inscription thereon, laid over his Grave by his Friend *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; A little before his Death, he did adopt for his Son, by the Name of *Merlin Junior*, one *William Coley*, a Taylor by Trade, and a Native of *Magdalen Parish*, in the *North Subburbs of Oxford*, and at the same time gave him the Impression of his *Ephemeris*, after it had been printed for 36 Years, which some of the *Coleys* still continue, or some of their Assigns, &c. *William Lilye* the Astrologer writ several other Libels and Pamphlets, such as *England's Prophetical Merlin*, *English Merlin revived*, *Starry Messenger*, &c.

41. The learned *Erasmus*, intreated by *Dr. Cales* to revise *Lilye's Syntax*, made a new *Latin Syntax*, of a Pamphlet-size, in 1513. upon which, *Henry Prime*, a Schoolmaster in a certain Monastery, and *Leonard Cox* of *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire* commented, the former in 1539. and the other in 1540. See in the Preface of *Thomas Hayne* to his *Grammaticae Latinae compendium*, printed 1640. in oct. and in the Preface of *John Twells* to his *Grammatica Reformata*, Edit. Lond. 1683, 8°. *Twells* was a Schoolmaster in or near *Nemark*, &c. *Erasmus's* Latin Dialogues (publish'd in all sorts of small Libel-forms) are read by all Masters and Scholars, more or less, throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, whereof he was the brightest *Phosphoras*, and a Luminary of the first magnitude, yet continually overshadowed with unaccountable Ecclipses, wherein all the Protestant Branches and Separatists imagin'd to themselves, they discern'd something that favour'd their respective Party-Opinions: So the *Hungarian* Ministers of the united Churches in the Kingdom of *Hungary* (who called themselves *Protestants*, tho' degenerated into *Arians* and *Socinians*) in the Address publish'd and presented to *John King of Hungary* in the Year 1567. call'd, *Erasmus the Precursor*, or, *Forerunner of their Arian Prophet*, *Michael Servetus*, &c. I could wish the learned *Erasmus* had not given in some of his Writings too much ground for such a Scandalous Assertion, as in his *Scholia ad tom. 3. Epistolar. Hieron. & in Praefat. in Hilar. opera: & in Annotat. ad Nov. Testam. Rom. 9. Ephes. 5. Philip. 1. &c.* for this reason, the famous *Socinian* and *Arian*, *Sandius* in his tract, *De Veter. Script. Eccles. & Hist. Eccles. Enucleat.* says, he prefers *Erasmus's* Editions of the Fathers before all others what and wheresoever. Tho' *Erasmus* often in other places, even of the same

same Writings; as well as elsewhere, abjures *Arianism*, yet it's certain no one Set of Opinions can rely upon him no more than upon the Ancient *Origen* and *Eusebius*, or upon the more modern *Grotius*, whom *John Milton* alledges for a lawful and private use of Divorces, and the late Author of *the Rights of the Christian Church* produces him in evidence against the necessity of any Clergy at all, &c. But the true allay of the question is, that those four Prodigies of Wit and Scholarship are not to be look'd into, for to find any one System of Divinity, but to be occasionally consulted, as *Cornucopia's*, *Collections*, *Thesaurus's* and *Dictionaries*. But the *Arians* and *Socinians* were always troubled with the Frenzy of imagining People to be of their Set, whether they will or no; thus *Sandius* in his foresaid *Enucl. Hist. Eccl. lib. 3. Secul. 16. p. 110.* (Edit. *Cosmopol. 1669.*) lays it down as a thing well known and prov'd, that *Luther* and *Calvin* were *Arians*; and another more modern and less knowing *Arian*, would needs bear People down almost to their very Face, that he knew them to be *Arians*, notwithstanding all they could say, profess or write to the contrary, &c. However

That famous *Desiderius Erasmus Roterdamus*, was Born at *Rotterdam* in *Holland*, 28th of *Octob. 1467.* he study'd in *St. Mary's College, Oxon*, (whose Gate was almost opposite to that of *New-Inn*) in the Years 1497. 98. 99. and as some think, in the Year 1518 or 19. when Cardinal *Woolsey* founded his Lectures in that University; at which time *Erasmus* read certain Lectures in the Publick Refectory of *Corpus Christi College*. He writ Innumerable Epistles, Orations, Discourses, Controvertistical Libels, Notes, Prefaces, and all manner of short Tracts and Pamphlets, besides large Books and bulky Treatises,
and

and Commentaries, which are all collected and printed together in Nine Volumes, at *Basil*, 1540. He dy'd at *Basil* in *Germany*, on the 12th of *July*, 1536. and was bury'd in the Cathedral Church there, with a Conspicuous Monument, &c. As to *Tolley* and *Robertson*, the other Contributors to the compleating of *Lilye's Grammar*, they will be accounted for in their proper places, &c.

Erasmus's Paraphrase on the New Testament was held in so much esteem among all Protestants in General, especially here in *England*, that King *Edw. 6th*, or Queen *Elizabeth*, or both, thought it proper to direct the Clergy of *England*, by His or Her Injunctions, not to fail to have every one, one of those Paraphrases by them for their own private use, as well as for the edification of others, or to that effect; insomuch that the Paraphrase of the four Gospels has been translated into *English* and kept in Churches with the Book of Martyrs, to be read by the Parishoners, before the Ministers coming in, or after his going away, or at any other time, &c. The like may be said of the Paraphrases of all the other parts of the New Testament, done by him: For, as I take it, the whole Paraphrase has been translated into *English*, as well as other Languages, &c. His Paraphrase on *St. Matthew's Gospel*, translated into the *Italian* by *Bernardinus Tomitanus*, was put in the *Roman Index* of Prohibited Books, as the best of Books commonly were.

Erasmus's Annotations on the New Testament had not as good luck as his Paraphrases; for they were attack'd of all sides, especially by Doctor *Standish*, *Batmanfon*, Archbishop *Lee*, and *Jac. Lopez Stunica*, against whom he publish'd Apologies, Letters, and other Pamphlet-Answers and Reconciliations from his Friends as well as himself. The

Romish Church let's none of his Works pass without Purging, &c. See *Index. Libr. Prohib. Rom. Ed. 1683.* p. 73.

As to his revival of *Arianism*, it may be with more justice apply'd to him, what was remark'd of him by the *Romists*, as to his beginning of the Reformation, viz. *Erasmus innuit, Servetus irruit, Erasmus dubitat, Socinus asseverat.* i. e. whatsoever *Erasmus* did but point at, with his Finger, *Servetus* rush'd in upon it; where *Erasmus* did but doubt, *Socinus* affirm'd; in short, *Erasmus* may be said to have laid the Eggs, the new *Arians* hatch'd the *Scorpions*; so that upon *Erasmus's* doubts, the *Arians* and *Socinians* fram'd their Assertions and Asseverations: For the *Antitrinitarians* began upon certain doubtful Questions and Interpretations of *Erasmus*, whether such or such places of Scripture used against the *Arians*, were well apply'd or no? But as for *Calvin's* being an *Arian* (as *Sandius* takes it for granted) is a ridiculous and frontless Calumny; since 'twas at *Calvin's* Instance and Prosecution, that two of the first Revivors of latter *Arianism* (viz. *Mich. Servetus* and *Valent. Gentilis*) were put to Death for their Antitrinitarian Obstinacy: Neither was the *Lutheran* nor the Church of *England* behind hand with that of *Geneva* and *Switzerland*, in that particular of chastizing *Arians*, with wholesome and even capital Severities, as will be instanc'd sufficiently in the sequel of this Undertaking: tho' that part of our Constitution has been happily redress'd ever since King *Charles* the 2d's Restoration, for the preventing of farther Capital Persecution-consequences; tho' to be contented with advising our more modern *Arians*, to stifle their pretended doubts within themselves, or to be satisfy'd with their designing submission, is turning the Byass too far

far the t'other way. But the chief Ringleaders of the modern *Arianism* in *Erasmus's* Age, were *Michael Servetus*, *David Georgius*, *Valentinus Gentilis*, *Franciscus David* and *Faustus Socinus*; whose antipathy one to another was as dissonant and absonous, as their jarring opinions were incomprehensible and inconsistent with themselves, as well as incompatible with one another. Their followers were promiscuously call'd, the new *Arians*, *Ebionits*, *Samoſatenians*, *Trinitarians*, *Antitrinitarians*, *Unitarians*, *Socinians*, *Deists*, *Theists*, &c. As *Socinus* was without any comparison, more considerable for Learning and every thing else than the t'other four, so he Scruples not, (*Tom. 1. pag. 692. Edit. Irenop. Post An. D. 1656.* without any deference to his own unintelligible System) to speak the Truth, and call the *Arian Doctrine*, *wicked* and *blasphemous*, as all antiquity had call'd it before, and as all Christian Posterity hath call'd his Tenetsever since; tho' all of those five Chieftains with their several Followers, agree in this one Particular, that our Saviour Jesus Christ is not God, nor equal to that one God, or God the Father, in any Nature or Capacity, &c. As all the Orthodox agree in the acknowledgement of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, to be but one and the same God, yet they have disputed amicably (tho' too often otherwise) about the *Modus* or *Modality*, or manner of the Ideal conceiving or expressive representing of that tremendous Being in its awful and mysterious Coexistencies or Consistencies, &c. Which explanatory and verbal debates are far more consonant and reconcilable, than the clashing and inconsistent dissensions and real and substantial differences, of the *Arian* Sections and Divisions, as well as the Orthodox System was always taken by the generality of Christians to be

far more intelligible and conformable to the Ideas of common Christianity, than the precarious Schemes and Heathen Degradations of the Godhead, into the *Arian* Semi-divinity of our Saviour; inſomuch that the Chriſtian Commonalty could never be brought, by all the *Arian* Shufflings and Artful Hypocriſie, to cloſe in with their diminutive Notion of a Redeemer.

As *Erasmus's* Learning ſecur'd him from being thought to ſtoop in good earneſt to (ſo often exploded and baffled) *Arianism*, ſo his Character advanc'd all his Friends and Admirers to be thought not only Learned, but alſo ſo far Proteſtants, as to be ſeriouſly deſirous of a regular Reformation of the Corruptions of the Church, as well as of the Ignorance of the Schools.

Neither are thoſe two furious *Ramiſh* Zealots (fiery *Cochleus* and ſilly *Surias*) to be credited, when they tell their tale of *Erasmus's* continuing a *Popiſh* Prieſt, and ſaying his Maſs devoutely to his dying day at *Baſil*, among the *Zuinglians*, &c. Howſoever it be, I doubt not but that he dy'd a true reform'd Chriſtian, tho' he might now and then write jocularly to provoke others to publiſh their diſputes or ſentiments, and ſo by ſtarting ſuch incident Points of Law or Goſpel, he might the better promote Learning, and divert himſelf like a Jovial *Rotterdamer*, as well as like the ingenious and magiſterial *Erasmus*, &c.

42. To Doctor *Coter's* *Eight Parts of Speech*, and *Lilje's* *Engliſh Syntax*, Cardinal *Woodſey* did prefix an Epiſtle and Directions for teaching the eight Claſſes or Forms in *Iſwich* School. This Pædagogical Pamphlet, tho' very ſmall and mean, has prov'd a more laſting Monument to that vain ambitious Cardinal, than all the Schemes and Remains
of

of his Church-heights and Pinnacles, or of his State-lengths and Stretches: Tho' there never was such a Latitudinarian in both. However his foresaid little Pamphlet was printed with *Lily's Grammar* in 1518.

Thomas Woolsey's Life was written several Years after his Death, by *Thomas Cavendish*, his Gentleman Usher, who gives us to understand, that he was Born at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, of mean Parents, but not that he was a Butcher's Son, as others have publicly reported, as well in the Cardinal's Lifetime as since; the first of which was, he who wrote a Libelling Pamphlet in English Verse against him, a little before his fall, call'd, *A Dialogue between two Priests Servants*, nam'd *Watkin* and *Jeffrey*, publish'd in 8^o. by one who writes himself *N.O.* However, he was sent betimes to *Magdalen College, Oxon*, where after some time he was elected Fellow, and made Master of the Grammar School joyning to the said College. In the 14 H. 7. Anno 1498. he was *Bursar* of that House, in which Year the Stately Tower was finish'd: In the beginning of October, 1500. he became Rector of *Lymington* in *Somersetshire*, by the Presentation thereunto of *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, for the great care he had of his Sons, under his Tuition in the Grammar School before mentioned. Soon after, he became Chaplain to Sir *John Naphant*, a Gentleman of *Somersetshire*, and Treasurer of *Calais*, who being old, committed his employment to him, and found means to prefer him to be the King's Chaplain, which brought him acquainted with *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who with Sir *Thomas Lovel*, another of the King's Privy Counsellors, commended him to the Service of the King, who sent him in the quality of an Ambassador to *Maximilian* the Emperor, then abiding in *Flanders*,

Flanders, not far from *Calais*; upon that, he was made Dean of *Lincoln*, and was install'd by *Proxy*, 25 *March* 1509. and in Person 21 *Aug.* 1511.

After the Death of King *H. 7.* he was by King *H. 8.* presented to the Rectory of *Torrington*, in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 28 *Novemb.* 1510. (being then Batchelor of Divinity) and on the 17 of *February* following, was made Cannon of the Colledge Church of *Windsor*, and about the same time Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: in 1512. *Jan.* 31. he, by the name of the King's *Almoner*, was made Prebendary of *Bugthorp* in the Church of *York*, by the Favour of Cardinal *Bainbridge*, Archbishop thereof, and on the 21 *Febr.* following, he was admitted Dean of *York*. In 1513. he being then with the King at the taking of *Tournay* in *France*, he was made Bishop thereof. In 1514. he was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, *March* 26. and in *Novemb.* the same Year he was made Archbishop of *York*. In 1515. *Sept.* 7. he was created Cardinal of *S. Cecilia*, and in the Year following he was constituted Lord Chancellor of *England*. In 1518. *Aug.* 28. he had the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, in a perpetual Commendam with the Abbotship of *St. Albans*, and other Ecclesiastical Livings in Commendam with *York*.

About the same time he stood Candidate for, but failed of, the Papacy at *Rome*: (1.) because he would never go to *Rome*, in Person: (2.) because he was too powerful: (3.) because he was not old enough: As by the Letters of Doctor *Thomas Hannyball* and *John Clerk*, the King's Orators, and the Cardinal's Agents for that purpose at *Rome*, appear's. In 1523. he had the Bishoprick of *Durham* given him, and thereupon resign'd *Bath* and *Wells*, and soon after began the Foundations of his two Colleges at *Oxon.* and *Ipswich*.

Ipswich. In 1529. he had the See of *Winchester* conferr'd upon him, whereupon renouncing *Durham*, the Profit and Revenues of the said See were given to the Lady *Anne Boleyn*, for the space of one Year, who shortned several of his Years, if we credit the Lord *Herbert*, &c.

But before he was quite warm in *Winchester*, he fell into the King's displeasure, and thereupon being commanded to live in his Diocess of *York*, about the beginning of 1530. retir'd to his Archbishop's Palace at *Cawood*: Where living Magnificiently the Summer following, was about the latter end of Oct. ensuing, arrested for High Treason. Whereupon being to be convey'd to *London*, to answer for it, he dy'd at *Leicester* in the way thither, on the 29th of *Novemb.* following, and was bury'd in *St. Mary's* Chappel within the Precincts of the Abby-Church there.

This over-grown Prelate had sat at the Helm of Church and State, with such exorbitancy, that the Papal and Royal Power seem'd to meet in a great measure in him, being the Chancellor of the Land, and the Pope's *Legatus a Latere*, or standing Plenipotentiary in Spirituals, and keeping so many Bishopricks in Commendam, that his Yearly Income is said to have equall'd, if not exceeded the Revenues of the Crown at that time; he gave the first blow to Popery as well as to Religious Houses, by making one great College of Forty small Monasteries; to make way, as 'twas thought, upon the Pope's consent, procur'd by him, to the overthrow of all.

The King employ'd him as Ambassador to *France*, or rather as his second, and used to take his leave of him as his equal and familiar Friend; 1200 Horse attended him: *Calice*, *Bullein* and *Amiens*, honour'd

honour'd him with the Name of the *Peaceable Cardinal*, and with the Statue of a Cardinal rescuing a Church and a Pope from Danger. Another time going over to *France* upon an Extraordinary Embassy, this despotick Cardinal had for his attendance *Tonstal* Bishop of *London*, the Lord *Sands*, the Earl of *Derby*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *H. Guilford*, and 200 Horse, (and was met two days Journey from *Paris* by King *Francis*) carrying with him 140000 *l.* (tho' Silver was then but 20 *d.* an Ounce) to assist that King in the War against the Emperor *Charles* the 5th, &c. His Servants in ordinary were about 500, whereof Nine or Ten were Lords, Fifteen Knights, and Forty Esquires, &c. a little before his Death, he gave his Servants large Rewards, upon condition they served none but the King, and breathed out his Soul in words to this purpose, *viz.* *If I had serv'd the God of Heaven as Faithful as I did my Master on Earth, he had not forsaken me in my Old Age, as the other hath done.* He dy'd Swelling in his Body, as he had done in his Mind; he dy'd unpitied, because he had liv'd fear'd: Too suddain Prosperity in the beginning, often undoeth us in the end; it's the Emphasis of Misery to be too soon happy; Hatred, the Daughter of Pride, ruins the strongest; the lower the Basis, the higher and stronger the Pyramid: *Ego & Rex meus*, was good Grammar for *Woolsey* a Schoolmaster, but not for the Cardinal and Statesman; to be humble to Superiors, is Duty; to Equals, is Civility; to Inferiors, Generosity; and to all, Safety; it being a Virtue, that for all its lowliness, commandeth those Souls it stoops to. In a word, as we should love Virtue, so we should hate Vice for its inside and its end.

As for his Learning (which was far from exact, says the Lord *Herbert*) it consisted chiefly in the
Subtilties

Subtilities of *Thomas Aquinas*, wherewith the King (*H. 8.* who extreamly admir'd that famous-School-Divine) and himself did more often weary than satisfie each other. His Epistolar Stile in writing of Missives or Letters (whereof a great many be still extant) was rather copious than eloquent, yet ever tending to the Point, &c. This noisy haughty Cardinal, *Thomas Wolsey*, dy'd as aforesaid, in the Year 1531. aged 60. (22 *H. 8.*) See more of this famous manager of *Christendom* in his days, in the Lord *Herbert's*, *H. 8.* Edit. *Lond.* 1649. pag. 314. and *Thomas Storer*, in *Wolsey's Life*, &c. pr. *Lond.* 1599. 4^o. *David Lloyd*, *Statesmen and Favorites*, &c. Edit. *Lond.* 1665.

It does not seem very credible, what the ingenious *David Lloyd* and Reverend Old *Brittan*, says in his *Emphatick Observations on the Life of this haughty Cardinal*, (p. 8.) viz. that he by his own Authority, did levy Four Shillings in the Pound of every Man that was worth Fifty Pounds *per Annum*. He could not have been so free with the Prerogative and Legislature, as to break through the *English Constitution*, even of those days, after that eccentrical rate; for King *H. 8.* knew so well how to make Parliaments his own, that he had no occasion to run such desperate lengths and hazards (tho' the Cardinal had enchanted ever so powerfully) as to sling at all at once, for to aggrandize any Subject at that expence of the Prerogative. 'Tis true, in the Bill brought in Parliament against the Cardinal, by Sir *William Fitz-Williams* (afterwards Earl of *Southampton*) and Sir *Anthony Fitz-Herbert*, the 28th Article charged the despotick Cardinal, with *disposing of Estates and Properties, at his Pleasure, &c.*

One of that high and mighty Cardinal's Cabinet-Council, was *John Skuish*, a Cornish Man, who had
H study'd

study'd in *Exeter College* or in *St. Hall, Oxon.* and writ two Historical Pamphlets, inscrib'd, *Chroniculum Epitome*, &c. And *De Bello Trijano*, &c. He was a Person that fram'd his Advice and Projects according to Ancient Precedents, as near as he could, and as his Patrons would admit, &c. dy'd about 1533. &c.

The said lofty Cardinal's Judge of his *Legatine Court*, as he was *Legate a Latere* from the Pope, was *John Allen*, who was for Nine Years an Agent at Rome, for Doctor *Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; about certain matters relating to the Church; upon his return to *England*, he became Chaplain to the Cardinal, and then his Substitute as aforesaid. He assisted him first in Visiting, and afterwards in Dissolving Forty little Monasteries at least, for the erecting of his College at *Oxon*, and that at *Upwich*. In the latter end of the Year 1525, he was incorporated Doctor of *Oxon*, and on 13 March 1528. he was consecrated Archbishop of *Dublin*, and soon after, was made Chancellor of *Ireland*. At length being taken in a time of Rebellion, by *Thomas Fitzgerald* or *Gerald*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Kildare*, was by his command most cruelly Murder'd, by being Brain'd like an Ox, at *Tarboine* in *Ireland*, 28th July, 1534. See *Jac. Warrant* in Comment. *De Praesulibus Hibernis*, Edit. 1665. *Dubl.* p. 118, 119. &c. He writ some Civiliz'd Pamphlets of the Canon-Law, such as his *Epistola de Pallij Significatione activa & passiva*, &c. penn'd by him, when he receiv'd the Pall to be Archbishop, &c. *De consecrationibus ac statutis in iudicioris causis observandis*, &c.

43. One of the first Lights of Learning in those times, was *Richard Pacey*; of a quite contrary Character from that of the foregoing Cardinal, and whom *Erasmus* (*lib. II. Ep. 3.*) styl'd, *viriusque litera-*

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eraculissimus; that is, most knowing in both *Greek* and *Latin*, as well as *Philosophy* and *Divinity*, and therefore commended by all other *Heroes of Learning* in that Age; he publish'd several useful Pamphlets, such as

De Fructu qui ex Doctrina percipitur, Basil 1517. qu. dedicated to Doctor *John Colet*, Dean of *Paula*. It was written by the Author at *Constance*, while he remain'd Ambassador in *Helvetia* amongst the *Swiss-Cantons*: But therein inveighing much against *Drunkennes*, as a great obstacle to the obtaining of Knowledge, the *Drunkards of Constance* were so sensible of the Charge, that they made a sharp Answer to his Book, Apologizing for themselves and their customs in Drinking.

Oratio de Pace superxime composita & fadere percussio inter Henricum Anglia Regem & Francorum Reg. Christianiss. in ade Pauli Lond. habita, Lond. 1518. qu.

Epistola ad Edm. Ducum & Erasmm Rot. Edit. Lond. 1520. 4^o. These Epistles are also in a Book, Intituled, *Epistola aliquot Bruditorum virorum, ex quibus perspicua sit Edwardi Lei virulentia*, Edit. Basil. in 1520. qu. written mostly by *Richard Paice*, *Thomas Lupset*, *Sir Thomas More*, *Ulricm Huttenas Esq;* and *Jo. Sapidus*.

Præfatio in Ecclesiasticen recognitum ad Hebraicam Veritatem & collatum cum translatione 70 Interpretum & manifestâ explicatione causarum erroris ubicunque insidit. in 4^o. In writing of this Piece, he was assisted by *Robert Wakfield*.

Exemplum Literarum ad Regem H. 8. An. 1526, See in the said *Wakfield's Book*, Intituled, *Syntagma de Hebraeorum codicum Incurruptione, &c.*

He also wrote a small Book against the Unlawfulness of the King's Marriage with *Catharine*, the Wife of his Brother Prince *Arthur*, An. 1527. in

which Book he was also assisted by *Wakfeld*:

He translated from English into Latin, the Sermon of *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, which he preached at *London*, on that day when the Writings of *Martin Luther* were publicly Burnt, on *John* 15. 26. printed at *Cambaidge*, in *Febr.* 1521. qu. Before which is a large Epistle to the Reader, written by one *Nich. Wilson*, of the University of *Cambridge*.

He also translated from Greek into Latin, *Plutarch's* Libel, *De commodo ex inimicis capiend*o, dedicated to Cardinal *Bainbridge*.

Richard Paice, *Pace* or *Pacey*, Native of *Wincheſter*, or thereabouts in *Hampſhire*, was at firſt but a Manu-minifter (as he ſays himſelf in his Libel, *De Fructu*, p. 27.) to *Thomas Langton*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſent him to *Padua* in *Italy*, where he had for his Inſtructors or Præceptores (as he calls them) *Cuth. Tonſtal* and *William Larymer*: Thence he came over to *Queen's College*, *Oxon*, and ſoon after was receiv'd into the Service of Doctor (afterwards Cardinal) *Chriſtopher Bainbridge*, who ſucceeded his foreſaid Patron in the Proyoſtſhip of *Queen's College*, whence he was recommended to Court, where he was made Secretary of State: In 1514, he was admitted Prebendary of *Bugthorp* in the Church of *York*, in the place of *Thomas Wolſey* conſecrated Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and the ſame Year he was made Arch-Deacon of *Dorſet*, afterwards he was ſent in one or more Embaſſies by the King to good Satisfaction. In 1519. he became Dean of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, on the deceaſe of Doctor *John Colet*, about the ſame time Dean of *Exeter*. In 1521. he was made Prebendary of *Cowle* and *Haruam* in the Church of *Sarum*.

Soon after he was sent by the King his Ambassador to *Venice*: Where, whilst (pursuant to his Instructions) he was promoting the Interest of the House of *Burgundy* (now *Austria*) and the Emperor *Charles* the 5th's Progress in *Italy*, he was forc'd to Clash with Cardinal *Wolsey*, who had upon private Views, enter'd into the measures of the Court of *France*; for tho' the said Frenchify'd Cardinal had under hand kept back a vast Sum of Money, which King *H. 8.* had sent for the use of the Emperor's Army (then commanded by *Charles* Duke of *Bourbon*) to carry on the War near *Pavia* in *Italy*, against *Francis* the 1st King of *France*, yet *Pacey* did all he possibly could to assist the said Duke's Army with Money, according to the King his Master's true Interest and Designs; but that which touch'd the Cardinal most, was *Pacey's* neglect in advancing the said Cardinal's Intrigues to succeed in the Papacy to *P. Adrian* the 6th, who dy'd 1523. for these reasons, treacherous *Wolsey* found means to hinder *Pacey* from receiving any further Instructions or even Subsistence-Money from King or Council, for almost two Years together: Whereupon *Pacey*, fearing least he had fallen under the King's displeasure, by the Cardinal's ill Offices, before he could have an opportunity to clear himself, and to prove the Cardinal's Treachery, he fell into such a Delirium and Dizziness, that his Wits began to fail him; and upon the *Venetian* Ambassador (residing at *London*) his application to the Cardinal, in behalf of the English Ambassador at *Venice*, the said inveterate Cardinal took the opportunity to affirm to him, that *Pacey* had deceived the King; which being made known to *Pacey* at *Venice*; it put him quite beside his Senses: But as soon as the King was acquainted therewith, he sent for *Pacey* home, and by the King's

King's order he ~~was~~ so carefully attended by his Physicians, that he came in a short time to his Senses again, and began to Study the *Hebrew* Language with *Robert Walsfeld*, from whom he also learnt the *Caldean* and *Syrian* Tongues, together with the *Hebrew*; in the space of three Months, if we believe *Doctor Hody*, *De Text. Orient.*, &c.

Some time after, *Pacey* had an opportunity, in the Cardinal's absence, to wait upon the King, then residing at *Richmond*, where they had Private discourse for two or three Hours together, wherein the King express'd a particular Satisfaction to find *Pacey* so well recover'd in his Senses; thereupon the King ordered the Cardinal to clear himself of the Things that *Pacey* had (rightly) laid to his Charge: Accordingly the Cardinal prepar'd himself, with his usual Assurance; and taking Advantage of his presum'd Innocence, till Convicted, betook himself to the Bench, instead of the Bar, and sitting in Judgment with the Duke of *Norfolk*, and other States of the Realm, not as a Defendant, but as a Judge in his own Cause, did forbear out himself, and weigh'd down poor *Pacey*, that *Pacey* was forthwith Commanded to the Tower of *London*, as Prisoner of State; where continuing for the Space of about two Years, he was at length, by the King's Order, Discharged; tho' ever after his Fits of Distraction increas'd, yet he enjoy'd frequent and lucid Intervals of his Reason and Senses; Sometime before his Death he resign'd his Deaneries, viz. that of *St. Pauls*, and that of *Exeter*; At last retiring to *Stepney*, near *London*, for his Healths-sake, he concluded his last Day there, in 1533, about 50 Years of Age: He was Buried in the Chancel of the Church there, near to the great Altar; and had soon after an Epitaph put over

over his Grave, consisting of 12 Verses. See *Leland's Encomiums*. p. 25, &c. There was another Nam'd *John Pacey*, who from *Eaton School*, became Fellow of *King's-Colledge, Cambridge*, about 1539; he was afterwards Jester to King *H. 8.* for a time, and then, to the Duke of *Norfolk*, &c.

44. There was, about the same time, a little Pamphlet of *Latin Epigrams*, Publish'd by one *John Constable*, Son of *Roger Constable*, by *Isabel* his Wife, who was Born in *London*, Educated in *Grammaticals* under *William Lilly*, and in *Academicals* in an Ancient *Hofte*, or *Hofte*, or *Inn*, sometimes called *Byham*, and afterwards corruptly *Bohen-Hall*, opposite to *Merton-Colledge Church*, under the Tuition of *Mr. John Plafsted*, the chief Moderator thereof; about the Time that he had taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which was in 1515. (7 *H. 8.*) he left the *University*; being then accounted an excellent Poet and Rhetorician, and had some *Preferment* conferr'd upon him; but what, 'tis not well known: He hath Writ and Publish'd the aforesaid Libel of *Epigrams*, with the bare Title of *Epigrammata*. *Lond. 1520.* Qu. still to be seen in the *Bodleian Library*, given thereunto by that Curious Collector of Books, *Democritus Junior*, &c. But when the Author *Constable* Dy'd is uncertain; but before his Death he Publish'd also *Quærala Veritatis*, &c. the beginning of which is, *Destinavimus tibi hunc nostrum*, &c. *John Bradford*, the Protestant Martyr, wrote a little Tract, Entituled, *The Complaint of Verity*, &c. *Lond. 1559* in *Oct.* whether in Imitation, or Translation of the former, is not certain; tho' there is no great Doubt but their Subject was different; *Bradford's* being of Gospel Truth, and *Constable's* being of *Preferment*, or *Interest*, which never Lies: However,

the same Words (which in all Complaints generally lean towards the Satyrical Strain) might be, perchance, adapted to both Subjects, &c.

Another *John Constable*, who was Doctor of Decrees, fourth Son of Sir *Robert Constable*, of *Flamburgh* in *Yorkshire*, Knight, and Residentiary of the Church of *Lincoln*; became Dean of the said Church in the Year 1514. who Dy'd 15 July 1628, but whether related to the former I can't learn, &c.

There was also one Mr. *Henry Constable*, a noted English Poet, contemporary with Sir *Edward Dyer*, (Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter) another Poetical Writer, both of good esteem in Queen *Elizabeth's* time. The said *Henry Constable* was taken for a great Master of the English Tongue: Several of his Sonnets are Printed, with the Apology for Poets, Publish'd by Sir *Philip Sidney*; and he has also one Sonnet before the Poetical Translation, call'd, *The Furies*, made by King *James* the First of *England*, while he was King of the *Scots*, &c.

45. *Thomas Spencer*, besides his *Latin* Comment, in *Epist. St. Paul. ad Galatas*, Publish'd a Pamphlet Inscrib'd, A

Triologue, between Tho. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and Wm. Repps, &c. this Libel was Written partly to shew the great Complaints of *Bilney* and *Latimer*, two Protestants had against the said *Repps*, a *Roman Catholick*, who became Bishop of *Norwich* in 1536, &c.

This Author was the Son of *Leonard Spencer*, of the City of *Norwich*, and became a *Carthusian*, in the Monastery of *Henton*, in *Somersetshire*, where he Dy'd, 1529.

There was another contemporary *Carthusian* Author, who also, besides his *Latin* Comment, in *Cantica Canticorum*, & *Proverbia Solomonis*, Publish'd several Theological Pamphlets, viz.

Animadversiones in Annot. Erasmi. in Nov. Testam. which having been penn'd at the Intreaty of his Friend Dr. Lee, afterward Bishop of York, he retracted them in another Place.

Tract. contra Doctrinam M. Lutheri, &c. this also he retracted in another Pamphlet, &c. *De Christo Duodeni*,-----A Homily, &c. and Institutions for Novices, &c. Of the Contempt of the World, &c.

This Author's Name was *John Batmanson*, who became a *Carthusian*, and Prior of the *Charter-House*, near London, where he Dy'd, 16 Novemb. 1531. There was elected Prior in his Place one *John Houghton*, Prior of *Beauvale*, in *Nottinghamshire*, who had been before a *Carthusian* of the said House, and about 4 Years after, suffer'd Death by Hanging, for denying the King's Supremacy, &c. about 17 more, of the same Profession, underwent the same Fate, for the same Cause, &c. *Thomas Batmanson* seems to have favour'd the Reformation in some degree or other, by reason of his two fore-mentioned Retractions, &c. See *Theod. Petreius in Bibliothec. Carthusian. edit. Colon. 1609. p. 294. 1576 &c. Balas Cent. 9. Num. 14. &c.*

46. One of the most Lucky (if not the first) Pamphlets, for the ensuing Reformation in England, was that which was Publish'd by a Gentleman of *Grey's Inn*, about the Year 1527. viz.

The Supplication of Beggars, &c. the Beginning of which is, *most lamentably complaineth their Woful Miseries, &c.* It contains a great deal of Satyrical Invectives, rightly Charg'd upon the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Monks, Fryars, and the generality of the

the Clergy. In 1528, a Copy of it was sent to the Lady *Anne Bulleyn*, which, after Perusal, she gave to the King, who did not dislike it; and soon after were divers Copies scatter'd in *London Streets*, (the first Example of that kind of Appeal to the Publick) which was complain'd of by the Cardinal to the said King *H. 8. Or.*

This zealous Lawyer for the Reformation of Abuses in the Church, *Simon Fish*, was Born in *Kent*, and after he had been Instructed in Academical Learning, he retir'd to *Grey's Inn* in *Holborn*, to obtain Knowledge in the Municipal Law. About which time one *Mr. Roo* or *Roe*, having compos'd a Play, wherein one part deeply reflected on Cardinal *Wolsey*, he undertook, when divers refus'd, to Act it; for which being soon after forc'd to leave the Nation, he found out *William Tyndale* in *Germany*, with whom for a time he sort'd himself. After the Cardinal was out of Favour, the Author and Actor *Fish* was sent for home, and graciously countenanc'd by the King for what he had done. About the same time he Translated from *Dutch* into *English*, *The Summ of the Scriptures*, &c. which little Book was also Publish'd, and well Approv'd. At length, being overtaken by the Pest, *Mr. Fish* Dy'd of it, in 1531. and was Bury'd in the Church of *St. Dunstan* in the West. Afterwards *James Bainham*, Son of *Sir Alexander Bainham*, of *Glocestershire*, Knight, Marry'd his Widow; which *James* being a Zealous Protestant, suffer'd Death soon after in the Flames, as you may see in *The Acts and Monuments of the Church*, Written by *John Fox*, &c. pag. 139. ad Annum 1532. where he says, That *Bainham* being Burn'd in the Fire, he felt no more Pain than if he had been in a Bed of Down, &c.

47. A little time after, there appear'd an *English Libel*

Libel, being a Translation of *The Prognosticon of Otho of Brunfield*; which was Dedicated to *Thomas Cromwel*. And another seasonable Pamphlet, *Against the Blasphemies of the Papists, &c.* and a third little Tract, inscrib'd, *The Image of Divine Love, &c.*

All three were suppos'd to have been Publish'd by *John Rycks*, who from a *Minorit*, or *Grey Fryar*, became a zealous *Protestant*; and Dy'd at *London*, in 1536. See more of him in *Balaus ut supr.* pag. 110. *post Cent.* 12. & pag. 105. *ibid.* of another *Explainer of Prophecies*, who had far worse Luck than the former, *viz.*

Robert Shyngletan, who descended from a good Family of his Name in *Lancashire*: Being Ordained a *Secular Priest*, and becoming a frequent Preacher, he took occasion to Reflect on the Times, and certain Persons, in his Sermons; for which being call'd to an Account, he was forc'd, with two other Persons, to make his *Palinodie* before a Convention of certain Bishops at *London*, *An.* 1543. (35 *H.* 8.) He Publish'd

Two small Pamphlet-Tracts, *Of the Seven Churches*; and, *Of the Holy Ghost, &c.* Extant in the King's Library at *Westminster*, and elsewhere, &c. But his fatal Libel was his

Comment on, or, Explanation of certain Prophecies, &c. which giving high Offence, as containing many Treasonable Matters, and most Severe Reflections, the Author was Hang'd for it at *London*, in 1544. After his Death he had *Erasmus's* Fate of Hanging a second time, between Heaven and Hell, or rather, between the several Opinions of differing Churches, to which of them he bore Testimony; for the Jesuit *Possevinus*, in his *Apparat. Sacram.* 2. *in litt. R.* styles him, *A Martyr for the Roman*

Catholick Cause. And *John Bale*, a zealous Protestant, in the fore-cited Place, takes him for a sincere Reformer, by the Honourable mention he makes of him, &c. But *John Pits*, or *Pitseus*, a Roman Catholick, in his Book, *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus &c.* (edit. Par. 1619. in quarto.) omits him, as being an Heretick, or at least, for the Commendation given him by *Bale*, &c. However *Shyngleton* might have taken Warning by the Nun, *Anne Barton*, and the double pair of Monks and Fryars, who abetted her Prophetizing Impostures, and suffered condign Punishment with her, for their Treasonable Designs. See *Henry Howard*, the Earl of *Northampton's* Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. Pr. Lond. 1583 afterwards Revised and Published in 1620. in Fol.

48. Another Pamphlet, that was far more useful to the Reformation than those fore-mention'd dangerous Prophecies, was Publish'd in those times under the Title of

A Treatise concerning Impropriation of Benefices, &c. The Epistle before which, Dedicated to King *H. 8.* is Printed, or Re-Printed, at the latter end of Sir *Henry Spellman's* larger Work of *Tythes*, by the Care of *Jerem. Stephens*, An. 1647.

This small Tract was Writ by *Francis Bygod*, a *Yorkshire* Gentleman, Knighted by King *Henry 8.* after the Breach between that King and the Pope, and his Marriage with *Anne Bulleyn*, and the Birth of *Q. Elizabeth*, as is conjectured by Circumstances; the Author's Purpose was chiefly bent against the Monasteries, who had unjustly gotten very many Parsonages into their Possession; as it had been complain'd of long before his time, especially by Dr. *Thomas Gascoine*, likewise a *Yorkshire* Man Born. The said *Bygod* Translated also certain
Latin

Latin Books into English, &c. At length Sir Francis Bygod being found very active in the Commotions in *Yorkshire*, call'd *The Holy Pilgrimage*, An. 1536. (at which time he, with his Party, endeavoured to surprize *Hull*) he was thereupon Apprehended, Imprisoned, and at last Executed at *Tyburn*, near to *London*, with other Knights and Esquires, in the Month of *June*, 1537. (29 H. 8.) &c.

49. Of all the Pamphlets, and small Treatises, Publish'd in those Days in *England*, none are so carefully to be enquir'd into as the Religious and Controvertistical Tracts of our first Reformers; not only for the better comprehending of the History of that Age, but also for the easier tracing, and contemplating the Steps and Degrees that Providence was pleas'd to take in Establishing the Protestant Reformation in the Kingdom and Church of *England*. One of the first Writers, as well as Martyrs, was *John Frith*, whom three of the most Learned, as well as most Zealous Romanists in *England*, (viz. Bishop *Fisher*, Sir *Thomas More*, and his Son-in-Law Mr. *John Rastal*,) thought worth their while to oppose, with all their Weight. *Frith's* little Tracts were,

Of Purgatory, &c. and, *An Answer to John Rastal's Dialogues of Purgatory, &c.* *Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues concerning Heresies, &c.* *Answer to John Fisher, Bp. of Rochester, &c.* The Subsidy or Bulwark to his first Book against *John Rastal, &c.*

His Judgment upon William Tracy, of Todington in Gloucestershire, his Testament. An. 1531.

Letter to the Faithful Followers of Christ's Gospel. — Written from his Prison in the Tower, 1532. *A Mirror, or Looking-Glass to know thy self* — Written in the Tower, 1532. *Mirror, or Looking-Glass,* wherein

wherein you may behold the Sacrament of Baptism. —
Written 1533.

An Antithesis between Christ and the Pope, &c. Of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. In Answer to Sir Thomas More's Letter, which he Wrote against the first little Treatise of Frith, made Concerning the Sacrament, &c. An. 1533. Ed. Lond. 1548. Oct.

Articles wherefore he Dy'd. — Written in Newgate Prison, 25 June 1533. All which Pamphlets were Re-Printed at London in Fol. An. 1573. He also Translated into English, Patrick's Places, Written by Patrick Hamilton, &c.

John Frith, Son of Richard Frith, an Inholder of Sevenoake in Kent, was Born there, or at Weſtram in the ſaid County, and educated in Kings College in Cambridge; ſoon after, he was made Junior Canon of Cardinal Wolfey's College in Oxford: Where falling into the acquaintance of William Tyndale, a zealous Proteſtant, then conferr'd together Privately about the abuſes in Religion: So that in a ſhort time after, Frith being by him converted to his Opinion, he made a publick Profeſſion of it. Whereupon being ſeiz'd and examin'd by the Com-miſſary of the Univerſity, he was Imprison'd within the limits of the ſaid College. At length being freed thence, in 1528. or thereabouts, he went beyond Sea, where improving himſelf again much by William Tyndale, and others in his Religious Opinions, return'd into England about two Years after, leaving his Wife behind. But then again finding few Friends there that favour'd his Opinions, he wandred to and fro, and in ſine was taken for a Magabond, at Reading in Berks, ſet in the Stocks and endur'd miſery for want of Relief: At that time his condition being made known to Leonard Cox, School-

Schoolmaster of that Town, who presently understood the Merits of the Person by his discourse, procur'd his Release, refresh'd his hungry Stomach, and gave him Money; afterwards he went to London, where, endeavouring to gain Profelytes, he was, by the Vigilancy of Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, seiz'd and sent Prisoner to the Tower, where he had several disputes with Sir *Thomas* and others. At length, being examin'd by the Bishops, sitting in *St. Paul's Cathedral*, who perswaded him to Recant his Opinions, but in vain, they Condemn'd him to be Burnt: So that being deliver'd to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, was committed to *Newgate*, where he remained in the Dungeon, about a Fortnight or more, and then was carry'd thence to *Smithfield*, on the 4th of July, in 1533. where he suffer'd Death by Burning. *John Gwinne*th and *Robert Parsons* writ some Pamphlets also against this our zealous Reformer, *John Frith*, &c.

See more of him in *John Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church*, p. 941. and 943. Col. 1. Num. 86. where he observes, that *Frith* offer'd to Sir *Thomas More*, to admit the Opinion of *Luther* and *Fryar Barnes*, for the said real presence, so that the other would grant that it was not to be Worshipped: And for his Voucher, *Fox* citeth a Pamphlet writ by *Frith*, and Intituled, *The Exile of Barnes against More*, &c. then Mr. *Fox* addeth further in the Praise of Mr. *Frith's* Conformity: Which Words (says he) of this most meek Martyr in Christ, if they should take place in Seditions, Divisions and Factions of these our days, with great ease and little labour Men might be brought to unity in this Controversie, &c. Hence it may seem that *John Frith* and *Fox* were not so very rigid Calvinists or Dissenters, as People imagine; unless they were of the sentiments
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of some others, who think it but a little condescension and a small matter for others to come over to them, but pretend mighty tender Consciences, and Persecution (if ever so little press'd) for them to go over to others; and so, if you give them an Inch, they'll take an Ell, &c.

But on the contrary, Persecuting one another, because People are not of the same Religion, is as little justifiable as to be mortally angry with others, for their not thinking the same thing, or the same way, or for People's not being of the same temper, or of the same Family, Features, Country, &c. with one another; especially when People agree in the Essentials and Substantials, and only differ in some Accidental and Circumstantial Points and Methods, 'tis worse than Rage and Fury, to fall upon one another: for all the Branches of those that protest against the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, do dissent from one another in fewer and lesser Points, than the Religious Orders of the Church of *Rome*, do differ and disagree one with another, and all of them with their National Clergy; yet their *Monks, Fryars, Augustinians, Thomists, Scotists, Nominalists, Realists, Jesuits, Molinists, Jansenists, Quietists, Gallicanists, Italicanists, Secular Priests, Clergy, &c.* Notwithstanding all their considerable differences, Dissentions and Enmities, as to their separate ways of Worship, Profession and Interest, yet common Sense and Interest keep them from not bearing with one another's dissenting conduct, &c.

Nevertheless, there is this wide difference between the Separatists from the Secular Clergy and Laity of the Church of *Rome*, and the Protestant Dissenters from the Church of *England* that (tho' both the *Popish Separatists*, and the *Protestant Dissenters* pretend to greater Gospel-Perfection in their respective Devotional

Retreats and Congregations, than what they can, or will perceive in their respective National Church and Clergy, either Practis'd, or Endeavour'd at, yet) the separate, and different Orders and Divisions in the *Romish Church* are esteem'd, not only far more Religious and Vertuous than their National Laity, but also far more Learned and Edifying, as well as more Pious and Moral, than the *Romish Clergy-men* of their respective National Church; and indeed it is avowedly known among themselves, that the *Romish Clergy-men* are generally of meaner Families, more Clownishly Bred, more Slovenly Dress'd, more Indigent and Penurious, more Ignorant and Stupid, and more Loose and Immoral, than the fore-mentioned *Popish Separatists*, that Dissent and Retire from the *Romish Laity and Clergy's* way of Living; and for that reason, those different Religious Orders of the *Romish Church* are rightly call'd, *The Pope's Janizaries*, and his best *Veteran and Triarian, Regular Troops*, and doubtless the best Supports of the Church of *Rome*, as well as its brightest Ornaments.

But, between the Church of *England*, and the *Protestant Dissenters* therein and therefrom, the Case is quite different, and even the very Reverse of the former; for, 'tis Notoriously known, that were it not for the genteel Education and Learning, which the *Dissenters* (mostly Mechanicks and Tradesmen) sparingly Borrow (with a Preternatural Modesty, and with their usual Thriftiness, in making a little go a great way) from the Church of *England-Men*, they would appear, by much less, considerable than they do at present: In particular, were it not for the Learned Books and Sermons Penn'd by the National Clergy (which the Dissenting Teachers were reduc'd

duc'd to make bold with, and to set them to their own Tune, with a new Key and Text, or Title, for want of a stock of their own, at least of that kind) the Tender-Conscienc'd Preachers might have still continu'd pretended *Theodidacts*, and self-knowing *Gnosticks*, and have still Profess'd *Enthusiasm*, with as large Effusion of their own *Private Spirit* as they should have thought fit for any present Turn or Interest, to the end of their *Carriere*: Which would have stretch'd but very slowly, and not near its present length, had not some over-zealous Members of the Church of *England* quicken'd their Paces, by Hooping and Hallowing at them; and given them the Advantage, as well as Honour, of being Angry with them, by some uncharitable Resentments, which were but ill bestow'd upon such Objects of Pity and Compassion; whom, 'tis hop'd, the Church of *England*-Laity as well as Clergy, High as well as Low, will look upon them as such, without any Bitterness or Rancour, but with a Commiserating Aspect, according to its Primitive Characteristick, Identify'd with that of Christianity, viz. with Church of *England*-Charity: which is the only Christian Conduct that can ever re-unite them to the *English* Church-Communion; which can't be Despaired of, under the Influences of so Healing and Uniting a Prince and Sovereign, as his most Gracious Majesty King *GEORGE*, &c. Is Universally known to be, &c.

But those more inward Resentments, and more vital Animosities, and the most corrosive Antipathy between High and Low Churchmen seem almost remediless and irreconcilable, without a Miraculous Arm of Providence, joyn'd to that of His Sacred Majesty. In the mean time
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it would not be amiss to hearken to what the Wise Lord Clarendon interposes in this Affair, who saw the dire effects of Whig and Tary-Distinctions, and the consequential Revulsions of Church and State thereupon: He (Laud, says that Sage Chancellor, Hist. Vol. 1. p. 68. of the Folio-Edition) entertained too much Prejudice to some Persons, as if they were Enemies to the Discipline of the Church, because they concurr'd with Calvin in some Doctrinal Parts, when they abhorr'd his Discipline, and reverenc'd the Government of the Church, and pray'd for the Peace of it, with as much Zeal and Fervency, as any in the Kingdom, as they made manifest in their Lives, and in their Sufferings with it and for it. --- pag. 72. Either Side defended the different Opinions (of Armin. and Gomar.) as the Doctrine of the Church of England; as the two great Orders in the Church of Rome, the Dominicans and the Franciscans &c. --- which had been ever Wiser than to determine the Controversie. --- p. 74. Then the Manner and Gesture, and Posture, in the Celebration of it (the Sacrament) brought in new Disputes, --- And those Disputes brought in new Words and Terms, (Altar, Adoration and Geneslexion, and other expressians.) --- Some of the Bishops were backward, others refusing to meddle with those Changes. --- The, Subordinate Clergy pretended to make those Alterations not only without, but even against their Bishops Injunctions, and by their own Authority made those Reformatations. --- He (Laud) Prosecuted this Affair more passionately than was fit for the Season. --- Williams Bishop of Lincoln call'd them Innovations in Religion: --- A Schism almost among the Bishops thereupon, --- p. 163. Whereof (the Convocation) some sharp Canons against Sectaries, and some Additionals in point of Ceremonies, the making an Oath and Subsidies upon the Laity as well as the Clergy, --- was strictly amiss. &c. p. 173. --- p. 116. In a Word, (The

Convocation in those days) did many things which in the best of times might have been questioned.--- p. 183. Their own Clergy, whose hands they produc'd in great numbers (against the Bishops) to complain against the Innovations and Ceremonies, were far from being of one Mind, in the Matter or Manner of what they wish'd should be alter'd. --- There was less Consent amongst their Lay-Friends in Ecclesiastical Affairs, &c.

'Twould be needless to enlarge upon the Wisdom or Seasonableness of these Points of Meditation for the over-warm Zealots of the Church-Communion, who thought it became them to set their Wits against an inconsiderable Set of Dissenters, (who are able, God be Prais'd, to endanger nothing but their own Welfare here and hereafter) and much more unreasonably against those that Favour the others, no otherwise than with that Moderation and Temper which they learn't from the Catholick Charity of the Church of England, which no Body better knew the Necessity of, than that Noble Historian of those said sad Facts, which with his own Eyes he saw brought upon the Constitution of Church and State, by the unwarrantable, as well as unseasonable Heats of those that indiscreetly pretended to exalt the Church, by the Persecuting-Principles of *Romish* and *French* Measures.

49. The brightest and learned'st *English Romanist* of that Age, was, without dispute, Sir *Thomas More*, who writ the most learnedly and the most numerous Treatises of them all; yet scarce any of his Books exceed the quantity or quality of a Pamphlet; whereof some were writ in *English*, and some in *Latin*: His *English* Libels were these, viz.

A Merry Jest how a Sergeant would Learn to Play a Fryar, writ in Verse, &c. *Verse on a Hanging of a Painted Cloth in his Father's House*: *Containing Nine Pageants*.

Pageants and Verses in each, &c. Lamentation on the Death of Queen Elizabeth, Wife to King H. 7. An. 1503, &c. Verses on the Book of Fortune, &c. These four Libels being Written in his Youth, are not Number'd amongst his Works, &c.

The first then, of his Historical Pamphlets, is reckon'd, *The History of Richard the 3d, &c. The Life of John Picus Earl of Mirandula, &c. History of the pitiful Life and unfortunate Death of Edward the 5th, and the then Duke of York his Brother, &c. The Tragical History of King Richard the 3d; both which last were printed at London, as Posthumous Works, in 1631. Oct. and not collected amongst any of the Editions of his Works together.*

His Controvertistical Pamphlets are, *A Dialogue concerning Heresies and matters of Religion, &c. Supplication of Souls, made against the Supplication of Beggars. --- This is sometimes call'd, The Supplication of Purgatory, written against that of Beggars, made by Sim. Fish of Greys Inn, Gentleman, &c. The confutation of Tyndal's Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues, &c. The 2d Part of the Confutation. --- written 1533. &c. Answer to Frith's Book, made against the Blessed Sacrament, --- written the same Year, &c. An Apology. --- This was written against a Book, intituled, *A Treatise of the Division between the Spirituality and Temporality.* Against which Apology, was publish'd a Book call'd, *Salem & Bizance* written Dialogue-wise, Lond. 1533. Oct. *The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance*, Lond. 1533. Oct. &c. Answer to the first part of the Poyson'd Book, which a Nameless Heretick hath nam'd, *The Supper of the Lord, &c. Responsio ad convicia Martini Lutheri*, written in the Year 1533. This is doubtless the same with *Vindictio Henrici 8. Regis Angliae & Galliae a calumniis Lutheri*, Lond. 1523. qu.*

qu. publish'd under the Name of *Galileum Rossium*, &c.

His Humanistical Pamphlets be, *Epigrammata*, Edit. Basil. 1518, 1563. Oct. & Lond. 1638. &c. *Progymnasmata*, Edit. Basil. 1563. &c. *Lucian's Works* translated from Greek into Latin, Basil. 1563. &c. *Epistola*, Basil. 1563. & Lond. 1642. &c. *Epistola ad Academ.* Oxon. An. 1519. Edit. Oxon. 1633. qu. &c.

His Political Pamphlets, are not only the fore-mentioned Historical Tracts, but also another in Latin, both then and ever since in great esteem, under the Title, *De optimo reipublice statu; deq; nova Insula Utopia, libellus aureus*, &c. Edit. Basil. 1518. and 1563. in qu. & Oxon. 1663. in Oct. And translated into English, with notes added to it in the Margin, by Ralph Robinson of C. C. C. printed at Lond. 1557. Oct. publish'd also at the same place, in 1630. Oct. by one Bernard Alsop, who dedicates it to Cressacre More of More-place in Northwimmes in Herefordshire Esquire, one of the Posterity and next in Blood to our Author, Sir Thomas More. The said *Utopia* was publish'd also in Italian, at Venice, 1548. &c.

His pious Pamphlets are, *Treatise upon the Passion of Christ*, &c. *A Godly Instruction*, &c. *A Godly Meditation*, &c. *A Devout Prayer*, &c. *A Letter to his Lady, his Wife*, &c. Certain Letters written by him, after he had given over the Office of Lord Chancellor, &c. Certain Letters written by him, while he was Prisoner in the Tower, &c. *A Godly Instruction* — written in Latin, &c. *Expositio Passionis Domini*, &c. *Quod pro fidemors fugiendaneq;st* — written in the Tower of Lond. 1534 &c. *Præcationes ex Psalmis*, — collected there the same Year, &c. *Imploratio divini Auxilij contra tentationem, cum insultatione contra Demones*, &c. *Spe & fiducia in Deum*. Lugd. 1572. &c. His Epitaph, in Latin, &c.

Most

Most of his English foregoing Treatises, with his *Godly Instruction*, in Latin, and *Epitaph*, were collected and printed in one Volume, in Fol. at *London* 1557. as his foremention'd Latin Tracts (except *Præcationes ex Psalmis*) with his *History of King Rich. 3.* were printed together at *Lovain*, 1566. &c. But the Latin Edition at *Basil*, by *Episcopus*, in the Year 1563. fell under the Censure of the *Spanish Inquisition*, and accordingly was put in the *Spanish Index Expurgatorius*, Edit. *Arg.* 1609. 8°. p. 487. as also into that of *Rome*, because of the frequent reflections upon the Priests of his time, in his *Utopia*, &c. that Edition of *Basil* contains also, *Apologia pro moria Erasmi ad Martinum Dorpium*, which that purging Index orders to be wholly blotted out, &c.

Thomas More, Son of Sir John More, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, was Born in *Milk-street, London*, and frequented *St. Antholin's School* there; afterwards was receiv'd into the Family of Cardinal John Moreton, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (as Noble Men's Children often used to be bred under a Bishop's Domestick Tuition, in those days) whence he went to the College of *Canterbury*, or *St. Mary's Hall*: From *Oxon*, he remov'd to one of the Inns of *Chancery* at *London*, call'd *New-Inn*, and afterwards became Barrister at Law in *Lincoln's Inn*: Soon after he was made Master of Requests, Ambassador, Knight and Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, Ambassador to the Emperor and French King, and at length High Chancellor of *England*, next after *Walsley* (25 *Octob.* 21 *H.* 8. And on the 16th *May*, 24 *H.* 8. he deliver'd up the Great-Seal to the King, at his Mannour-house, call'd *York-place*, near *Westminster*, in the Presence of Thomas Duke of *Norfolk*, and retir'd to his House at *Chelsey* (the same House where

Sir

Sir John Dawvers lately liv'd, where two Pyramids are at the Gate) near *London*; not long after he was sent close Prisoner to the Tower of *London*, for not acknowledging the King's Supremacy over the Church of *England*, &c. for which he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 6 July, 1535. His Body was bury'd in the Chapel belonging to the Tower, call'd *St. Peter ad Vincula*, by the care of his Daughter *Margaret*; and by her remov'd to *Chelsey Church*, and there deposited on the Southside of the Choir or Chancel: His Head remain'd upon a Pole on *London-Bridge*, about 14 days, and then was privily bought by the said *Margaret*, and by her plac'd in a Leaden Box, and put into a Vault (the burying place of the Ropers) under a Chapel joining to *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Canterbury*, where it doth yet remain, standing in the said Box, on the Coffin of *Margaret* his Daughter bury'd there. One *Mr. More* of *Haresfordshire* (descended from him) had one of his Chaps, and was by him carefully preserv'd amongst other Rarities, till the Rebellion broke out in 1642. *Jasper and Ellis*, Jesuits, Sons of *John Heywood*, the noted Poet in the time of *H. 8.* were said to have one of the Teeth of the said *Sir Thomas More*; but they being loth to part with their Right to each other, the Tooth fell asunder, and divided it self; if you believe *Thomas More*, in his Grandfather, *Sir Thomas More's Life*, printed about the Year 1627. &c.

Sir Thomas More had Issue by his first Wife *Jane* (the Daughter of *John Cowlt*, of *Cowlt's-Hall* in *Essex*) three Daughters and one Son, nam'd *John*, who being little better than an Idiot (as 'tis said) took to Wife in his Father's Life time, *Anne*, Daughter and Sole Heir of *Edward Cressacre* of *Barenburgh* in *Turkshire*, by whom he had Issue *Thomas* (right Heir of his Father and Grandfather) who had 13 Children,

children, of which five were Sons, whereof the first was *Thomas*, Born a-new and Baptized on that day of the Year (6 July) on which *Sir Thomas* suffer'd Death. This *Thomas*, having the Estate come to him, married and had several Children, but being a most zealous Roman Catholick, and constantly affected to the French Nation and Crown, did, at his own cost and charge, with unwearied Industry, assemble all the English Persons of note that were in and about *Rome* to supplicate the Pope (as the *Oxford Antiquarian* says) for a dispatch of a contract between *K. Charles* the 1st, and *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, Anno Dom. 1627. which being done (and the Contract or Ball it self is to be seen in the first Volume of *Rushworth's Collections*) the said *Thomas*, who was the Mouth or Speaker for the said English Persons, dy'd 11 Apr. 1625. at *Rome*, and there bury'd, with a Monument and Epitaph in the middle almost of the French Church of *St. Lewis* in *Rome*, leaving then behind him, the Life of his Grandfather, *Sir Thomas More*, publish'd at *London* (as 'tis thought) in 4^o. about 1627. aged 59. and dedicated to *Henrietta Maria* Queen of *England* before mention'd. This foresaid *Thomas More*, after he had been made Priest at *Rome*, he was sent Missioner into *England*, where he deluded the vulgar for many Years, and afterwards was Procurator at *Rome* to the Romish Missioners in *England*, for the space of seven Years, and five in *Spain*, in the same quality: Itw as at his Sollicitation, that Pope *Urban* the 8th, made an English Bishop for his Missioners, &c.

The second Son of the said *John More* (Son of *Sir Thomas*) was *Augustin*, who dy'd unmarried. The third, was *Thomas* the second or *Thomas* junior, Born at *Chelsey*, 8 Aug. 23 H. 8. who, when he came to *Man's* Estate, liv'd and dy'd a good Pro-

testant Minister, leaving issue several Children, of whom the eldest *Cressacre More*, (who was Born at *Baronburgh* in *Yorkshire*, 3 July, 1572. (liv'd afterwards in no commendable fashion. (says his near Relation *Thomas More*, above said, *ibid.* p. 361.) The fourth was *Edward*, Born after Sir *Thomas* his Death, and was a Protestant. The fifth was *Bartholomew*, who died Young of the Plague in *London*.

The Pictures of most of these *Mores*, mentioned before, viz. of Sir *John More* the Father, and his Lady, Sir *Thomas* the Son, and his Lady, *John* the Grandson, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth* and *Cicily*, the Granddaughters, &c. were most admirably well depicted by the curious hand of *Hans Holbin*, well known to and acquainted with Sir *Thomas More*, which piece being an Original, remaineth still in all probability in the House of the *Lenthals* at *Befils-Lee* near to *Abington* in *Berks*; round which is an Inscription, shewing the Names and Matches of those that are there depicted, but now scarce legible, says my Author.

Sir *Thomas More*'s beloved Daughter, *Margaret More*, marry'd *William Roper* (a Gentleman noted for his Charitable disposition) who succeeded his Father *John Roper* of *Tenham* and *Eltham* in *Kent*, in the Office of *Prothonotary* of the King's Bench, which he kept and faithfully perform'd 54 Years (and then resign'd to it his Son *Thom. Roper*) being a Widower 33 Years, and 82 Years old when he dy'd, 4 January 1577. he was bury'd near his Wife *Margaret*, in a Vault, under a Chapel, joining to the Chancel, belonging to the Church of *St. Dunstan* in *Canterbury*, &c. The said *William Roper* writ also the Life of his Father in Law, Sir *Thomas More*, MS. in *Bodl. Lib.*

See more of this Prodigy of Wit and Learning Sir *Thomas More*, in his Life, writ by *John Hodgesden*, printed at *London*, in 8^o Anno 1662. and in, *Expositio*

positio fidelis de morte Thomae Mori, Edit. 1536, in 8°. *Maur. Channey*, or *Chawney a Carthusian*, *Hist. Aliquot nostri saeculi*, &c. *The Mirror of Virtue in Worldly Greatness*. Paris 1616. in Oct. A MS. of the *Life of Sir Thomas More*, in the Library of the Free School at Colchester, &c.

50. Several Pamphlet Comedies and Tragedies were Publish'd by a Nobleman of that Century, who also writ an Historical Libel, which he call'd, *The Lives of Sectaries*, &c. But the most Lasting of all his Productions, is his little Theological Tract, inscrib'd,

Declaration of the Psalm 93. Deus Ultionum Dominus, Deus Ultionem Libero egit, &c. but this Psalm in all Protestant Editions and Translations, is number'd 94. This Pious Pamphlet was Printed at London, in the Year, 1539. in a thin Octavo.

The noble Author was *Henry Parker, Ld. Morley*, Son of Sir *William Parker of Halingbery-Morley*, in the County of *Essex*; by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *William Lovel Esq*; (by *Alitnour* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lord Morley*.) After finishing his Studies, and a Learned Education, and retiring to his Estate in *Northamptonshire*, became so much in Favour with King *Hen. 8.* that he had a Summons to Parliament in the 21st Year of that King's Reign, by the Title of Lord *Morley*; and in the 22d. of the same Reign, *Ano. 1530.* being one of the Peers at that time sitting in Parliament, subscribed that Declaration then sent to *P. Clement 7.* whereby intimation was given to his Holiness, That unless he would comply with *K. Henry*, in the Cause of his Divorce from *Q. Katherine*, the farther Acknowledgment of his Supremacy in this Realm would be in danger. And in the 25th of the said King, was Judgment given on his Behalf, for ta-

king Place before my Lord *Darres of Gifford*. His Younger Years were Adorned with all kind of Superficial Learning; and his Elder with that which was Divine. He was Living an Ancient Man; and in great Esteem among the Nobility, about the latter end of *H. 8. viz. 1539*. His Male Issue inter-marrying with the Heiress of the *Ld. Montegle*, (who was of the Family of the Earls of *Derby*, by the Female side) assum'd the Title of *Ld. Morley and Montegle, &c.*

There was another *Henry Parker*, who wrote a Pamphlet, intit. *Dives & Pauper, &c.* Besides, *A compendious Treatise* (a brief Exposition) upon the Ten Commandments. *Lond. 1496.* in a thin Folio. And there again in 1538. and 1586. Oct. which *Henry Parker* was a *Carmelite* of *Doncaster* in *Yorkshire*, and D. of D. of *Cambridge*, in the time of *Edward the 4th. &c.*

51. An Original of the Modern Devotion, commonly made use of, ever since the 16th Century, by most of the *Roman Catholick* Laity of both Sexes, is a Pamphlet-bundle of daily Liturgical Exercises, collected by *Dr. Hilsey*, under the Title (well known to the *English Roman Catholicks*) of

A Manual of Prayers, or Primer; with the Epistles and Gospels, &c. which little Pocket-Book being Dedicated to *Thomas Lord Cromwel*, was at his Command, Printed at *London, 1539.* in 8vo.

This Manual is styl'd also (*πρὸς ἑσπέρην*) *The Prayer-Book*, and serves for the *Romanists* as their Devotionary Party-Shibboleth. It has often been Printed and Refined by some of the *English Pepish Seminarists* Abroad, and by some of their Learned Laity in *England*, such as one *Mr. Austin, Brent, Blount, Beel* or *Beeling*, or some such Name &c. 'Tis true, latterly the *Romanists* in general, especially the *Latinists*, are mostly

mostlly addicted to a little Thumb-Book, or Pamphlet, call'd, *The Office of the Virgin Mary*; divided, like their Priests Breviary, into *Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terse, None, Vespers* and *Complins*, (imagining certain Plenary Indulgences to be annexed thereunto) which is Translated also in most Languages for the Use of the Vernacular Romanists, and in *Italian le Hore*, and in *French* 'tis call'd, *les Heures*, that is, *the Hours*; because of the foresaid Breviary-Division into Hours, &c. but that, as well as other little Offices of St. *Joseph*, the Angel-Guardian, &c. are mostly included in the afore said Manual of Prayers, &c. yet the *Jansenistical Romanists*, such as the *English Secular Priest-Seminarists*, are generally suppos'd to be at *Lisbon* and *Downy*, have but very little to do with those little Offices, or Sodalities, with their Indulgences, but rather chuse to make use of the Idiotistical, or Vulgar *Catholick Instrument*, call'd the *Rosary* or *Beads*, or a little Explanation of the common Course of the Mass, or else a little Pamphlet of Prayers, intituled in the *Latin Edition*, *Paradisus Anima Christiana*, and in the *French Translation*, *Heures Chretiennes*, which is divided, not into Hours, but according to the Days of the Week, whereof *Sunday* is Dedicated to the Worship of the Holy Trinity; *Monday* is Mancipated to the Invocation of Saints: *Tuesday* to the Confession of Sins: *Wednesday* to the Vertues proper to all Christians in general, and to the Religious in particular: *Thursday* to the Sacrifice of the Mass: *Fryday* to the Life, Passion and Death of our Saviour: *Saturday* to the Worship of the B. *Virgin Mary*, and the Preparation for Death &c. This Prayer-Pamphlet has been often Publish'd by the Author *Horstius*, who was a Doctor of the University of *Cologne*, and Rector of a Parish Church there.

These

• These *Catholic* Devotions seem to carry with them a great Cry, but little Wooll; and raise up great Expectations, but to very little Effect: Nothing comes from those Mountains of Pageantry, but *Ridiculus mus*, a little Mouse-Farce, fit only to be laugh'd at, or Pity'd by any reflecting Soul, &c. without Satyr or Banter, they be at best but Childish Amusements, and Superficial Pastimes; and are not only not to be compar'd with the regular Reading of the Holy Scriptures, or the *English* Liturgy, or *The whole Duty of Man*, &c. but are also far beneath the Solidity, Sincerity and Christianity, even of *John Bunyan's Barren Fig-Tree*, or his *Cries from Hell*, or his *Pilgrim's Progress*, &c. Besides, those pretended Canonical Hours have been also far surpass'd, even in their own kind, by other Manuals, purg'd from *Popish* Superstitions, by some of the principal Members of the Church of *England*, whose Zeal for the Conversion of the *Romanists* led them to such Canonical Compositions, as *Archbishop Laud's Officium Quotidianum*: or, *A Manual of Private Devotions*. pr. Lond. 1650. Bishop *Cosen's* Performance of the same kind; Mr. *Nelson's*, &c.

Dr. *John Hilsey*, descended from the same Family with those of *Bencham*, in *Berks*, and they originally of the *Hildesleys* of *Hildesley*, in the same County, and from being a *Dominican* Fryar, was made Bp. of *Rocheſter*, after the Decollation of *John Fisher*, An. D. 1535. (27 H. 8.) and was succeeded by *Nicholas Heath*, &c. he dy'd towards the latter end of the Year 1538, &c. See the Catalogue of the Doctors of all Faculties, who proceeded at *Cambridge* from 1500 to 1571. Printed at the End of the first Edition of *Antiquitates Britannicae Ecclesiae*, Writ by *Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. This *Rom. Cath.* Bishop not only approv'd of
King

King H. 8th's Divorce, and Regal Supremacy over Church, as well as State ; but also Abjur'd the Pope's Supremacy, with all the rest of the Papal Jurisdictions, Absolutions, Indulgences, &c. so that the English Romanists ought rather to imitate his Publick Practices, than to follow his Private Devotions in his Manuals of Prayers, which do but heat the Imagination with unscriptural Zeal, and lead the Soul into inextricable Labyrinths of headstrong Delusions, and clog the Spirits with the gross Vapours of Will-Worship, and Inventions of Man.

52. The Pamphlet of the Dispute between Dr. *Henry Standish*, and Dr. *Richard Kedermyster*, was famous in those times, and a leading Card to the ensuing Protestant Constitution of Church and State: It was Publish'd in the Year, 1515. (7 H. 8.)

Which was the very Year that Dr. *Luther* began to Preach the Reformation, and that Dr. *Standish* stood up for the *Lay-Magistrates* supreme Government over the Clergy; as well as over the Laity: For Dr. *Kedermyster* having Preached, at that time, a Sermon at *Paul's Cross*, while the Parliament sat, in Maintenance of the Exemption of the Clergy from Temporal Judges, and there having been, a little before, great Agitations between the Clergy and Seculars, concerning divers Ecclesiastical Liberties, there arose violent Disputes between those Parties; whereupon Dr. *Standish* did, in Assembly of Bishops, Judges, and others, maintain, That the Church and Clergy were Subject and Subordinate to Temporal Powers. Soon after, there was a grand Committee of Bishops and Judges in the House of the *Black-Fryars* in London, Assembled to discuss that matter; which being ended, Articles were Exhibited, by the Clergy, against the said *Standish*,
for

for being *A Promoter of all Evils, &c.* See *Robert Keilwey*, in *Relationibus quorundam casuum Select.* Fol. 181, &c. But the King and Parliament stood by him, &c.

Dr. Standish Publish'd also several *Sermons* Preached to the People; and a Treatise against *Erasmus's* Translation of the New Testament, &c.

Henry Standish descended from a right Ancient Family of his Name in *Lancashire*; became, when Young, a *Franciscan*, or *Grey Fryar*; Study'd, for some time, in the Convent of his Order at *Oxon*, was made D. D. and Guardian of the *Franciscan* Convent in *London*, and Provincial of his Order, and Consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph* at *Oxford*, in the Conventual Church of the *Recollets*, 11 July, 1519. He was one of the 6 Bishops that assisted and directed *Qu. Catherine* in the Suit concerning her Divorce from King *H. 8.* in 1530. but he did not seem very Zealous for her, since he did not Write any thing against the Divorce, as his 5 Colleagues (Bps. *Tonstal*, *Clark*, *Holiman*, *West*, and *Fisher*) had done; for he had been too great a Stickler for the King's Church-Supremacy, against the Pope, for to be thought a zealous *Roman Catholick*, or to have suffered much, had he Liv'd longer, as *Dr. Wood* won'd have it, &c. since, 'tis plain, his Arguments against *Kedermyster* were the earliest Grounds and Guarantees for all whatever King *H. 8.* ever did, in order to a Reformation; for which he was in so high Esteem with the King, (even long before he broke off with the Pope) that he, with *Sir John Baker*, were sent Ambassadors to *Denmark*, in 1526. He gave up the Ghost at *London*, in the beginning of *August*, 1535. and was Bury'd in *Grey-Fryars Church* (not *Christ-Church*) in the said City. He left 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for a Tomb over his Grave. He gave 40 *l.* to Pave

Pave the Choir of the Cathedral of *St. Asaph*, and for other Necessaries ; and for Exhibition of Scholars in *Oxon*, forty Pounds : Besides Legacies to *Ralph Standish*, Lord of *Standish*, in *Lancashire*, his near Kinsman ; to *Agnes Worthington* his Sister ; and to *William Standish* his Natural Brother, &c.

Richard Kedermyster, Native of *Worcestershire*, was at 15 Years of Age, receiv'd into the Monastery of *Benedictines* at *Winchcombe* in *Glocestershire*, and at 19 sent to *Glocester College*, in the North-West Suburbs of *Oxon*, wherein there was an Appartment call'd, *Winchcombe Lodgings* : Thence he return'd after 4 Years, and was made Scholar or Pastor of the Monastery, whereof he was elected Lord Abbot in 1487. (3 H. 7.) and then made D. D. and went to *Rome* for above a Year ; whence returning, he compos'd a Register of his Abbey, *An. 1523.* which contain'd, (1.) *Historia Foundationis Monasterii de Winchcombe, in Com. Glocest. &c.* (2.) *Catalogus vel Historia Abbatum Monast. de Winchcombe, in Com. Glocest. &c.* This Catalogue, or History, commences from one *German*, who was appointed Abbot of *Winchcombe*, by *S. Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*, in 7th the Year of *K. Edgar*, *An. Dom. 988. &c.* See *Monastic. Anglic. Vol. 1. p. 11. and 188. &c.*

This Register of *Winchcombe*, containing at least 3 Books, or Parts, came after the Dissolution of the Abbey there, into obscure hands ; at length, it being produc'd, by an ordinary Farmer, at an Assize holden at *Glocester*, for the Proof of some matter then in question ; at which *Sir William Morton*, Lord of the Site of *Winchcombe Abbey*, being present, he, by some device, got it out of the Farmer's hands, as belonging more properly to him ; and kept it sometimes in his House at *Kidlington* in *Oxfordshire*, and sometimes in his Cham-

bers at *Serjeants-Inn*, in *Fleetstreet*, *London*: But *Sir William* (who was one of the Justices of the *Kings-Bench*). being in his *Norfolk Circuit*, at what time the dreadful Conflagration of *London* happened, (which was *Sept. 2, 3, &c. 1666*) the said Book and Chambers were totally consum'd to Ashes. *Dr. Samuel Fell* of *Ch. Ch.* in *Oxon*, had a Copy of it, about 1630. written in Vellum, or Parchment, &c. *Sir William* had several Extracts made from his own Copy, by one of his Clerks, but in many material things, False, and are still extant at *Kedlington* abovemention'd, in all probability, in the hands of his Son, *Sir James Moreton*, &c. The said *Abbot Kedermyster* dy'd at his said Abbey, in 1531, &c. See again *Monasticon Anglicanum*. Vol. 1. pag. 11, and 188, &c.

53. Five Years after, Dy'd another *Romish Pamphleteer*, who publish'd Libels of several sorts, writ with a great deal of ill-natur'd Zeal, not without a competent proportion of Wit and Learning; such were the controvertistical Libels, call'd

Dialogues concerning Purgatory, in 3 parts, &c. *Apology written against John Fryth*, — both which were writ in Vindication of *John Fisher*, Bp. of *Rocheſter*, and *Sir Thomas More*, &c. *The Rules of a good Life*, &c.

But this Author's best Pamphlets, were, *Canones Astrologici*, &c. *Anglorum Regum Chronicon*, &c. *Natura Naturata*. --- This last is a large, and ingenious Comedy, containing a Description of 3 parts of the World, viz. *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, adorned with Figures and Cuts.

The Author was *John Raſtal*, a *Londoner*. Born, who soon after, paſſing through his Grammatical and Philosophical Studies, did set up the Trade of Printing, which was then esteem'd a Profession fit for

for any Scholar, or ingenious Man: He took to Wife Sir *Thomas More's* Sister *Elizabeth*, by whom he had Issue *William Rastall*, a Lawyer, and *John Rastall*, a Justice of Peace, who had Issue a Daughter nam'd *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Robert Lougher*, late LL. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of *Exeter*.

54. *John Helyar* was one of the solid *Humanists*, that went, in good earnest, about the Reformation of Learning in this Land; in order thereunto, he wrote small easy

Commentaries, or Explanations of Tully's Oration for M. Marcellus, and other Latin Comments upon Ovid's Epistles, with Scholia upon the Greek Poet Sophocles, and a Translation of St. Chrysostom's Oration Of Fate and Providence, out of Greek into Latin, &c. His Epitaph alone on *Erasmus* in Greek and Latin, bespoke him sufficiently a Master of both those dead Languages, &c.

He was a *Hampshire* Man Born, and became Probationer-Fellow of *Corpus Chr. Coll. Oxon* 1 June 1522. He was taken into the Patronage of Cardinal *Walsey*; after whose Fall he supplicated to be admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, &c. and dy'd about the latter end of the Reign of *H. 8.* He is said to have writ other School-Pamphlets, &c.

At the same time another Friend of *Erasmus*, promoted the Restoration of Polite Letters very much, viz. *William Latimer*, who was admitted in 1489. Fellow of *All-Souls Coll. Ox.* and travell'd into *Italy*; whence returning, about the beginning of *H. 8.* he was made Tutor to *Reynold Pale*, (afterwards Cardinal, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*) and said by *Erasmus* to be *vere Theologus integritate vite conspicuus, &c.* The Pamphlets writ by him, were only his *Latin Epistles to Erasmus*, still ex-

tant amongst *Erasmus's*, &c. He, with *Linacre* and *Grocin*, did undertake the Translation of all *Aristotle's* Works into *Latin*; but *Grocin's* Death bauk'd the Cause, &c. *Latimer* dy'd very old, at his Rectory at *Seyntbury*, near to *Cambden*, in *Glocestershire*, (which he kept, with that of *Wotton-under-edge*, and a Prebendship of *Salisbury*) about the Month of *September*, in 1545, and was Bury'd in the Chappel of the Church there, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, &c.

55. In that 16th Century, *Leonard Cox* shew'd himself a considerable Reformer of both Religion and Learning, as appears by his useful Pamphlets which he Publish'd about the Year 1540. (22 H. 8.) viz. his Translation from *Latin* into *English* of

The Paraphrase of *St Paul's* Epistles to *Titus*, written by *Erfamus*, &c. and from *Greek* into *Latin* of *Marcus Eremita De Lege & Spiritu*, &c. against those who wrote Of *Justification by Works*, &c. but his most notable Pamphlet, was his

Commentaries on William Lilye's Construction of the eight Parts of Speech, &c. Verses before *John Palsgrave's Lesclarissement*, An. 1530. &c. Epistles, &c. See *Erasmus* (with whom he was well acquainted) lib. 19. Epist. 15. &c.

Leonard Cox, second Son of *Laurence Cox*, (by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of — *Willey*) Son of *John Cox* of *Monmouth*, was Born in *Monmouthshire*, Educated at *Cambridge*, and Schoolmaster at *Reading* in *Berks*, and was there in much Esteem when *John Fryth* the Martyr was taken for a Vagabond, and set in the Stocks; to whom, for his Learning and Religion, he shew'd singular Courtesies, &c. Afterwards he Travelled into *France*, *Germany*, *Poland* and *Hungary*; taught there the Tongues, and became more eminent in Foreign

reign Countries than at Home. He left behind him a Son, named *Francis Cox*, who proceeded D. of D. as a Member of *New Coll.* in 1594. and he had a Son, named *William*, a Divine of *Chichester*, in *Sussex*, &c. *Leonard Cox* dy'd about the Year, 1549. at *Cuerleon* in his Native Country, where latterly he had settled himself and taught School, &c. See *John Leland* in *Encomiis, Trophæis, &c. Illustr. & erudit. Viror. in Angliâ*—Edit. 1589. p. 50. *Joh. Bale*, ut *supra*, Cent. 9. *Script. Maj. Britan.* num. 31. &c.

56. In the same Century, *John Shepreve* contributed very much to the Restoration of the Study of the Holy Scriptures, and all solid Literature, by his seasonable publication of these useful Pamphlets,

Summa & Synopsis Novi Testamenti disticis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa, &c. For to assist the Memories of Novices and Candidates in Divinity, &c. First printed at *Strasburgh* about 1556. in Oct. with some of his serious Epigrams at the end, taken from his *Ludicra* or *Epigram. Juvenilia*, by the care of *John Parkhurst*, &c. He translated also some of *St. Basil's* Tracts, out of Greek into Latin, &c. He writ also, *Vita & Epicedion Johannis Claymondi Praefidis Coll. Corp. Chr. MS.* in C. C. C. Library, the beginning of which is, *Tristitia quisquis ades*, &c.

Hippolitum Ovidianum Phædra respondens, &c. Before which, our Author has a Preface to the Epistle of *Hippolitus* to *Phædra*, contain'd in about 350 long and short Verses, written to one Mr. *Guade*, Chaplain to H. 8. This Preface, with the Book it self, all in the like Verse, was publish'd at *Oxon*, about 1584. in Oct. by *George Etheridge*, a Physician, sometimes Papil to the said *John Sheperry*, who translated also from Greek into Latin, *Euripides's Hecuba*; and another Tragedy, *Seneca's Hercules Furens*, out of

of *Latin* into *English* or *Greek*, and not from *Greek* into *Latin*, as the learned *Oxford*-*Antiquarian* seems to mistake, &c.

1. *John Shepreve* or *Shepery*, was of *Sugworth* in the Parish of *Rodley* near *Abington* in *Berks*, and was Fellow and Greek Reader in *Corp. Chr. College*, *Oxon.* and succeeded *Robert Wakfeld*, in the *Hebrew* Professorship of the University of *Oxon.* about 1538. Three Years after, he did (with leave from the Chief Members of the University) begin to expound in the publick Schools, the Book of *Genesis* in the *Hebrew* Language, and would have gone forward with the Books that follow, had not Death prevented him, &c. He dy'd at *Agmundesham*, or *Amerham* in *Bucks*, in *July*, 1542. Upon his Death several learned *Oxonians* made Verses in *Greek* and *Latin*, and stuck them on *St. Mary's Church Doors*, whereof Copies were put into the Hands of *Herman Evans*, a Stationer or Bookseller, to be printed, but disappointed, &c. as *George Edrycus* in 1584. had promised to publish our Author *Shepery's* other *Posthumous* pieces, &c. He was thought to have surpass'd *Origen* for Memory, and *Ovid* for Expeditionness in Versifying; it having been but an ordinary matter with him to compose 100 good Verses every day, at vacant Hours, some of which are extant, as aforesaid, &c. See *Leland's Cygnia Cantio*, Edit. *Lond.* 1546. qu. Fol. 89. &c.

The foremention'd *John Clymond*, was Born at *Frampton* in *Lincolnshire*, whence he went to the School near to *Magdalen College Great-Gate*, (being then within, and not without the said Gate) *Oxon.* and in 1488. was made perpetual Fellow of the College. At length after having been a great Pluralist and Monopolizer of Benefices, upon the desire of *Richard Fox*, Bp. of *Winchester*, he left his Presidentship of *Magdalen College*

College, and was by him made President of that of *Corpus Christi*, when founded by him, *Anno 1516*. which place being of less value than the former, the said Bishop did in recompence, give him the Rich Rectory of *Clyve*, or *Bishop's Clyve* in *Glostershire*, which he kept to his dying day, which happen'd to be the 19th of *November 1537*. He used to write himself, *Eucharistia servus*, that is, a *Servant of the Blessed Sacrament (of the Lord's Supper)* because in the latter part of his Life (says Doctor *Wood*) he took it every day, &c. which Reason, or *because*, is but little better than a Blunder in that Reverend Antiquarian; for 'tis no new or extraordinary thing that a *Romish Priest* (such as Mr. *Claymond* was, and continu'd to his dying day) should frequently receive and daily take the Sacrament; since those Priests are oblig'd to say their Mass every day, if not sick, and scarce ever take the Sacrament any other way than from themselves in their own Masses, except Sicknes or their Death-Bed, &c. However, 'tis not much to be doubted, but that passionate Devotion of his for the Eucharist-Worship and -Adoration, according to the corruption of those times, might have been the cause of styling that College, *Corpus Christi*, or of his being made the first President thereof by its Founder, Bp. *Fox*, who was a noted Zealot for that Eucharist-Worship, &c. Mr. *Claymond* writ a Theological Pamphlet, Intituled, *A Treatise of Repentance*, &c. This is in MS. written with his own Hand, in 4 Sheets in Fol. which I have (says Doctor *Wood*) in my Library of MSS. The beginning of it is, *It is the property and condition of every Wise Man*, &c. This learned first Mr. President of *Corpus*, writ also Latin Notes and Comments upon *Pliny*, *Gellius*, and *Plautus*, besides Latin Letters to *Simon Grinaeus*, &c. He was bury'd

in the Choir of C. C. College, under that very place where the Rectors of the Choir sing the Psalm, Intituled, *Venite exultemus*, &c. with an Inscription thereon, provided and made by himself, with void spaces left for the Day and Year when he dy'd, to be fill'd up by his Executors or Overseers of his Will, but were never perform'd. . The Copy of that Inscription you may see in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. p. 244.* with his Benefactions to *Magdalen, Corp. Christi,* and *Brasenose* Colleges. See also *Mich. Neander's Succinct. Explicat. Orbis Terra, edit. Lips. 1597. p. 410.* and in a piece of *Latin Poetry*, Intituled, *Diacosio-Martyrian* (written by *John White*, Warden of the College, near *Winchester*, afterwards successively Bishop of *Lincoln* and *Winchester*) and Printed at *London, 1597. qu. fol. 89.* where *Mr. Shewery* is said to be *Trium Linguarum peritissimus*, most skilful in *Latin, Greek* and *Hebrew*, &c.

57. One of the most daring Zealots for the *Papish* Church in that Century, was one *John Forest*, who had the Confidence to Publish one of the most Scandalous and Traiterous Libels, that ever cou'd appear, under the Title of

De Auctoritate Ecclesia & Pontificis Maximi, &c. the beginning of which is this, *Nemo sibi sumat honorem nisi fuerit vocatus à Deo tanquam Aaron, &c.* in which Libel (handed about in *English* and *Latin*) he inveigh'd much against the Pride and Impiety of the King, because that, without any Call, he did not scruple to Intitle himself the Head of the Church of *England*, and to take upon him that which he was not capable of; whereas, if he had thought himself a true Member of the *Catholick* Church, he should have given God thanks that he was so, and to have rested therein, without endeavouring to tear it to pieces, &c. which, and the like, Contents of

of that Seditious Libel, coming to the Knowledge of certain State-Inquisitors, and at length to the King's Ear, he was condemn'd to Dye; and having some Days allow'd him to make his Peace with God and all Men, he wrote several Letters; whereof some may be seen Printed in *Latin*; such as His Answer to the Letter which *Q. Katherine* sent him, &c. *An Answer to the Letter sent to him by Elizabeth Hammon Maid (of Honour) to the said Queen, &c.* and *An Answer to the Letter of Thomas Abel, &c.*

John Forest was a Native, probably, of *Oxford*, when then very Young, enter'd himself of the *Franciscan* Order, at a Convent in *Greenwich*, in *Kent*; and, sometime after, went to Study at the *Grey-Fryars* Convent, in the South Suburbs of *Oxford*; afterwards he became Confessor to *Queen Catherine*, and the 41st Provincial Minister of his Order, in the Place of *Stephen Baron*, Confessor to *King Henry 8.* whose Supremacy in Spirituals as well as Temporal, *Forest* at first Swore to, but afterwards in hearing the Peoples private Confessions, he took upon him to declare to many of the King's Subjects, *That His Majesty was not Supreme Head of the Church, &c.* adding, *That he himself had truly taken the Oath of Regal Supremacy with his outward Man; but his inward Man never consented thereunto.* Soon after, being accus'd of divers Heretical Opinions, he submitted himself to the Punishment of the Church; but his Abjuration being sent to him to be read, he utterly refus'd it; whereupon his Confinement in the Prison, call'd *Newgate*, being made more close, these Verses were wrote on him by a Protestant;

Forest the Fryar, that obstinate Lyar,

That willfully will be Dead,

Incontinently, the Gospel doth deny,

The King to be supreme Head.

John Forest was soon after Hang'd, and Burnt to Ashes in *Smithfield*, 22 *May*, 1538. Aged 60. &c. At the time he was to suffer, and before he went up the Ladder, *Hugh Latimer*, Bishop of *Worcester*, did from a Pulpit set up there, near to the Gallows, Preach a Sermon purposely to move him to Repentance, but all avail'd nothing; at last *Latimer* asked him, *What State he would dye in?* He answer'd, with a loud Voice, *That neither an Angel from Heaven, nor any corporal Punishment should make him alter his old Profession, &c.* subjoining, *That seven Years past, he (Latimer) durst not have made such a Sermon for his Life, &c.*

The same Year *John Beck* Abbot of *Colchester*, *Hugh Ferendon* Abbot of *Reading*, *William White* Abbot of *Glassenbury*, with *John Rugg* and *William Onyon*, two Clergymen, suffer'd Death for the same seditious Practices, and Libelling the Government. And the Year before, in 1537. three *Franciscan* Fryars, *Observantins (de Observantia)* viz. *Resibe*, Guardian of the *Canterbury Gray-Fryars*, and *Riche Guardianus Richivotensis*, and Fryar *Anthony Borbe*, or *Brorbe*, (with thirty two more of their Brethren *Franciscans*, and nine *Carthusian* Monks, who Dy'd in Prison) underwent the like condign Punishment for the like Treasonable Sermons and Libels, &c. A large Canting Rehearsal of these, and such-like Rebellious Libellers, is given by *Franciscus à S. Clara*, in *Supplemento Historie Provincia Angliæ Fratrum Minorum*, &c. edit. *Duac.* 1671. and *Thomas Bouchier*, or *Bourchier*, or *Bouver*, in *Histor. Ecclesiastic. de Martyrio Fratrum Ordinis Minorum*, &c. edit. *Par.* 1582. apud *Johannem Poupy*, viâ *Jacobæ.* & *Ingolstæd.* in 12^o. An. 1583, &c.

58. Much about the same time, there were far more peaccable; and more useful Pamphlets, for the

the Advancement of Polite Literature, and Learning in general, Publish'd by much honest (than the aforesaid Bigotted Fryars) Gentlemen Scholars, such as Mr. Turpin, Mr. Thynne, Mr. Hoker, and Mr. Lanket; the first writ,

A Chronicle, containing matters of his time only: The Author, *Richard Turpin*, was descended from an Ancient Family of his Name, living at *Knaptoft* in *Leicestershire*, (extracted from that of the *Turpins* of *Whitchester* in *Northumberland*) who, after some competent time spent in his Regular Studies at *Oxford*, betook himself to serve his King and Country in Warlike Affairs; whereupon his Military Post happen'd to be fixt at *Calais*, (which was then taken to be the chief *English* Barrier) where he dy'd in 1541. (33 *H. 8.*) and was buried in the Church of *St. Nicholas* there, leaving behind, the Character of a Brave Loyal Gentleman, &c.

Mr. *Thynne*, with much Labour and Ingenuity, collected together, and publish'd, with Notes and Explanations, all the Poetick Pamphlets and Works of *Jeffery Chaucer*, (the Father of *English* Poetry, and Prince of our *English* Poets) many of which were then in *MS.* He Corrected and Printed them altogether in one Volume in *Folio* (not in double Columns as they have been since) and Dedicated them to King *H. 8.* An. 1542. having been partly and imperfectly done several Years before by *William Caxton*; afterwards *John Stow*, the Chronologer, and his Friend *Thomas Speght*, a *Cantabrigian*, with conjoint Notes upon the said *Chaucer's* Poems, Publish'd them again in 1597, &c.

William Thynne, alias *Borevill*, was, it seems, a *Sa-lopian* Born, and educated among the *Oxonians* for a time; afterwards, betaking himself to Court, became chief Clerk of the Kitchen to King *H. 8.* and

is styl'd by *Erasmus Thynnus Aulicus*, (Epist. 14. lib. 15.) one *William Thynne* was also (probably the same) one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth, and Master of the Household to King *H. 8.* and Dy'd 10. Aug. 1546. and was Buried in the Church of *Allhallows Barkin*, in *London*.

Another *William Thynne*, Brother to Sir *John Thynne*, (who was Secretary to the Duke of *Somerset*) after Travelling thro' most parts of *Europe*, return'd an accomplish'd Gentleman; and in the 1 *Edw. 6. Anno 1547.* went into *Scotland*, under the Command of *Edward Duke of Somerset*; where, as an *Eques Catafractus* (that is, a Chevalier Arm'd Cap-a-pee) he perform'd excellent Service in the Battle of *Muscleborough*, against the *Scots*; to whom before, *H. 8.* by his Letters Patents, dated 8 of *May*, 38 of his Reign, *Anno 1546.* gave the Office of Receiver-General of two Counties in the *Marches of Wales*, commonly call'd *The Earl of March's Lands*. At last he gave himself wholly to Devotion, and was daily Auditor of Divine Service, in the Abby-Church at *Westminster*. He dy'd 14 *March, An. 1584.* and was bury'd in the said Church, opposite to the Door, leading into the Cloister: Over his Grave was soon after erected a Monument of *Alabaster*; and about 100 Years after, was another stately Monument erected near to it, Westward, for *Thomas Thynne*, (vulgarly call'd *Tom of ten Thousand*) of *Langlear*, in *Wilts*, Esq; (descended from Sir *John Thynne* before-mentioned) who was barbarously Murdered in the *Pall-mall*, by a *German, Swede and Pole*, on Sunday in the Evening, 12 *Feb. 1681.* for whom was a large Inscription made, to be Engrav'd on the said Monument; but for certain Passages therein, reflecting on Justice, and I know not what, was not suffered to be put thereon.

Mr. *Hoker*, a learned Clergyman; publish'd several ingenious Pamphlets; such as his Comedy, call'd, *Piscator*, or the *Fishes caught*, &c. *An Introduction to Rhetorick*, &c. *Epigrammata varia*, &c. *Poema de vero Crucifixo*, &c. This *John Hoker* was first, a *Demie* or *Semicomoner*, then a Fellow of, and Bachelor of Divinity in, *Magdalen College*; he dy'd about 1544. &c.

Thomas Lanket or *Lanquet*, laid the Foundation of a curious Chronicle, consisting of two Parts, reaching from the beginning of the World to the time of our Saviour, and was proceeding with a third Part, but Death preventing the completing thereof, *Thomas Cooper* of *Magdalen College*, finish'd and intitul'd it, *Lanquet's Chronicle*, Edit. 1559. and 1560. *Lanquet* was not above 24 Years of Age when he compos'd it. He writ also a Pamphlet of the conquest of *Bulloigne*, &c. He dy'd in 1545. (37 H. 8.) &c. See *John Pitts* ut supra, in *Aetat.* 16. num. 967. &c.

59. At the very same time, *Thomas Elyot* laid also the very first Foundation of the Latin Dictionary, at least of any note, ever printed; especially in *England*; where it was publish'd at *London*, 1541. in fol. under the Title of *Bibliotheca Eliota*, *Elyot's Library*, or Dictionary; which work, the very same *Thomas Cooper* augmented and enriched with 33000 Words and Phrases, besides a fuller account of the true Signification of words: *Calepin's Dictionary* of ten Languages, did not appear, as I take it, before the *Lygn's Edition*, 1586. and his Latin and Greek *Lexicon*, at the same place, in 1562. And *Nizolius's Ciceronian Dictionary*, was not (to my knowledge at least) printed before the *Basil Edition* of 1572. with the Additions of *Celius Secundus Curio*, and his Latin *Apparatus* not much sooner, tho' said to be augmented

lick, or was impos'd upon, himself, as to the genuineness of the Original of his Translation: For the authenticity of his Chymical MS. he produces no other Voucher than one *Reinesius*, a Gentleman almost as little known as the Chymist *Zosimus* himself; neither does he refer one to any Book of this *Reinesius*, whoever he is. So that upon the whole, the result is this, here stands on one side, Sir *Thomas Eliot*, with the pretended Emperor *Severus* and his Favorit *Encolpius*; on the other hand appears Doctor *Humphrey Hody*, with the pretended Ægyptian Chymist *Zosimus* and his friend *Reinesius*; now choose you whether, &c.

Sir *Thomas Elyot*, was Born, as 'tis said, of a Rightly Family in *Suffolk*, and Educated in the *Hall* of *St. Mary the Virgin, Oxon*; whence he went to Travel beyond Sea; and upon his return, being introduc'd into Court, his Majesty conferr'd on him the Honour of Knighthood: Soon after the King sent him abroad in certain Embassies, and particularly to the Emperor *Charles* the 5th, at the very time when his Friend and Crony, Sir *Thomas More* was Beheaded, &c. The truth is (says the *Oxford-Antiquarian*) his learning, in all kind of knowledge, brought much honour to all the Gentry and Nobility of England; but Doctor *Hody* says, he was a credulous and imposing English Physician, &c. for this reason, because that brave old English Knight thwarted his Schismatical Hypothesis, which dissented from the establish'd Sentiments of all the learned Churches in *Christendom*, which did not only call that ancient Greek Translation of the Bible, by the undoubted name of *Septuagint* (for shortness sake) but also unquestionably believ'd it to have been perform'd by the same *Septuagenarian* and *Binary* number (for the Translators are reckon'd

on'd to have been 72 Elders of the Jews:) Besides, our learned Knight must have been as much more renown'd for his Prophetizing Faculty, as he is for his Learning, than our Doctor, if he could have foreseen what Dr. *Hody's* Scheme or Concern would have been in that Point, or that two Learned Heathens should have been more knowing, or have more solid Sentiments, as to the Providential Records of the *Jews*, and the wonderful Preservation or Communication of the holy Scriptures, than our Doctor, &c. yet the matter is not of so great concern as to breed Animosities between their Descendants (tho' indeed the Doctor was the Aggressor,) &c. Nevertheless, it may be reply'd to Dr. *Hody*, what he himself, in the same Book, thought fit to give for Answer to the Erudite *Isaac Vossius*, formerly Canon of *Windsor*, viz. *Homini tam facundo in procudendis, quæ hypothesi suæ inserviant, Commentis, non aliter quam silentio, respondendum censeo, &c. Hodius*, *ibid.* pag. 573. In the mean time, Dr. *Hody* should not have forgot that Sir *Thomas Elyat* had several Mannors in *Cambridgeshire*, and one or more in *Hampshire*; and perchance several Impropriations and Patronages &c. This learned Knight was bury'd in the Church of *Carleton* in *Cambridgeshire* (of which County he had been Sheriff) 25 March, 1546. He had soon a Monument put over his Grave, &c. he not only favour'd, but also contributed very much to the Reformation of both Learning and Religion, &c.

60. The most renown'd of all the first *English* Protestant Reformers, was *William Tyndale*, who striking the earliest at the Foundation of the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, stood the Shock of all the *Popish* Capacities and Abilities, and found it true, by sad experience, that Kings have long

Arms. (*quis nescit longas Regibus esse manus?*) However, he did not spare his Labour no more than his Blood, in laying solid ground-works for the ensuing Establishment of the *Protestant* Reformation in these Kingdoms, by his indefatigable Preaching, Martyrdom, and the following Religious Tracts and Translations, viz.

A Translation of the New Testament; finish'd in the Year 1527. in *Germany*, &c. as also, *Of the Five Books of Moses*, &c. This was the first Bible Translation into *English* that ever was made, at least, of any publick Use and Currency. 'Tis observable, for this present purpose, that this *English* Translation was sent over by piece-meals, as they could be Writ, or Printed off, or Bound up; for the greater Secrecy, as well as for the more present Help and Comfort of the blooming Reformation then in *England*; since, otherwise, Secrecy and Security could not be hop'd for against the King's Prohibition of Scripture-Translations in *English*, but by such minute Publications of separate parts of that *English* Translation, &c. as may be further discern'd by the Contents of that King's Injunction, publish'd in *Archbishop Warham's Circular Letter*, &c. whereof the original Instrument is still extant MS. in *Lambeth Library*, attested by Publick Notaries, &c. See the Learned Mr. *Wharton's Auctarium Histor. Dogm. J. Ufferii de Scriptur. & Sacr. Vernacul.* cap. 6. pag. 451, 452. and Sir *Henry Spelman's* 2d Volume of *English Synods*, &c. *Fox*, Vol. 1. p. 735. *Usserus ut supra*, cap. 6. pag. 187. &c. Tyndale Publish'd also,

Protestation touching the Resurrection of the Bodies, and the State of Souls after this Life, &c. *The Obedience of a Christian Man, and how Christian Rulers ought to Govern.*--- Publish'd 1528. Oct. 2. and 1561.

in 8vo. &c. *Fruitful Treatise upon Signs and Sacraments, &c.* The Supper of the Lord, after the true meaning of the 6th of John, and the 11th of the 1st of Cor. and incidently in the Exposition of the Supper, is confuted the Letter of Sir Thomas More against John Fryth,---written Apr. 5. An. 1533, &c. *Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues.*--- An. 1530 &c. Two Letters to John Fryth, Prisoner in the Tower, &c. *The Practice of Papistical Prelates* --- An. 1530. 'Tis about the Divorce of H. 8. &c. *Exposition on Mr. William Tracies Will.* Noremberg. 1546. 8vo. &c.

A Pathway unto the Holy Scriptures, &c. Preface to the five Books of Moses call'd Genesis. --- written in the Year, 1530. Jan. 17. &c. Prologue, shewing the Use of the Scriptures, &c. Prologues to the five Books of Moses, &c. Prologue upon the Prophet Jonas; The four Evangelists; Upon the Epistles of St. Paul, the Epistles of St. Peter, and the three Epistles of St. John, &c. *Certain hard Words expounded in the First, Second, and Fourth Books of Moses, &c.* *The Parable of the wicked Mammon.* ---- Published 1527. May 8. *An Exposition on the 5th, 6th and 7th Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, &c.* *Exposition of the first Epistle of St. John.* Publish'd in Sept. 1531, in 8vo. &c.

William Tyndale, who is call'd by our two primitive Protestant Historians, John Fox and John Bale, *The Apostle of England*, was born on the Borders of Wales, and study'd in Magd. Coll. Ox. thence he went to Cambridge, where being well ripen'd in God's Word, he became Tutor to the Children of Sir John Welch, a Knight of Gloucestershire; his Inclination towards the Protestant Reformation being made known, to the Neighbouring Clergy, he was forced to retire towards London, where,

where, for the better strengthening himself against the Clergy-Inquisitors, he chang'd his Name *Tyndale* into that of *Hitchins*; and, withal, made a feint to get into *Cuthbert Tonstall*, the Bp. of *London's* Family; but being frustrated of that Subterfuge, and finding no safe retreat in *England*, for to accomplish his truly-reforming Design of Translating the holy Scriptures into his own Country Language, for the eternal Benefit of the Ignorant and the Erroneous, he betook himself into *Germany* and the *Low-Countries*, where he fulfill'd his foresaid Apostolical Purposes of Gospelizing the Poor, and Disciplining the Proud and Slothful, with the condescending Word of God in their own Mother's Tongue; to frustrate these Religious Ends, the King put out a Proclamation, prohibiting the Buying and Reading the said Translation or Translations: Afterwards the King and Council, finding that he was like to promore, very much, the *Protestant* Reformation, if not remov'd out of the way, they sent to the Emperor's Procurator, or Attorney-General at *Brussels*, to have him Seiz'd; whereupon our Author, who was then at *Antwerp*, being snapp'd up by two Catchpoles, appointed by one *Henry Phillips* an *Englishman*, sent thither on purpose to find him out, was, after Examination, sent to Prison, in the Castle of *Elford*, eighteen Miles distant from *Antwerp*; where continuing for some time, he was at length Strangled by the hands of the common Hangman, (notwithstanding great Intercessions were made for him by the *English* Merchants abiding in that Country), and then Burnt, near to the said *Elford* Castle, in 1536, about three Years after *Fryth's* Martyrdom.

Tyndale begins one of his Epistles to *John Fryth* under the Name and Figure of *Jacob*, --- Dearly beloved

beloved Jacob, --- Keep you low by the Ground; avoiding high Questions that pass common Capacity; but expound the Law truly, and open the Veil of Moses to Condemn all Flesh. --- Then shall your Preaching be with Power, and not as the Doctrine of Hypocrites. --- Of the Presence of Christ's Body in the Sacrament, meddle as little as you can, that there appear no Division among us. --- I would have the right Use preach'd, and the Presence to be an indifferent thing, till the matter might be reason'd in Peace, at Leisure of both Parts. --- If you be required, shew the Phrases of the Scripture, and let them talk what they will. --- You perceive my Mind; howbeit, if God shew you otherwise, that is free for you to do as he moveth you, &c. See Fox, Vol. 1. *Acts & Mon.* pag. 987, &c. Here we may see an Evangelical Humility in this Apostolical Martyr, William Tyndale, whom Archbishop Usher deservedly styles, *Sanctissimus Dei Martyr.* cap. 6. *De Scriptur. & Sacr. Vernac.* pag. 187.

Yet King H. 8. in order to take the Shortest way with the Dissenters from the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd in his time, concludes with the whole Legislative Power. --- And therefore be it Enacted, Ordain'd and Establish'd, by our said Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority thereof, that all manner of Books of the Old and New Testament, in English, bearing of the Crafty, False, and Untrue Translation of Tyndale, be clearly and utterly abolish'd, &c. Stat. H. 8. An. 34, and 35. *ejus Regni.* cap. 1. &c.

60 The Learned and Pious Thomas Lupset (who was Secretary to Richard Paice, the King's Ambassador at Venice) Publish'd several small useful Pamphlets, or Treatises, in Latin as well as English; such as,

Epistola

Epistola varia ad Edw. Leium, Nisenum & Paynellum, written from C. C. C. in Oxon, as by their Dates it appears. Those to Edward Lee (Archbishop of York) were written in behalf of Erasmus (between whom and the said Lee were learned Bickerings) and are printed in a Book, Intituled, *Epistola aliquot eruditorum virorum, ex quibus perspicuum, quanta sit Edwardi Lei virulentia*, Basil 1520. qu. which virulence was against Erasmus, &c. he publish'd also, *Erudite short Notes, In Ciceronis Philippicas, &c. Sermones ad clerum*, preach'd mostly at Calais, &c. He

Translated into English out of Greek, St. Chrysostom's Sermon, or Homily, teaching that no Man is hurt but by himself, &c. Sermon of St. Cyprian of the Mortality of Man, &c. The gather'd Councils of Isidore, &c. Picus, Earl of Mirandula his Rules of a Godly Life, &c. which were all 4 printed at London, 1560. in 8^o.

A Treatise of Charity, &c. An Exhortation to Young Men, perswading them to walk honestly, &c. A Treatise teaching how to dye well, &c. These three little Pamphlets were printed at London, 1546. and 1560. in Oct. &c.

Thomas Lupset, Son of William Lupset, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, by Alice his Wife, was Born in the Parish of St. Mildred in Bread-street, London, (but his Father liv'd in his last days, and dy'd in 1522. in the Parish of St. Vedastus in Cheap) taken into the Care and Protection of Doctor John Colet, and Educated under William Lilye; thence, or sometime after, he went to Paris, where he study'd 4 Years, and in Oxon, in C. C. C. and soon after he succeeded John Clement, in the Rhetorick Lecture of Cardinal Woolsey; two Years before his Death, he was admitted Prebendary of Roscombe, in

in the Church of *Salisbury*, on the Death of *John Fox*, Arch Deacon of *Winchester*. He dy'd 27 December 1532. aged about 36. and was bury'd in the Church of St *Alphage* or *Elphaghe* within *Cripple-gate*, near *Sion College* in *London*; near to his Grave was the Body of *Alice Lupset* his Widow bury'd; in 1545. Perchance my Author, Doctor *Wood*, mistook (Widow) instead of Mother; otherwise considering the Sacerdotal Celibacy of his time, he favour'd the Reformation more than is generally thought. I doubt, there's another Sphalma in that curious Byographer, in the same Paraphrase concerning the Translation of the Church of St. *Alphage*, within *Cripple-gate*, to that near to *Sion College*; for that College is but in a manner just within the Gate.

61. The two first principal Revivors of the *Hebrew* and *Oriental Tongues* in *England*, were *Robert Wakfeld* and *Robert Shirwood*, who writ several little Essays of their Glossological Faculties in that *Oriental Commerce*: For Example,

Wakfeld's Pamphlets were, *Oratio de laudibus & utilitate trium Linguarum, Arabica, Chaldaica & Hebraica atque Idiomatibus Hebraicis, quæ in utroque testamento inveniuntur*, printed by *Winand Worde*, in qu. &c. *De Laudibus Agricultura, &c. Epistola ad Thom. Bulleyn Comit. Wilts. Joh. Fisherum, Episcop. Rossens. Rich. Paceum, &c.*

Paraphrasis in librum Koheleth (quem vulgo *Ecclesiasten* vocant) succincta, clara atque fidelis; printed in a Black Character in qu. &c. *Syntagma de Hebræorum Codicum Incorruptione*, printed in qu. with *Oratio Oxonii habita in Coll. Regio, &c.* In which *Syntagma* are several things against *John Fisher*, Bp. of *Rocheſter*, concerning Matrimony, and the unlawfulness of the King's Marrying with his Brother's Wife, &c.

Kotser Codicis, quo preter Ecclesie sacrosanctæ Decretum, probatur conjugium cum fratriâ carnaliter cognitâ, illicitum ominino, inhibitum, interdictumque esse, tum natura jure, tum jure divino, legeque Evangelicâ atque consuetudine catholicâ Ecclesie Orthodoxa; printed at London, 1528. in qu. This is the same with his Treatise, Intitul'd by Bale and Pitts, De non du-cenda Fratria, &c.

Shirewood's Essay of his Hebrew-Skill, was also, Liber Hebraeorum concionatoris, seu Ecclesiasticen, nuper ad veritatem Hebraicam recognitus, cum nonnullis Annotationibus Chaldaicis, & quorundam Rabbiorum sententiis textus obscuros aliquos litteraliter explanantibus Antwerp 1523. qu. dedicated to one John Webe (whom he call'd Monachorum Decus) Prior of the Monastery of the Benedictins at Coventry.

Robert Shirewood was Born in the City of Coventry, and study'd at Oxford; thence he went to Louvain, where about 1519. he succeeded Robert Wakfeld in the reading the Hebrew Lecture to the Academians of that place; but he reading there only for a Month, went to other Universities, &c. he is said to have writ also various Sermons still extant, &c. See Balaeus, ut supra. Cent. 9. num. 90. &c. He dy'd about 1534. &c.

Robert Wakfeld was a Northern Man Born, and one of the greatest Linguists of his time; after his Studies at home, he went abroad, and Read or Faught the Oriental Tongues at Tubing in Germany, at Paris in France, and at Louvain in Brabant, where he was Hebrew Professor, in the place of one Matthew Adrian, in the Year 1519. but continu'd not above 4 Months there; and then return'd into England, being recommended to the King, by Richard Paice, Dean of St. Paul's; he was made one of the King's Chaplains, and became intimate Friend

Friend of *Thomas Bulleyn*, Earl of *Wils.* Afterwards upon the intreaty of the University of *Oxon*, made to the King, *Wakfeld* was sent thither, about 1530. and at his first coming, he made a publick Speech in the Hall of the Coll. of King *H. 8.* (since call'd *Christ's Church*) before the University, and afterwards read publickly the *Hebrew* Lecture there (as his Brother *Thomas Wakfeld* did at *Cambridge*, by the King's Authority, beginning to read there in 1540.) he was further advanc'd by the King to be the Twelfth, or Junior-Canon of his at *Oxon*, founded on the same Site of that of Cardinal *Walsey*; and in the same Year he was incorporated Batch. of Divinity.

In 1536, when *Wakfeld* saw the King make havock of Religious Houses, he carefully preserv'd divers Books of *Greek* and *Hebrew*, especially those in the Library of *Ramsay Abbey*, which were partly compos'd by *Laurentio Holbeach*, a Monk of that place, in the Reign of *Henry 4.* among which was his *Hebrew Dictionary*, which *Leland*, (in *Collect. Tom. 4. p. 328.*) intimates, that he craftily convey'd away; and for that reason calls him *Polipus*, or *Crafty-Man*, &c. He dy'd at *London*, Octob. 8. in the Year 1537, &c. See *Pitfius* *supra*, *lib. 16. c. 11. p. 957*, &c; *Mr. Wood*, in *Hist. & Antiq. Universitat. Oxon*, lib. 2. p. 38, b. &c.

62. The second *Erasmus* of that 16th Century, was *Ludovicus Kirus*, who eminently stretch'd out a helping hand to the Protestant Reformation, by his assaying to set Learning and Vertue in their just Light; to which end, he publish'd a great many learned Pamphlets, viz.

De ratione Studii Puerilis. Dedicated by his Epistle dat. at *Oxon*; Nov. Octob. An. 1523. To *Katherine Queen of England*, his only Parronefs, &c. *De Insti-*

virtute Femiinæ Christianæ; Written to Katherine Qu-
 -een of England, from Bruges, 1523, &c. *Exercitatio*
linguæ Latine; Written at Bréda, 1538, &c. *De*
ratione dicendi; at Bruges, 1532, &c. *Declamations*
Sapient. finis'd at Bruges, 1521, &c. *Pomptus fugiens*.
 - Louvain, 1519, &c. *Illud* (see p. 13) *De*
Corruptib. Artibus; Written at Bruges, 1531,
 &c. *De Disputatione*; at Bruges, 1531, &c. *Intra-*
ductio ad Sapientiam; at Bruges, 1524, &c. *De Pseudo-*
Dialecticâ, written at Louvain, 1519, &c. *Fabula*
de Homine; written at Louvain, 1518, &c. *Prolepto-*
sis Somnium Scipionis (apud Ciceronem); written at
 Louvain, 1521, &c. *De Initio, Sedis, & Laudibus Phi-*
losophiæ; written at Louvain, 1518, &c. *De Animalibus*
& Virâ; at Bruges, 1538, &c. *Satellitum Almonii,*
vel Synbola; Dedicated to Princess Mary, Daugh-
 -ter of King H. 8. from Bruges, 1524, &c. *De*
Concordia & Discordia, lib. 4. written at Bruges,
 1526, &c. *De Communiâ Reum ad Germanos In-*
feriores; at Bruges, 1535, &c. *De Subventibus Pa-*
uperum; written at Bruges, 1526, &c. *De Consultâ-*
tionibus; finish'd at Oxon, 1523, &c. *In Suttoniano*
Quedam; finish'd at Louvain, 1521, &c. *Epistola ad*
Henr. 8. dat. Oxon. 12 March, 1525, &c. *Hortatus*
Oratio ad Nicodem, Amon. Dedicated to Cardinal
 Walsley, by his Epistle, dated at Oxon, 15 Decemb.
 1523, &c. *De Tempore quo natus est Christus*; written at
 Louvain, 1518, &c. *De Passione Christi Medicatio*; at
 Bruges, 1529, &c. *De Sudore Jesu Christi, Sacrum*
indurminum; written at Bruges, 1529, &c. *Jesu Christi*
Triumphus; wrote at Paris, in Apr. 1524, &c. *Me-*
ritas fucata, seu in Triumphum Præstant; written at
 Livonia, 1539, &c. *Urginâ Dispare Oratio*; at Lo-
 -vain, 1518, &c. *Exercitationes Animæ in Deum*;
 - at Antwerp, 1535, &c. *Preces & Meditationes Diurnæ*,
 - at Bruges, 1535, &c. *Johan.*

Johann. Ludovic. Vivetus, was born at *Valencia*, in Spain, and study'd at *Paris* and *Louvain*; he help'd *Erasmus* in collecting his *Adagies*, and correcting some others of his Writings, &c. On the 4th of July in 1517. he was made (being then at *Louvain*), one of the first Fellows of *Corpus Christi College*, in *Oxford*, by the Founder thereof: Then he was invited into *England*, by *Cardinal Walsey*, (as it seems) in 1523, and coming to *Oxon* in Aug. or Sept. did read the said Cardinal's Lecture of Humanity in the Hall of the said College, and that of the Civil Law, before the Members of the University; where the whole Court came to be Auditors, by way of a Visit. Afterwards he return'd to *Bruges*, in *Flanders*, where, about that time, he took to him a Wife; but the next Year, viz. in *March*, 1524, he came to *Oxon* again, and continued his Lectures, and was constituted Tutor, for the Latin Tongue, to the Young Lady *Mary*, Daughter of King *Henry 8.* He died at *Bruges*, about 1544, and was Bury'd in the Church of *St. Donatus*, there. His fore-mentioned Writings, were mostly printed together, in two Tomes, at *Basel*, 1555. See more of him in *Brian Tyn. Apol.* l. 3. s. 210. *Bibliothec. Hispan. Vetus*, &c. edit. jussu & expensis *Eminent. & Reverendiss. Domini D. Josephi Saez*, Cardinal. de *Aguirre*, in *Fol. Rom.* 1695, &c. 83. One of the most considerable of all the factious Clergy in King *H. 8th's* time, was *Edward Pavel*, who publish'd several seditious Pamphlets in favour of the old Popish Usurpation, against the Primary Foundation of the ensuing Protestant Establishment; such was his *Rebellious Libel*, superscrib'd, *Propugnaculum summi Sacerdotii Evangelici, ac septenaria Sacramentorum, adversus Martinum Lutherum, & Fratrum famosum, & Wiclistum, insignem.*

London 1523. qu. and another Libel intituled, De non dissolvendo Henrici Regis cum Catharina Matrimonio, &c.

This *Edward Powell* was born of *British Blood*, within the Principality of *Wales*, and became Fellow of *Oriel College*, and Rector of *Bledon*, in the Diocese of *Wells*. In 1508. he, by the Favour of *Edm. Audley*, Bishop of *Sarum*, was collated to the Prebendship of *Bedmyster* and *Radclywe*, having been a little before admitted Prebend of *Lyme* and *Halsstock*, in the same Church. At length, for his Denial of the King's Supremacy over the Church of *England*, he was committed to Prison, and having receiv'd Sentence to Dye, was, on the 30th of *July*, in 1540. Hang'd, Drawn and Quarter'd, in *Smithfield*, near *London*, with *Thomas Abel*, and *Rich. Fetherston*, guilty of the same Crime. This *Dr. Powell* bestow'd 30*l.* about the Time when he was Licensed to proceed, for the making of a double Roof, with Painting, gilded Knots, and Lead, for the Congregation-House, which is now the upper Room in *St. Mary's Church-Yard*, joining on the North-side to the Chancel of *St. Mary's Church*.

Thomas Abel, or *Able*, and *Richard Fetherston*, writ each of them a Libel against the King's Divorce, and against the King's Supremacy, and were Executed as abovesaid, &c. Also one *Ridley*, another Canonist, of Counsel with the Queen, writ against the Divorce, and the King's Supremacy; but he had the good Luck to escape due Punishment, &c. But *Fetherston* was only a Lay-Canonist, and not in Holy Orders, no more than *Clement Philpot*, who was executed the same Year, for the same seditious Libelling of the Government, &c. there were but few more of the secular Priests, or Clergymen, that suffer'd in that Reign for the like Crime, viz. *John Hall*,
John

John Ragg, William Onyon and John Lark, who with *Powel* and *Abel*, make but six of all the Faction's Clergy under King *H. 8.* that were put to Death for the aforesaid Popish Crimes, of spreading Faction's and Rebellious Pamphlets, against the abovementioned Legislative Sanctions of the Crown-Supremacy, &c. all the rest of the Clergy conform'd, at least outwardly, to the Publick Regulation and Reformation, then begun, and regularly set on foot by the Supreme Lay-Power. And of all the Bishops, there was but one (viz. *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*) that resisted or suffer'd. So likewise, of so many Thousands of the Regulars of Religious Orders then in *England*, all submitted, at least exteriorly, except three Abbots, and four Monks, and about eighteen or nineteen *Carthusians*, and about six or seven *Grey Friars*, that suffer'd Death for the aforesaid *Romish Catholick* Crimes; and about thirty two *Franciscans*, and nine *Carthusians*, that dy'd in Prison for the like Rebellious Practices; and not above twenty of the Laity were put to Death Juridically, for denying the Lawfulness of the King's Divorce, or his Supremacy; except those that were catch'd in overt Acts of Rebellion, &c. This is the largest Account that *Popish Sanders* gives of his *Romish* Rebellious Martyrs under King *H. 8.* and 'tis well known; that old *Nic. Sanders* was never found Guilty in his seditious Pamphlets of ever using Substraction (but often Multiplication) in such-like Calculations of his *Popish* Martyrs, Confessors or Virgins; of which last he reckons but one, and she a Nun, viz. *Anne* (as he Christens her, tho' others call her *Elizabeth*) *Barton*, Whom the *Catholicks* call, *The Holy Maid of Kent*, &c. He adds indeed one Widow-Martyr, viz. *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, Cardinal *Poole's* Mother,

Mother, &c. as may be seen in *Nicholas Sanders's Seditious Pamphlet, De schismate Anglicano, &c.* Edit: Colon. 1585. 8^o. where Fol. 96. a. he remarks that the foresaid *Powell, Abel and Fecherston*, were drag'd to Execution, with three Protestant Martyrs, viz: *Rob. Barnes, Thomas Gerrard* and *William Jerome* (formerly Popish Priests) and ty'd upon the Sledge, a Papist and a Protestant in front, two and two together, being two very disparate and antipathetick Companions, was a very ridiculous Scence of Cruelty, even worst than Death it self (says he): But the case was the harder upon the Protestant Martyrs (who suffer'd for a point of Gospel, against Transubstantiation, &c.) but the Popish Criminals were executed for a point of Policy, in resisting the Laws of the Land, made by King and Parliament, in things of meer Discipline and outward Government, but not in matters of secret Thought or Belief, and private Worship; or reading of the Bible, as it was in the case of the Protestant Martyrs, who suffer'd for what no power upon Earth was to controul.

64. The first that printed any Tracts of the Common Law of England, especially of his own, was Sir *Anthony Fitzherbert*: For the two Latin Treatises of the Laws and Customs of England, writ by *Ranulphus* (or *Ralph*) *de Glanville* and *Henry de Bracton* (whereof the first was Chief Justice of England, and the t'other a Judge in the Reign of *Henry the 2d*, about *An. Dom. 1160.*) and *Briarton's* Ancient Tract of the Law, as well as *Eleta's* Commentary upon the English Law, and Sir *Ralph de Hengham* (Lord Chief Justice to *Edward the 1st*, about 1280.) his two Sums, commonly call'd *Hengham Magna*, and *Hengham Parva*, and the little Anonymous Law-Pamphlet, *Et Assavoir*, as also Sir

John Fortescue (Lord Chief Justice, and after Lord Chancellor to King H. 6. about 1437.) his Juridical Pamphlet, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, &c. were scarce any of them all printed (no more than the 11 Volumes of the Year-Books) before the beginning of King James the first's Reign, as I take it, or at the soonest they were not printed till long after Sir Anthony Fitzherbert had printed all his Juridical Treatises, as well as Law-Pamphlets; such as his Edition of *Magna Charta*, cum diversis aliis statutis, Lond. 1519. in 128. Of the Diversity of Courts—compiled, 21. H. 8. as Sir Edward Coke, in his Reports Vol. 10. in the Proem. is of Opinion, &c. Of the Surveying of Lands. Lond. 1567. &c. A Pamphlet of Husbandry, very profitable and necessary for all Persons, &c. Office and Authority of Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, Constables, Coroners, &c. Edit. Lond. 1547. and 63. qu. and enlarged by Richard Crompton, Esq; Lond. 1583. qu.

But the first printed was his Grand Abridgment of the Common-Law, contain'd in the Year-Books and other Books of Law, Readings and Records, Lond. 1566. and 1569. in Fol. afterwards in 4to. divided into several Parts or Volumes, from which Abridgment and others, Richard Belew of Lincoln's Inn did collect Cases adjudged in the Reign of King Richard the 2d, &c. And his next larger Book is, *Natura Brevium Novæ*, printed at Lond. 26. H. 8. and afterwards several times in Oct. and qu. corrected, and revised, with a Table added by William Rastall, printed also several times in French, in Oct. 4to. The same is also translated into English, and hath added therunto the Authorities in Law, and some other Cases and Notes, &c. All these are well known to our common Lawyers, &c.

Anthony

Anthony Fitzherbert was Born of (being the Son of *Ralph Fitzherbert, Esq;*) and descended from an Ancient Family, living at *Norbury* in *Derbyshire*; after his Academical and Law Studies, he was constituted Serjeant at Law; 18 Nov. 2 H. 8. An. 1510. and six Years after, was made one of the King's Serjeants and Knighted; and in 1522. was made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and not of the King's Bench; as *Sir William Dugdale* intimates in *Chronica Scr.* at the end of *Orig. Jurid. &c.* He dy'd in the Summer time, (before August) in 1528. (30 H. 8.) and was bury'd in the Church of *Norbury*, before mention'd; where soon after, a Blew Marble Stone was laid over his Grave, with an Inscription thereon; which is still remaining. His Name and Posterity are yet, as I conceive, living at *Norbury*, *Tissington* and *Somerfal* in *Derbyshire*, and elsewhere, &c.

This great Lawyer became a mortal Enemy to that Ambidexter Clergyman, Cardinal *Woolsey*, especially after that encroaching Ecclesiastick undertook the management of the great Seal, in quality of High Chancellor of *England*, and had intruch'd upon the common Law and Courts of Justice, under pretence of Reforming them, but in reality, to enrich himself, and exalt the Church above the State; &c. Distric, the Popish Clergy did all along here, as well as elsewhere, forward and intrude themselves into the management of the Government and State-Affairs, and were ever nibbling at the Helm, and concerning themselves in Political matters. But with what success, the perpetual Slavery and revered Bondage (that Naturally flow'd from thence) of the Popish Government in all Countreys to what they call the Church and Clergy; do read out alone melancholly, yst
cautionary

cautionary Lessons to all their Neighbouring States and Kingdoms that enjoy the true Protestant Liberty and Property.

One of the greatest, tho' dismal Advantages, the Popish Clergy reap from their being employ'd in State-concerns, is, that thereby they render their respective Countries and Nations Reformation-proof and Unrelentable to any redress or even attempt to reform any of their Church-corruptions or State-abuses. The second dire Advantage, the Pope and his Catholick Clergy gather infallibly from concerning themselves, in all Political Matters they can be any ways employ'd in, is, the Securing to themselves not only the Legislative, but also the Executive Power of Swaying the Sword of Persecution against all, whom they shall think fit to call *Hereticks, Schismaticks, Enemies to the Church*, or any other odious Name, that shall render People the most Obnoxious to their unscriptural and unwarrantable Inquisitions and Persecutions. There be a great many more dreadful Consequences, that overflow and even overthrow Popish Countries, which permit the Clergy to practise in State-affairs, or publick Employments, that turn to so many dangerous Advantages of their Ecclesiasticks, which the Romish Clergy do too often tell themselves with pleasure, &c.

But least the Prophane or Irreligious should take an opportunity, from such Criticisms, to lash some of the Protestant Clergy (as have been too too often done of late) upon the backs of Roman Catholick Churchmen, tho' they must take care how they come there, the famous Lord *Clarendon*, whom the most Reverend and most Learned Clergymen of the Church of *England* seldom or never appeal from, will be a seasonable Umpire in that debate between Law-

versand Clergymen of all sorts for State employments who with a great deal of Christian Wisdom, settles those Juridical and Ecclesiastical Pleadings and Demurrers in these Sage and Amicable Sentiments: *It cannot be deny'd* (says that great Chancellor, in his unparalleled History, Vol. 1. p. 241. of the Folio Edition) *that the peevish Spirit of some Clergymen have taken great pains to alienate that Profession (of Common Law) from them and others, as unshilfully (finding that in former times, when the Religion of the State was a vital part of its Policy, many Churchmen were employ'd eminently in the Civil Government of the Kingdom) imputed their wanting those Ornaments their Predecessors wore, to the Power and Prevalency of the Lawyers—thence arose their (the Clergymen, spoken of before) bold and unparantable opposing and protesting against Prohibitions and other proceedings at Law, on the behalf of Ecclesiastical Courts— as the Archbishop (of Canterbury, Doctor Laud,) prevailed with the King to direct, that half the Masters of the Chancery should be always Civil Lawyers— all which was a great mistake—* p. 242. *the Ecclesiastical Courts worst than those of Common Law from the Clergymen's own Confession—* The particulars abovementioned were, I confess, to vulgar minds, great provocations and temptations to revenge; and therefore I do not at all wonder that in the great herd of Common Lawyers, many pragmatical Spirits, &c. This latter part only of the Quotation, being fairly and fully set down in the Reverend Mr. Elstob's Essay, &c. p. 17, 18. &c. and being not much to my present purpose, no more than the former part of it was to his, I refer the reader to that Ingenious Essay of his: But to go on with what the Lord Clarendon has, proper to decide the cause between Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and Cardinal Wolsey, the foresaid Lord declares in another place
of

of the said Volume, viz. p. 75. ' *Laud* made one
 ' of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Revenue;
 ' which he had reason to be sorry for; because it
 ' engag'd him in civil Business and matters of State,
 ' wherein he had little Experience, and which he
 ' had hitherto avoided, --- p. 76. *Jaxon*, Bishop of
 ' London, made Lord Treasurer, a Man so unknown,
 ' that his Name was scarce heard of in the King-
 ' dom, who had been within two Years before, but
 ' a private Chaplain to the King and the President
 ' of a Poor College (St. John's) in Oxford. This
 ' inflam'd more Men than were angry before, and
 ' no doubt did not only sharpen the edge of Envy
 ' and Malice against the Archbishop (who was the
 ' known Architect of this new Fabrick) but most
 ' unjustly dispos'd many towards the Church it
 ' self, which they look'd upon as the Gulf ready to
 ' swallow all the great Offices, there being others
 ' in view of that Robe (of the Clergy) who were
 ' ambitious enough to expect the rest, ---- p. 74.
 ' *Williams* Bishop of Lincoln, generally unacceptable
 ' whilst he held that Office of the Keeper of the
 ' Great Seal, --- p. 79. *Laud* exceedingly pro-
 ' vok'd or underwent the Envy and Reproach and
 ' Malice of Men of all Qualities and Conditions;
 ' who agreed in nothing else, from the time of his
 ' being Commissioner of the Treasury especially---
 ' and (the Star-Chamber) sharpen'd many Men's
 ' humours against the Bishops, before they had any
 ' ill intention towards the Church, --- p. 83. the pro-
 ' moting so many Bishops to be of the Privy-Coun-
 ' cil and to sit in the Courts of Justice, occasion'd or
 ' help'd forward the *Scottish* troubles --- p. 85. some of
 ' the said Cannons defin'd and determin'd such an
 ' unlimited power and Prerogative to be in the King
 ' &c. There have not been ever since above three or

four Clergymen at most, posted in high State-employments; but whether with any better success than the foremention'd, time will discover: But 'tis not much doubted, &c.

But to return to our great Primitive Lawyer, Sir *Anthony Fitzherbert*, 'twas he that drew up the attainder in 28 Articles, against the said Cardinal *Wolsey*, who doubtless had been stamp'd with the French Coin, by a deeper impression than that of Mr. *Pym's*, of whom the forecited eminent Chancellor, Lord *Clarendon*, Hist. Vol. 1. p. 220. thus observes, --- *The French Ambassador enflam'd those humours, out of which the publick Calamities were bred,--- Mr. Pym brib'd by him with 5000 l.* And yet the same noble Historian assures us, *ibid.* p. 183. that Mr. *Pym* and Mr. *Hollis* were for the Church, and only *Fiennes* and *Vane* Jun. against it, in the House of Commons,---p. 184.---The Earls of *Bedford* and *Essex* were good Church of England-men, &c. he means they were so in the beginning of those (never enough expiated) Barbarities, &c. However, the unsatiable Cardinal *Wolsey* deserv'd the fate of the poor *Scotch* Bishops, who had but innocently dabld a little in State-affairs, yet as the said impartial Historian observes, *ibid.* p. 87. *some of the Scotch Bishops renounc'd their Function, and became ordinary Presbyters, as soon as they saw the current of the time, &c.*

Thomas Littleton, the famous Judge of the Common-Pleas, in *Edward* the 4th's Reign, his little Tract of *Tenures*, was forgot in the beginning of this Number 64, to be put amongst the original Law-Books, which was not printed, I think, before 1604. in French and English, &c.

65. Bishop *Longland* was the most Eloquent Preacher of those Days, both in *Latin* and *English*, and was the first that endeavour'd to bring Predica-

tions

tions upon particular Texts of Scripture, into a regular Body of Sermons, and further'd very much the Reformation, then on foot, as well as the hereafter mention'd, Archbishop Lee; most of his Latin and English Sermons were first printed Pamphlet-wise, and they were afterwards compil'd together into a Volume or two, viz.

Declamatio (five Concio) coram Reverendiss in Christo Patribus, Domino, D. Thom. Rom. Ecclesie Presbytero Cardinali Eborac. Archiepiscopo, &c. & Laurentio Cardinali, sedis Apostolica de Latere quoq; Legato, principio Visitationis Ordinis S. Benedicti apud Westmonasterium inita, 10 Jan. 1519. in Genesis 18. Descendam & videbo, &c. CONCIO habita coram eruditiss. Oxonia Academia Auditorio, in jaciendo Collegii Cardinalis Fundamento, An. 1525. in Proverb. 9. Sapientia edificavit sibi domum, &c. CONCIO habita coram celeberrimo conventu, tum Archiepiscoporum, cum Episcoporum, ceteraq; multitudinis, in Occidentalis canobii (Westminster) Sanctuario, 27 Nov. 1527. in Psalm 101. Tu exurgens Domine misereberis Sion, &c. These three Latin Sermons were printed at London, in Fol. by Richard Pynson, the King's Printer, and Dedicated by the Author to Dr. Warham Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

Quinq; Sermones sextis Quadragesima feriis, habiti coram R. H. 8. An. 1517. Prima, in Ezech. 18. Anima qua peccaverit, ipsa morietur, &c. Reliqui in Matth. 21. Regnum Dei dabitur genti facienti fructus ejus, &c. Printed by the same Printer, Richard Pynson, and by their Author dedicated to Richard Kedermyster, Abbot of Winchcomb, &c. all the said Sermons are in one Vol. in Fol. but not said when Printed.

Expositio concionalis Psalmi sexti, An. 1518, &c. Expositio Concionalis secundi Psalmi Penitentialis, coram Regia

Regiâ Majestati An. 1519. this is Psalm 51, &c. *Conciones Expositivæ in tertium Psalmum Penitent. coram R. Majestati, An. 1520.* this is Psalm 37, &c. *Conciones Expos. in 50 Psal. Penit. coram Rege, An. 1521, and 1522, &c.*

All which Expositions and Sermons were, except the first, Printed together in *Fol.* by *Richard Redman, 1532.* They were most of them Preach'd in English by *Dr. Longland,* and Translated into Latin by *Thomas Key* of *All-Souls Coll. Oxon.* He publish'd besides, in English, his Sermon Preach'd before the King, on *Good-Fryday,* on *Feb. 13. 10, 11, 12, 13. Lond. 1538. qu.* A Copy of which you may see in *Fox's Book of, The Acts and Mon. of the Church, &c.*

John Longland was born at *Henley* in *Oxfordshire,* and became Fellow of *Magd. Coll. Oxon.* and Principal of *Magdal. Hall,* in 1505. In 1510 (2 *Ed. 8.*) he was admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, and in the Year after, he proceeded in Divinity, that is, made D. of D. In 1514. he was made Dean of *Salisbury,* and in 1519, had a Canonry of *Windsor,* at which time, for his excellent way of Preaching, the King made him his Confessor, and Bishop of *Lincoln,* and Lord Almoner. Being consecrated Bishop of the said See, *May 5. 1521.* had Restitution made him of the Temporalities belonging thereunto, 26 of *July* following, by virtue of his Patent of Peerage, &c. In 1528, or thereabouts, he was the first Person, of any account, that mention'd a Divorce to the King, to be between him and his Queen *Katherine,* and ever after took all occasions to forward it. In 1532, he was Elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford,* which he kept to his dying Day. The venerable House of Regents, and Non-Regents, us'd to compare him to

to *Joseph* the Patriarch, and commended his Religion and Doctrine, &c. as you may see in *Mr. Wood, &c.* In the second Year of his Chancellorship, the University of *Oxford* pass'd a Sentence, in order to the Expelling or Rejecting the Pope's Authority from *England*, dated 24 July, 1534. As two Years before his Chancellorship, the same University pass'd also its Sentence, or Opinion, for the Divorce between King *Hen. 8.* and Queen *Katherine*, dated 8 Apr. 1530. both which Sentences contain little more than two *Programma's*. This Dr. *Longland* dy'd, 7 May, 1547. His Bowels were bury'd in the Church of *Woburne*, in *Bedfordshire*, (where he dy'd) his Heart in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and his Body in the Chapel of *Eaton College*, near *Windsor*, of which, probably, he had been Fellow. Over his Grave was a Marble-Stone, soon after laid, with an Inscription thereon, whereof a Copy is Printed in *Hist. Antiq. Univ. Oxon*, lib. 2. p. 193. b. 194. a, &c. In the Cathedral Church at *Lincoln*, near to the South-Door (but somewhat Westward) was a fair Tomb of Marble, in the Form of an Altar, built in an Arch in the Wall, for the said Bishop *Longland*; on the Freeze, above the same, is this Inscription, *Longa terra mensura ejus, Dominus dedit.* He gave divers Books to *Magdalen College-Library*, some to that of *Oriel*, and others to the Students of *Durham* (now *Trinity*) College in *Oxon*. He gave also the second Bell at *Woburn*, of fine Metal, Silver Bound, which was always afterwards call'd, *Bishop Longland's Bell*. He built an Alms-House at *Henty*, Southward of the Chancel, wherein, at present, but seven Persons live, and have Weekly but Six-Pence a piece for their Allowance, and is govern'd by the Corporation there.

66. There was, in the Beginning of King H. 8th's Reign, some obscure Persons, remarkable for a certain sort of odd Pamphlets, such as *Compendium divini Amoris*, &c. edit. Par. 1513. 8vo. this Book is said to have been Printed elsewhere before that time; and certain, *Epistola ad Solitarios*, &c. written by the same Author, nam'd John Perceval, a Carthusian Monk, who is suppos'd to have dy'd about 1512.

Officium Simonis Angli, &c. the beginning of which is, *Simon Pater Inclutus*, &c. This Simon was one Simon Stock, a Carmelite Fryar, the first of his Profession that took any Degree in the University of Oxford, &c. but the Publisher of that Pamphlet, was, one Robert Bale, Junior, who was Prior of the Carmes, or White-Fryers, at Burnham, in Norfolk: He publish'd also other Pamphlets, such as, *Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum*, &c. the beginning of which is, *Anno Mundi, 3042. Helias Thesb.* &c. *Historia Helia Prophetæ*, &c. several Sermons which went from hand to hand, as *Baleus* (who was of the same Order, before he turn'd Protestant) says, ut *supr. Cent. 11, num. 59, &c.*

Course of Sermons for the whole Year, preach'd to the People, &c. *Lectiones in Theologia*, &c. *Disputationes Varia*, &c. which poor Pamphlets were Penn'd by one William Galeon, a Norfolk Man, of the Order of the Austin Hermits, who dy'd about 1508. at Lynn-Regis, and was bury'd there in the Church of the Hermits of St. Austin, &c. See Joseph Pamphilus Bishop of Segni, in *Chron. Ord. Eremit.* edit. Rom. 1581. qu.

Sermones ex. D. Paulo, &c. *Divisiones Thematum*, &c. *A Course of Sermons for the Year*, &c. These Preaching-Pamphlets were publish'd by John Sowle, a Carme of London, a great Admirer, and Preacher
up

np of the Doctrine of St. Paul, and therefore much valu'd and honour'd by Dr. Colet, the Learned and Religious Dean of St. Pauls, &c. He dy'd about 1509. and was bury'd among the Carmes, commonly call'd the White-Fryers, in their Convent near Fleetstreet, in the Suburbs of London, &c.

De Rebus Ecclesia Cath. S. S. Trinit. Dublin, &c. This Manuscript-Pamphlet was usually call'd, *The White-Book*, or *Obital-Book* of that Church, &c. It was first writ by Thomas Fich, who was a Canon Regular, and Sub-Prior of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, where he dy'd about 1517. (9 H. 8.) that MS. is reserv'd as a great Rarity in the Library of Trinity College, near Dublin, &c.

Enchiridion Fidei. edit. 1509. Epistola diversa ad Jo. Camersium, &c. These Pamphlets were publish'd by *Mauritius de Portu*, alias, *O-Fichely*, call'd by some, *The Flower of the World*, was born in the County of Cork, near *Baltimore*, and became a *Grey Fryar*, and study'd in the *Franciscan* Convent, in the South Suburbs of *Oxon*; whence he went to *Padua* and *Rome*, where he was made Archbishop of *Tuam* in *Ireland*, in 1506. whither returning, he dy'd at *Galloway*, about 1513. The Year before he had been present at the two first Sessions of the Council of *Lateran*, &c. He publish'd also some larger Books, as his, *Dictionary Sacra Scriptura Universis concionatoribus apprime utile & necessarium. Ed. Ven. 1603. Fol.* It reaches but to the Word, *Extinguere*, at the latter end of the Letter E, &c. And his *Epithemata in Insigne Formalitatum Opus de mente Doctoris subtilis, &c. Ven. 1514. Fol. &c.* See in *Thadæus Dowling's Annales Hibernia, &c.*

Tractatus de Predestinatione dei, &c. Quodlibeta varia, &c. Bina Commentaria super. 4. libros senten-

tiarum, &c. These were Idle and Ignorant School-Divinity-Pamphlets, written by one *John Harley*, of the Order of the Preaching, or Dominican Fryars, commonly call'd the *Black Fryars*, who study'd in their College in the South-Subburbs of *Oxon*, &c. He dy'd about 1520. &c.

67. There was ne'er a better read Divine, or a more thorough-pac'd Scholar of all King *H. 8*'s Prelates, than Doctor *Lee*, who besides his bulky Comments in *Univerſum Pentateuchum Moyſis*, in Latin, whereof ſee more in *Roger Aſcham*'s Epistles, lib. 2. in *Epist. Cuidam amico Eboracensi*, &c. he writ ſeveral Theological Pamphlets; as for example,

Annotationum libri duo; alter in *Annotationes prioris editionis Novi Testam. D. Erasmi*; alter in *Annot. Posterioris editionis ejusdem. edit. Lovanii*, 1520. in quarto: where also, in the ſame Year, he publiſh'd, 4 more Divinity Pamphlets upon the ſame Debate with *Erasmus*, viz. *Index Annotationum prioris libri*, &c. *Epistola Noncupatoria ad Deſid. Erasmus*, &c. *Epistola Apologetica, quâ reſpondet Erasmi Epistolis*, &c. *Apologia contra quorundam Calumnias*, &c. Besides his *Epicedia Clarorum Virorum*, &c. *Epistole Sexcentæ* &c. writ at different times and places, &c.

Edward Lee, Son of *Richard Lee*, of *Lee-magna* in *Kent*, Esq; (Son of *Richard Lee* Knight, ſometime twice Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*) wa's born in *Kent*, at *Lee*, beforementioned, and ſent betimes to *Magdalen College*, *Oxon*, about 1499. Sometime after he was made Chaplain and Almoner to King *H. 8.* who employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies, particularly in that to the Emperor, with *Sir Francis Pointz*, and in another with the Lord *Morley* and *Sir Wm. Huſſey*, into *Germany*, to *Don Ferdinando*, Duke of *Austria*, with the Order of the Garter, *An. 1523.* and in a third with *Stokesley* Bishop

Bishop of London, and Thomas Earl of Wylts, to the Pope at Bononia, about the intricate matter of Divorce with Qu. Katherine, An. 1529. about which time he was created D. of D. at Bononia in Italy, or at Louvain in his return home, and incorporated as such in Oxon, 1531. and in the same Year was made Archbishop of York, where he dy'd 13 Sept. 1544. aged 62, and was bury'd in the middle of the South Isle, above the Choir of the Cathedral Church there. Over the Grave, as there is a little Inscription to continue his Memory at that place; so in the Windows of the Founder's Chamber at Magdalen College, Oxon, (over the great Gate leading into the Quadrangle) are these two Verses set up under his Arms, (impal'd by those of the See of York) by Dr. Laur. Humphrey, An. 1566.

*Unus erat Locus velut inter sydera Phœbus,
Sic vixit socios temporis ipse sui.*

In the said Windows Dr. Humphrey caus'd to be put up the Arms of all such Bishops as had been educated in Magd. Coll. even to his time, An. 1566. I have seen (says my Anthor, the accurate Oxford Historiographer) several Letters, writ by this Dr. Lee to King H. 8. and in one he wonders that, That the Pope's Supremacy should be a cause for Martyrdom, and that Fisher Bishop of Rochester, should dye in Defence of it, when in other matters of Faith and Errors against the same, he hath dissembled, and hath not been content with such as have Written against them, for the Favour he bare to the Party in whose Books they were found, &c. wherein he hints at Fisher's partial favouring of Erasmus rather than him, notwithstanding Erasmus's Arianism, and other dangerous positions which Dr. Lee had writ against, and which Fisher durst not maintain,

tho' he (as well as most of the other Scholars of that Age, tho' otherwise ever so zealous to the contrary Tenets) would not discourage *Erasmus* in his other applauded Endeavours of restoring solid Literature into Europe, wherein he was look'd upon as one of the most eminent and undaunted Agents and Instruments.

That was the principal Consideration of *Erasmus's* faring so well, and coming off so Scot-free with all those Offences which he gave to all Religions and Professions, as well as those Personal ones, which most States and Conditions had liberally conferr'd upon them by his Satyrical Lashes, and other Sarcasms, whereof *Luther*, and others, highly complain'd; and that was also the Reason why our Dr. *Lee* was commonly said not to have been a Match for him, as to Schollarship; but as to the Cause, none of the learned Christians pretended to vindicate *Erasmus*, especially as to his *Arian Sphærmatus* and disputing occasions he gave the Learned and the Curious thereupon, not without some danger to the very Foundation of Christianity, notwithstanding his avouchments to the contrary, and his professing he only did it, or said it for the further Improvement of learned Disputes, and critical Studies; but when he had put Students and Disputants together by the Ears, it continu'd no longer a laughing matter, and the Jest being spoil'd, it grew out of his power to allay the Heat of Parties, which he had rais'd, and which afterwards refus'd him for a Moderator of their Disputes, &c. See *Erasmus* in l. 3. de *Liber Arbitr.* and in *Spong. Advers. Hutten.* & Epist. 11. lib. 16. lib. ad *Fratr. Germ. Infer.*

As that famous Retriever of polite Literature, *Erasmus*, unfortunately gave some Encouragement (tho'

(tho' unwittingly and unwillingly, in all probability) to the Revival of *Arianism*, in the beginning of the 16th Century, in the commencement of this 8th, and in the latter end of the last Century; the like unlucky Terms, and indiscreet Expressions contriv'd upon different Views, by two Divines of the Church of *Rome*, and as many of the *Protestant* Religion, each of the Pairs being of the first magnitude in their respective Communions, viz. *Daniel Huetius*, a *French* Bishop, *Dionysius Petavius*, a *French* Jesuit, Mr. *Jurieu*, a *French* Minister, and Dr. *Bull*, an *English* Prelate. The first published about 1667 all *Origen's* Works that could by any means be gather'd together out of the best MSS. and adorn'd them with Preliminary Dissertations, and interspers'd with erudite Notes, Comments and Observations; and after all that learned Parade deliver'd him up at once to the *Arians*, for a profess'd Teacher and Maintainer of *Antinicean Arianism*, as the true Doctrine of *Origen's* primitive Christianity, but withal owns and proves him to be the first Broacher of most of the ensuing Heresies, and as such, with his Works, deservedly condemn'd by several Synods, Imperial Edicts, and Papal Decrees, and with conjoint Force, unanimous Consent, and the universal Tradition of all the Orthodox Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Writers, ever since. *Petavius*, in his elaborate Work of *Dogmata Theologica*, (edit. An. 1700. in Fol. 6 Vol.) attainted not only *Origen's* wonder-working Scholar Gregory the *Thaumaturg*, with *Præarianisme*, and charg'd most of the Fathers of those first three Centuries with want of a clear Understanding, or at least, of a clear Explaining of the Sacred Mysteries of the Holy Trinity and Incarnation, which he pretended, were not fully declar'd and decided

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before the Council of *Nice*. About the same time the zealous *French Protestant* Minister, Mr. *Jurieu*, join'd also with *Petavius*, and *Huetim's* Notions, but upon quite different grounds; for the cunning Jesuit's aim was to gain a point of Proof thereby, for the exorbitant Power and Infallibility of his *Romish Church* and Councils, in parallel cases, to declare, if not define, new Articles of Faith; but the honest *Protestant* Minister's Intention was, only to give a seasonable Diversion to his indefatigable and implacable Adversary, the famous Bishop of *Meaux*, who had charg'd the *Protestants* with considerable Variations in their frequent Alterations of their Confessions of Faith.

But the Learn'd Dr. *Bull*, of the Church of *England*, and late Bishop of *St. David's*, in his *Defensio Fidei Nicanae, ex Scriptis quæ extant Cathol. Doctor. qui intra 3. prima Christi sæcula flor. in 8vo, Oxon, 1685, and 1688. And in his Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ trium primorum sæculorum de necessitate credendi quod D. N. Jesus Christus sit verus Deus, &c. in 8. Amstelodam, 1697, &c.* steps in between the former Antagonists, and bravely cut the Gordian-Knot, and split the Difference, without abandoning primitive Christian Antiquity, as well as without exposing the *Protestant Cause* in general, and as to Mr. *Jurieu's Sphalma* in particular. And further made good the Title of his forementioned erudite Books, to all intents and purposes, against *Sandius* and *Episcopius*, who were two of the most learned *Arians*, or *Socinians*, that ever yet appeared, tho' two more Modern *English Arians* may outvie the t'other couple in Assurance; wherein they unquestionably may assure themselves never to be outdone; and, at the same time, our excellent *British Bishop* confutes, with equal Success another pair,
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of equal eminency in another Communion, viz. the abovesaid *Daniel Hustius*, and *Dionysius Petavius*, the late Luminaries of the *Gallican Church*; yet our *English Church-Champion*, *Dr. Bull*, was so unfortunate as to give himself a Stab or two, even after he had disarm'd his Adversaries; for by approving and making use of that dangerous Term, *Subordination*, in explaining the eternal Filiation of the Divinity of our Saviour, he seems to have resigned up at once to the *Socinian* and *Arian* Confederates, the Forts and Barriers of the Orthodox grand Alliance, which he had so bravely Defended before; but the learned *Dr. Edwards* soon wrested them again out of those Heterodox Hands, in his late *Sensonable Supplement*; and the late pious *Mr. Nelson*, in *Bishop Bull's Life*, gives that unlucky Word, *Subordination*, with its consequential Expressions and Defences, the Best Orthodox Explanation, that that offensive Innovation was capable of, and then leaves it to the Reader's Discretion; intimating thereby, that it was scarce Defensible: But the worst on't is, that our Bishop was the first of the Orthodox that ever made use of that Word in that Mysterious Sense; especially since he had no necessity of Fighting the Prize over again, when he had so eminently shar'd in the Orthodox Victory; and much less was there any occasion of trying his Skill, or Experiments, with his own Party of Christian Orthodoxy, &c. But the best Apology that I have seen, is what that Learned Prelate concludes withal, in his foremention'd unlucky Essay, *De Subordinationis Filii, in Defens. fidei Nicen. §. 4. pag. 256.* — *Utinam vero hic tandem utrimq; ex Augustissimi Misterii reverentia, à trivis Scholasticis abstineretur atq; Ecclesiæ Catholica sententiam quæ statuit, Filium, Deum esse de Deo, Deum verum*

*verum de Deo vero, sancta Fidei simplicitate amplec-
zeremur omnes, &c.*

But it will be much harder to find an Apology for another Gentleman of the English Clergy, who, tho' of an Inferior Class and Character to the above-mention'd *British* Prelate, is so considerable, that the modern *Socinians* and *Arians* may take a more than ordinary advantage and encouragement from what he thought it became him to publish in his *Orthodoxy* of an English Clergyman, p. 11. *There was*, says that Reverend Clergyman, *a time indeed, when Synesius a learned Layman, was dispensed with, for believing the Resurrection; and some Primitive uninform'd Christians, as Justin Martyr tells us, for the believing the Divinity of the Son of God: But our Superiors will in time consider, whether that was an imitable example; more especially, in this Heterodox and Contagious Age.* How smooth soever this period may seem to flow, as to the English politeness of Style, yet 'tis very uncouth and unaccurate; as to the present Constitution of English Orthodoxy: Dispen- sations ever sounded harsh to Protestant Ears, even in points of Discipline; but such as were never heard of before, nor ever laid claim to by any Church or Power upon Earth, as to the funda- mental Articles of Faith and Religion, must needs grate hard upon the Doctrinal Organ of Religious Orthodoxy. 'Tis true, most of the first Reformers suppos'd, and took it for granted, beyond all proof, that the *Roman Pontif*, upon some such pretended Dispen- sations, as these, grounded his dispensing Power of repealing many Old, Material, Doctrinal and Ecclesiastical Points, as well as creating several new considerable matters of Faith and Discipline; and the ensuing separation thereupon, was thought more than sufficiently justify'd there-
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by, yet I can't think such an Orthodox Preacher ever intended to furnish either *Romans* or *Arians* with such bright Additional Arms, (as the Primitive Pattern and Example of some of the first Christians, must necessarily be taken to be) for to fight their Prizes of such pretended Dispensations withal: Neither, on the t'other hand, can I presume, but that the dangerous Consequences of allowing such Dispensations, in any Acceptation whatsoever, to have ever been invested, either actively or passively, in Primitive Christians, to deny the Divinity of Christ and the Resurrection of the Dead, must of necessity have occur'd to such a Zealous and Circumspect Gentleman, as our Orthodox Preacher has shew'd himself to be, on several such like Polemick occasions; whether it was that by such an obliging Condescension, he might think to shorten disputes and gain upon his Adversaries, and so complement them out of their Heresies, as well as Cajole his Brethren the Orthodox out of their unseasonable stiffness, and their oftentimes forc'd Explications or Salvo's of some ancient Passages, he himself can best account for: However he is pleas'd to make those accounts up, 'tis demonstrable, he has committed, in granting those Liberal Dispensations of his own Imaginations, several unaccountable Errors.

(1.) The word it self, *Dispensation*, in all its English as well as Latin Acceptations, whether Jocular or Serious, Naturally, Essentially, and Properly implies a Permission, or Liberty or Consent of, or from, some Authority, either real, pretended or suppos'd, to be given, receiv'd or taken, for to render some Action or Omission, either warrantable or reasonable, &c. None of these Acceptations can possibly, without absurdity or impiety, be

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apply'd to the foresaid Dispensations to deny the Divinity of Christ, and Resurrection of the Dead, &c. (2.) Those Dispensations must accordingly have been deriv'd from God, or the Church Teachers or Believers, either Singularly or Plurally, or from Publick or Private Revelation or Inspiration, or from every respective Person himself, &c. but none of these can be assign'd or prov'd, &c. (3.) *Synesius*, as a Layman, never was so uneasy, as to desire any such Dispensation that was so unknown to those Primitive times; but if there ever was then any such a *Chymera* as a Dispensation, 'twas for, and upon his being made a Bishop, &c. (4.) Tho' *Photius* in *Biblioth. tmea* 62. seems to be of Opinion, that *Synesius* did not believe the Resurrection before he was made a Bishop, and that he express'd as much in his 105 *Epistle*: Yet the accurate *Petavius* and *Dr. Cave*, shew, beyond all doubt, that *Synesius* does not deny the Resurrection in that *Epistle* now extant, however it was in *Photius's* time: But not a word of any Dispensation was ever dreamt of by any Body, before our Orthodox Preacher gave that dangerous handle to the *Deists*, &c. (5.) *Synesius* in the foresaid *Epistle*, says only of that Article of the Resurrection, that it was *ἰσχυρὴ καὶ ἀπόρρητος*, a certain, sacred, and unexpressible thing, and not to be discours'd of by any of those of *ἑτερογενῆς ἔθνος*, of a different Complexion and Habit, not inur'd to understand, or explain sacred Mysteries; and does not hint the least of any Dispensation or even Indulgence he ever had, or desir'd to have, for any Unbelief of his; but was willing to offer that, as an humble excuse of his unworthyness of accepting of that holy and laborious Character of a Bishop. (6.) *Synesius* in the same *Epistle* brings other excuses for his shunning

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of the sacred burthen of Episcopacy, such as his being given to Gaming and Hunting; but not a word of any Dispensation for not believing the Indispensable Christian Fundamentals, &c. (7.) *Synesius* writes the foresaid Letter to the Clergy (*Σχολαστικῆς*) of his Diocesan City, to acquaint the Patriarch, *Theophilus*, what they saw, or knew (*αἰδεῖναι*) of those abovemention'd customs of his, (*viz.* to be addicted to Gaming, Hunting, Mathematicks, Platonick Philosophy, Aversion to explain the unutterable Truths of Faith to the People, after the common way, &c.) or of his Studious and Lay-methods of Living and Discoursing, and then if he persist in his Resolution of ordaining him Bishop, with all those Anticlerical Habits; he would submit to it; but then again, says *Synesius*, let not the Patriarch think afterwards to destitute or depose me (*ἐχ' ἀποποιήσῃς*, &c. *Synes. Epist.* 105. sub fin. p. 249. 250. Edit. Par. 1640.) or turn me out of the Quire or place of the Priests (*ἱερῶν*, *ibid.*) in case I should retain my old habits or former course of Life. Here is no room for any Dispensation, or even Toleration and Indulgence; his former Course, without any accusation, having been his own chief and self-resolution; his present lay being upon the level or treaty of agreement; his future Conduct being reserv'd to his own judgment, &c. (8.) *Primitive uninform'd Christians*, can scarce be excus'd from a Blunder, as well as an Error; the English and Sense, if any, must be thus; principal or first Christians, without being taught enough to be Christians, or without hearing, or sufficiently being inform'd what makes a Christian, or without the form and essential part of a Christian; or Christians in name but not in reality, or in short, pretended and feigned Christians; that is, some Jews

and *Heathens*, that seem'd to favour a little the Christians, inclin'd and tender (as *G. Fox* and *J. Bunyan* are apt to determine it according to the Form of Sound Words) towards the Christian Philosophy, as they then call'd it, and who would now and then, and Perchance pretty frequently stand by, or look in, or go to the Christian Churches and Meetings; as those in the Gospel, who are said to have follow'd Christ afar off, for good natur'd Curiosity sake, &c. such indeed were those that *Justin* the Martyr speaks of in our debate, and were so far indulg'd and tolerated as to be admitted now and then into Christian Assemblies, as has been hinted at already. But what's this to the approving of Dispensations given to misinform'd or half-instructed Christian beginners, or new Converts, or Catechumenical Hearers or Catechistical Learners, or only bare Spectators of Christianity, for to invest them with the Power or Patent, whereby they could pretend to be excused, or exempted from believing the very first Principles and Fundamentals of Faith, and yet nevertheless to have the right of enjoying the privileges and advantages of Christianity as if they were real Christians to all intents and purposes; for the prerogative and effect of Dispensations pretend to nothing less, &c. (9.) Our Orthodox Preacher says, *Justin* the Martyr tells us, that those foremention'd Primitive Christians were dispens'd withal from believing the Divinity of Christ: This is certainly an Error, if not worse, or at least a supine Negligence, in not considering the passage it self, or in reading those who have confuted and solv'd that Objection over and over; such as the foremention'd Bishop *Bull*, *ut sup. cap. ult. & cap. 7. §. 6. p. 72. De aliquibus Christianis Arianizantibus sive Ebionitis, &c.* *Justin* the Martyr's passage lies in his

his Dialogue with Trypho the Jew, p. 267. Ed. Par. 1636. where he calls those that took Christ to be meer Man, *τινες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου γένους*, some of our kind, &c. And those that believe the Resurrection of the Flesh, he calls *ὀρθόδοξοι πάντα χριστιανοί*, that is, Orthodox Christians in all things, &c. p. 307. *ibid.* and in p. 264. says, That a Jew, who observes the *Mosaick* and *Legal* Ceremonies, if he believes in Christ, may be Sav'd, provided he does not endeavour to Profelyte any of the Gentiles into his Opinion, &c. And the same Primitive Christian Martyr further observes, that many of the Jewish Converts to Christianity were afraid to confess Christ or the Messiah, lest they should suffer Persecution of those, who being acted with the Fury of the Impostor Spirit, never desisted from Prosecuting and Executing those to Death, who profess'd the Name of Christians, &c. Those be the only passages in that Holy Father, that can give the least Shadow to that Notion of some Primitive Christians that deny'd the Divinity of Christ, without the least Syllable of their being dispens'd with or allow'd so to do by any Permission or Consent, either obtain'd or suppos'd, from any Christian Church or Authority whatsoever, &c.

(10.) Besides, the word, *Dispensation*, can by no means be apply'd to matters of Faith, especially the Fundamental part thereof; and consequently it is not to be taken as Synonymous, or the same with Indulgence or Toleration; for the English Language can't bear in any Propriety of Speech, no more than the English Constitution in any legal sense with such like Expressions, as, the Dissenters being dispens'd withal from going to the National Church, or for their setting up separate and respective Meetings of their own, or that the Penal Laws

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against *Jews* or *Papists* are dispens'd withal, tho' not Persecuted, or that *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Atheists* or *Deists*, may be dispens'd with from Believing, or Acknowledging a Deity, the Providence of God, his Divine Attributes, or the holy Trinity, the Incarnation of the Son of God, as equal to his Father, the Divine Inspiration and Infallibility of the Holy Scriptures, and such-like Dispensations, of the same Exorbitancy with those for the Denying of the Resurrection of the Flesh, and the Divinity of Christ; for, when the Legislative Power enacts any thing contrary, or out of the common Course of Laws, Customs, Prescriptions, Claims or Pretensions, tho' it be but Provisionally, or *ad Tempus*, it can't properly be call'd a Dispensation, but rather a new real Law, for as long as it lasts; so when the Executive Power graciously omits some Penal, or Prerogative-Prosecutions, it is not term'd a Dispensation, but, at most, a Suspension, or rather a Forbearance *ad Libitum*, till the respective Laws are order'd to be put in Execution; tho' in King *James* the 2d's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, 'tis call'd *Royal Dispensations*, and *Gracious Indulgence*, &c. dat. 4 April 1687, and 4 May 1688. but that Dispensing Power had been declar'd Illegal in Parliament, in the Year 1662. and 1672. for this reason, because the King could not dispense with Laws, without an Act of Parliament. Accordingly long before, the Parliament in 15 of *Richard* the 2d, did give the King power to dispence (*may make such sufferance*) with the Statute of *Provisors*, about the Collating and Presenting to Bishopricks and Benefices, for a limited time, &c. K. *Charles* the 2d. in his Speech, 18 Febr. 1662, calls it, *A Power of Indulgence*, &c. And in the ensuing Act concerning his Majesty's Power in Ecclesiastical Affairs,

Affairs, 'tis styl'd Tolérating and Permitting, and Licence or Dispensation, &c. In the same Act 'tis said, *To whom this Indulgence is to be dispenc'd, &c.* in which sense the Word, *Dispensation*, is often made use of by the *Dissenters*, who speak much of the Gospel-Dispensation, and of the Dispensation of the old and new Covenant, &c. And in the same intendment, the famous *Bernard* of the 12th Century, Publish'd a Book, intituled, *De Præcepto & Dispensatione*; but that is all over *de la basse Latinite*: But to go on with our *English* Constitution, the House of Commons, in their Petition and Address to his Majesty, 14 Febr. 1672. do inform his Majesty, ' That Penal Statutes, in matters Ecclesiastical, cannot be suspended but by Act of Parliament, &c. yet nevertheless the Act of Toleration, or Indulgence, for the *Protestant Dissenters*, cannot properly or legally be call'd a Dispensation-Act; tho' the Words Sufferance, Permission, Licence or Dispensation, may be once or twice made use of, in an Act or two to the same purpose; but those Expressions be almost quite out of date, in the *English* as well as in the Legal Stile, for the Word Dispensation, especially being of an odious sound and tendency, for its notorious Papal Abuses, and therefore scarce ever now us'd in a good sense in *Westminster-Hall*, and seldom in *Doctors-Commons*. (11.) However, Dispensations are never applicable in any Tongue or Sense, to the ever-indispensable matters of Faith, as our Orthodox Preacher abus'd it (unless perchance in an odious and negative Meaning) who seems to glory in his generous Concessions to his Adversary's Objection, tho' he might have turn'd the Point of the Argument against his Antagonist, were he ever so little more curious or forward as to consult the Quotation; for elsewhere

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also he chose rather to swelter under the Weight of the learned Mr. *Selden's* Authority (*Orthod. Serm.* p. 17.) than to cast an Eye upon his *Table-Talk*, where he would have found that Mr. *Selden* made wholly for him. So 'tis not so much to be wondred, that he gave up *Justin* and *Synefius* to his Adversary, with such large Dispensations in things so utterly indispensable, and drew upon his own head, not only the ponderous Authority of two of the most sincere and solid Writers of all Christian Antiquity, but also rendred himself answerable for the unanswerable *Arian* Patterns, given by those first Christian Profeylites, with the unavoidable consequential Influences, of being warrantably copy'd after, by the more modern Christian Imitation; 'especially if our Superiors will, upon mature consideration, be as inclinable as our Orthodox Preacher plainly appears he would be, were he not afraid that the Degeneracy of the Age would easily lead People to take an Ell, (that is, deny the Godhead of the Father, as well as that of the Son and Holy Ghost) if he should openly grant that fatal Inch for the further imitating the Chymetical Example of those primitive pretended Christians, who were it seems dispenc'd withal, (by they know not whom) and exempted from believing the Divinity of Christ, and the Resurrection of the Flesh, &c. (12.) The dire Effects of harbouring such notions of Dispensations of that dreadful kind, may be seen in the speedy Root it took in their unguarded Author, our Orthodox Preacher, who indulges further all his Brethren the Clergy, as well as himself, so far, as to leave it at his or their Discretion, whether he or they will abandon their or his Clerical Functions or otherwise: *We were then*, (at our Ordination, says our Orthodox Preacher) *and are*

are still at Liberty, if anything offend us, to retire from it. The Truth on't is, this is a piece of Ecclesiastical Liberty and Property always practic'd, by some Clergymen, with a seasonable Dispensation of their own Copy, and in particular by one formerly of the greatest Pillars of English Clergy-Orthodoxy, Bp. Sanderson, who in the case of the Liturgy, pag. 169. and 182. says, *A Dispensation is a suspending of the Obligation (of using the Common-Prayer, or Liturgy) for a time, in respect of the proper and particular Intention of the Law-giver, and the Liberty of the Subject upon just occasions. — We take it for granted, that the thing to be done (laying aside the Common-Prayer-Book, which had been enjoyn'd by Law) is not, in its own nature, and simply Evil, but rather in this state of Affairs prudentially necessary to lay it (the Common-Prayer) aside, &c.* Which case of Conscience he more effectually resolv'd by his own Deed than Words; for, if I mistake not, both he and Bishop Gauden occasionally conform'd all Oliver's time, and were, after the Restoration, rewarded with Bishopricks. So that Occasional Conformity, in those that have the good Luck of adapting the Primitive inherent Dispensation of inamissable Orthodoxy, was not look'd upon as always Heterodoxy, but oftentimes Occasionally and Graciously dispenc'd withal; and indeed, with far more reason than those Primitive Christians of our Orthodox Preacher's setting up: For to dispencc with the Law of God, which is an Article of Faith, such as that of the Divinity of Christ, and that of the Resurrection of the Dead certainly is, can never be Lawful, nor suppos'd to be Dispensable or Practicable, upon any account or circumstance whatsoever, and consequently not to be conceiv'd as feasible in those Prime and Virgin-Ages of Christianity, &c. (13.) Our Or-

thodox Preacher not only recommends to the further Consideration of our Superiors, whether we may not imitate and follow that Primitive Pattern and Early Example of those original Christians that were dispenc'd withal, for believing the Resurrection, and the Divinity of the Son of God; he recommends it, I say also, with a visible fore-judger of the Affirmative, or at least, with the Indifference of an implicit Faith, as being, *in utrumq; Paratus*; but the Biass leaning still to the Ariianizing Point of imitating the formentioned Primitive Semi-Christians, he also extends that dispensing Faculty to the making of new Exemplifications of his own, as well as to the Imitation of old pretended Precedents: Thus our Orthodox Preacher dispences with himself for not calling the King, Head of the Church in his Dominions; it being a very *improper Name*, as he will have it, and which was taken away by a gracious Explication: As if Injunctions or Explications (if intended so to do) could take away Terms and Titles ratify'd by Acts of Parliament (*Orthod. Serm.*) p. 7. and *ibid.* p. 13. there is the oddest Expression that ever I Read or Heard of, *viz. when by the Imposition of the Bishops Hands we received the Gift of the Holy Ghost.* There may be indeed some modern *Enthusiasts* that come up pretty near to that presumptuous Phrase; but that Orthodox Preacher is the first Churchman that ever dispenc'd with it in a Personal Application to himself and others present at the same time, especially in a Sermon, as I take it. 'Tis true, I believe there may be some such Words us'd in the Ordination of Priests, in all the Modern Churches; but that's a quite different Case, Place and Person; and even to that one may say, with Dr. Cannon, in his Account, p. 25. I find
' no

• no Ecclesiastical Law or Canon in the 13th or 14th
 • Century, directing the use of the Words, *Receive*
 • *the Holy Ghost*, &c. in ordaining a Priest, but the
 • use of them did, by degrees, obtain in the Course
 • of that time, and the Words were inserted in the
 • Rituals, or Pontificals of the Church of *Rome*, before
 • the Council of *Trent*, &c. All sorts of Ordinations
 • pretended to a kind of a Descent and Effluxion,
 • or Effusion of a holy Spirit from Above, especially
 • of the Jewish and Mahometan Priests, as is certify'd
 • by that Treasury of the most abstruse Secrets, and
 • recondite Antiquities, Mr. Selden, in his *Eutychio*
 • *Aegyptio*, edit. Lond. 1642. pag. 21. *Internus Ordina-*
 • *tionis effectus habebatur eis ejusmodi, ut Spiritus (nam*
 • *tum Judæi, ut videre est passim in eorum Commenta-*
 • *riis, tum Mahomedani, quod scimus non solum ex Avi-*
 • *cenna sed ex ipso Alcarano, Spiritum Sanctum eodem*
 • *nomine cum Christianis, sed diversâ notatione agnoscunt)*
 • *ut Spiritus, inquam, Sanctus super Ordinatos quiesceret.*
 • — nam *Judæis iidem fere ipsi Theologi sui & Juris-*
 • *consulti, &c.* 'Tis true, the Jews and Mahometans
 • took'd upon their Holy Ghost as a Creature, in
 • the *Arian* sense; however, an Orthodox English
 • Clergyman should have always before his Eyes that
 • Caution touching his Holy Function, prepared
 • and exhibited by the Convocation, *An. Dom. 1606.*
 • in Bishop *Overall's* Convocation-Book, edit. Lond.
 • 1690. pag. 290. lib. 3. cap. 5. 'We must needs con-
 • fess (say they) that it hath been the manner of
 • Divines, from the Apostles times almost, to mag-
 • nify and extol the Worthiness and Excellency of
 • their own Calling, &c. Our Orthodox Preacher
 • would do well to consider also what the said Bp.
 • *Overall*, and the foresaid Convocation, and Doctor
 • *Comber*, in his *Companion to the Temple*, edit. Lond.
 • 3d. Ed. *An. 1688.* part 1. §. 18. pag. 133. and *Overall*

ibid. ut *supr.* pag. 100, 101, &c. deliver concerning the three Creeds, made use of in the *English* Liturgy; for he seems, by the same way of Dispensation, to speak of the History of the Creeds, without taking any great heed to any *English* Clergyman's Orthodoxy; if the aforesaid Bp. Overall, with the Convocation of 1606, and Dr. Comber (to whom he often appeals in his Marginal Quotation of his said Visitation-Sermon, of an *English* Clergyman's Orthodoxy) be competent Judges, &c.

Return we now to Archbishop Lee, whose zealous Opposition to *Erasmus's* unlucky Slips, tending occasionally to the Revival of the *Arian* Blasphemy (term'd so by the Orthodox of all Ages, and even by *Socinus* himself, as has been shewn before) occasion'd this necessary Digression; wherein may be seen the like Occasional Advantages towards the refitting and refining of *Arianism* in this Age, by some Antecessary Debates, and unguarded Passages of six or seven Divines, not much inferior to the great *Erasmus*, viz. *Huetius*, *Peta-vius*, *Jurieu*, and Bp. *Bull*, to whom was added an *English* Divine of the second or third Class: Our modern *Arians* plum'd also upon the unnecessary Heats of two *English* Doctors, of the first Magnitude, viz. Dr. *Sherlock*, and Dr. *South*: To these may be subjoin'd another Divine of the *English* Clergy, viz. Mr. *Nye*, who appear'd sometime ago against the *Socinians*, but with such a singularity of Opinion, that he gave no small occasion to be suspected by the strict Orthodox, and a proportionable Refreshment to our Modern *Arians*; tho' he writ an erudite Pamphlet against Mr. *Toland's* *Amintor*, and another very lately against Dr. *Clark*, as I take it; for I had but a bare sight of that Pamphlet

Pamphlet, it being presently subducted from the Publick Perusal; but I have a very accurate Pamphlet by me, written by a Presbyter of the Church of England, in 1697. intitul'd, *The Fathers Vindicated, &c.* wherein he sets forth that *M. N.* writ a Book, inscrib'd, *The Judgment of the Fathers concerning the Trinity, against Dr. Bull*; in which *M. N.* makes *Justin* the Martyr the Father of the Orthodox, or rather the first Innovator, as he will have it, because he first set up the Doctrine of the Trinity, and of the Godhead of *Jesus Christ*, &c. *M. N.* further avers, that all Protestants agree, that about the Year 150, the Doctrine of the Church began to be corrupted; and that the Christians were call'd *Nazareans, Mineans, Ebionits, Corinthians* and *Albogians*; all which visionary Assertions are solidly confuted by the said Presbyter of the Church of England, &c. Some few Years ago there appear'd an Amphibious Treatise in French, under this Title, *Apologie du Systeme des Saints Peres sur la Trinite contre les Tropolatres & les Sociniens, ou les deux Nouvelles Heresies, d' Etienne Nye, & Jean le Clerc, Protestants Refugees, dans la Reponse du M. l' Abbe Faydit, au Livre du R. Pere Hugo, Chanoine Regulier de l' Ordre de Premonstre. A. Nancy. 1702.* This hardy French Author makes the Famous Mr. Le Clerc to pass for a Socinian, who however gave some Offence to the Orthodox, as he did Encouragement to the Unitarians: He has but a Word or two against Mr. Nye, who had Writ against the Socinians, and said, *That the chief Cause of their Errors, was that they were grossly Ignorant of Aristotle's Philosophy*: To which Mr. Faydit only answers, *That Mr. Nye's Visionary Notion contains a great deal of matter of Laughter*: And further says not, tho' he had honour'd him with a primary Place, in the Frontis-

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piece of his Book, as one of his principal Adversaries to be confuted, &c. The main scope of Mr. *Faydin*, is to shew that Scholastick Divinity, and *Aristotle's* Philosophy have been the chief Causes of all the Errors about the Trinity: Whatever was the Cause of his manifold Errors, of a very frenzical Size, 'tis certain he afforded a great deal of Assistance, such as it was, to the modern *Arians*. He had writ before a Treatise, call'd, *Les eclaircissements sur la Doctrine, & l' Histoire Ecclesiastique des deux premieres Siecles*, &c. He publish'd also in the Year 1699. *Alteration du Dogme Theologique par la Philosophie d' Aristote, ou fausses Idées des Scholastiques, sur les matieres de la Religion.* tom. 1. *Traité de la Trinite*, &c. This was answer'd by Father *Hugo*, a Regular Premonstrenian Prebendary, or Canon Regular, in 1699. at *Luxemburg*, who also reply'd to his Apology, &c. Printed at *Paris*, in the same Year 1702. wherein that poor old Father *Hugo* also can't forbear (by a certain fatality that attends, of late, even the Orthodox, upon that tremendous Subject) to extend his Curiosity too far towards the *Arian* Camp; whence a stragling Party surprizing him, made him deliver up the important Fort of Apostolick Orthodoxy, in *St. John's* first Epistle, chap. 5. vers. 7. and thereupon props up the Arguments that pretend to make out its supposititious Intrusion, and slight the Answers of the Orthodox thereunto; but withal, out of his bounden Duty of Obedience to his Superior Officers, professes, that he believes that Verse to be genuine, according to the Resolution taken in that great Council of War, held by order of the Generalissimo, or Captain-General, Mr. *Pope*. Some no very inconsiderable Persons have dar'd to at-
taint (for the like unhappy slips of this nature to-
wards

wards *Arianism*, or *Deism*, or *Socinianism*) no less Constellations of our *British* Constitution, than the late most renown'd Archbishop *Tillotson*, and Bp. *Burnet*; the first was attack'd by a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Charge of Socinianism against Dr. Tillotson, consider'd, &c.* which was suppos'd to be written by Dr. *Monroe*, a *Scotch* Jacobite-Divine, Printed in the Year 1696. tho' his Countryman, charges also Bp. *Burnet* with the same Heterodoxy; yet 'tis but by the by; whether out of respect to his Country, or out of Ambition to encounter in chief, the greatest Man, or otherwise, 'tis not known; unless 'twas by concert with his Superiour Officer, Dr. *H--ks*, who chose rather to single out Bp. *Burnet*, and place him in the Front of a Pamphlet, styl'd, *Some Discourses upon Dr. Burnet, and Dr. Tillotson, occasion'd by the late Funeral Sermon of the former upon the latter.* Printed in the same Year, 1696. with the former Libel, which plac'd *Tillotson* in the Front, and *Burnet* in the Rear, as 'tis on the contrary, in the t'other Libel. Tho' no Man of Temper and Impartiality can offer to say, that those ill-natur'd Attainders were made out, yet it can't be well deny'd, but those two great Episcopal Defuncts, out of too eager a desire, perchance to gain the greatest Persons of Dignity and Quality over to the most substantial part of Religion and Vertue, did endeavour too much to familiarize and cloath mysterious Truths of Christianity with the Politest Conceptions, and Choicest Terms of the best *English* Pens, as well as with the most Penetrating Ideas of the most refin'd State-Conversation, and Church-Decency; besides a Positive and Magisterial Air, that it seems to carry with it in all their Writings, rather positive Orders than attractive Arguments, and a coercive Surprize than a perswa-

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five Conviction. These Surmises against the Church-Accuracy of those two great Prelates are not to be so much wondred at, since the long reigning Orthodoxy of great Bishop *Stillingfleet* could not escape the Criticisms of some of the very same Party, upon the very same Subject of the Trinity, and, in all probability, for the very same fundamental Reason, because they all three struck in so very early, and clos'd in so vigorously with King *William's* seasonable Revolution. However, 'tis more than ordinarily surprizing, that any Party should call in question the strict Orthodoxy of the late Bp. *Beveridge*, as is to be seen in a Pamphlet, intituled, *A short View of Dr. Beveridge's Writings*, &c. Printed at *Lond.* 1711. by an anonymous Author, who, it seems, had far more interest than the Publick in the not Printing the remaining part of that good Bishop's Exposition of the Thirty Nine Articles of the Church of *England*, and perhaps some others of his Works, of a posthumous Date, which, likely enough, may not be so correct, or indeed originally intended for the Press, as his near relation pretends, for his not delivering the second part of the foresaid Articles to the Bookseller that bought the first Part, from some of the learned Bishop's Domesticks, or Administrators, and Printed it some time ago. That Anonymous Author begins his first Paragraph thus, 'As to the Bishop's Language, he delights in gingle and quibbling; affects a Tune and Rhyme in all he says, and rests Arguments upon nothing but Words and Sounds; for you must know, this is a Language peculiar to Passion and Devotion; and you cannot imagine what a Force and Virtue there is in it to excite them; insomuch that if you should take many things of that sort out of this

this Language, they would lose all their Devotion, if not their Sense. — There is, it is certain, a Stile that is proper to Affectionate and Devout things; but it is a Grave, and Compos'd, and Solemn one, agreeable to the things that we speak of, and to which they naturally direct us. — This short, gingling, quibbling way, as it gives a suspicion that a Man hath not a right sense of those things he is employ'd in, when he is at leisure to play with Words; so the Devotion it raises (and it raises a great deal in the World) is meerly Mechanical: It gives occasion to Prophanes Men, to Ridicule all Devotion as Whimsie; it leads weak and distemper'd Persons into Scruples and Melancholly, if they feel themselves not equally mov'd by it; or into Enthusiasm, if they are delighted with it, and find their Spirits rais'd by it; things which are not to be encourag'd or indulg'd, &c. --- p. 12. Sometimes we have the Thing that is in question made a Proof of it self, --- which is a perfect identical Argument. --- p. 18. But this God is three Persons, and this Trinity he proves by many Arguments, most of which are idle Conjectures, or evident Mistakes, --- and Arguments, (21.) that would sooner make a Man an Infidel in these Points, than convince or confirm him, &c. However these things may be applicable to Bp. Beveridge's posthumous Writings, 'tis certain, they are too true to be a motely Satyr upon a great many more deserving, of the same kind, &c. In short, all the Encouragement or Advantage that *Arians* or *Socinians* can pick up out of the few Slips, and unguarded Expressions or Inadvertencies, of these two last-mention'd Learned Orthodox Prelates, *Stillingfleet* and *Beveridge*, is so very inconsiderable,

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that 'twould be a piece of as unfeizable Folly, or Malice, or both, as to deny grains of Allowance to humane Frailty and Boundaries, in particular to one self, as well as in general to others. This Anonymous Accuser may be a just instance thereof; who, while he accuses the good Bishop of imaginary frailty, in Expression or Argument, becomes himself guilty of a real one: See pag. 8. where he will have God the Father to be before God the Son, in Nature, &c. because Christ is the Mediator, he must be the middle Person; and this he calls an excellent Argument.

I could wish all these, and the like Advantages and Encouragements, given to the Heterodox *Arians*, *Socinians* and *Deists*, by the unnecessary Cavils, as well as by the unwary Neglect, or affectation of Expression and Management, would be as soon redress'd as *Erasmus's* were in the Apologies, and the latter Editions of his Annotations, and other Books, upon the seasonable Remonstrance of Archbishop *Lee*, and others, of the more cautious and better-guarded Orthodox Christians. *Erasmus's* Christian Humility was eminently perceiv'd upon other occasions; especially, by his Anti-Interested, and Anti-Ecclesiastical Refusal of Church-Benefices; for, we never read he ever accepted of any Canonical Preferment, at least for any great time: Some say, that having been Tutor to Prince *Alexander*, Son to King *James* of *Scotland*, he was chosen Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, but would not accept of it. 'Tis true, he came from such mean Parents, that when his Mother was with Child of him, they were forc'd to steal away by Night for Debt: And when he was born, he was derelinquish'd by his Parents, and became a Foundling; and, at length, a Singing-Boy in the Cathedral of *Utrecht*; and

and at last, after some time spent in Studying, at *Deventer*, was receiv'd among the Canon Regulars of *St. Austin's Order*: Some time after he went for *Paris*, and thence to *England*, and afterwards to *Rome*, where he might have settled, but took opportunity of going to *Venice*, to Print his Volume of Proverbs; after having a little before taken the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Turin* in *Piedmont*: He was in the mean time courted by all the Prelates and Princes of *Europe*, and might have had any Preferment, but chose rather to live by his Pen, and by publishing his own Productions, and the Ancient Fathers, and other Authors at *Basil*, where he had some writing Contests with *Luther* about Free-Will, which was the Unlucky Occasion of fixing him closer to the *Romish* Communion; and upon the Account of his living at *Basil*, being generally taken for a *Protestant*; and, upon some other views, being willing to shake off that suspicion, he retir'd to *Friburg*, but soon return'd to *Basil*, where he dy'd (after having sojourn'd there about twenty Years) Aged about 80, in the Year, 1536. as was said before, about eight Years before Archbishop *Lee*, who had Disputed with him for the space of near sixteen Years, about his Annotations on the New Testament, wherein he had so unluckily given some Encouragement and Handle for the Revival of the *Arian* Heterodoxy, and other bold Innovations, &c. See other particulars of this great Scholar in Num. 41. 'tis said there were 20000 Copies of his Colloquies sold, during his Life-time, &c. In his Apology against *James Stanica*, he calls *Oecolanipadus* his *Theseus*, that is, his inseparable Companion, and faithful Friend and Abettor, or Second, to stand by, and Fight for him, &c. *vid. Erasmi* Tom. 9. p. 244. and like-

wise pag. 210. In his Apology to Archbishop *Lee* he owns he made some of his Annotations on the New-Testament by the Advice of the same *Oecolampadius*, &c. And in pag. 208. *ibid.* Tom. 9. *Erasmus* plainly shews, that Archbishop *Lee* had driven him to his Stumps, so as to force him to cover himself under that unsustainable Calumny, cast by him upon that Ancient Translator of the Scripture, old *Hieronymus*, for to save himself, *viz.* *Hieronymus alicubi errat in his, quæ sunt Fidei Catholica, &c.* which is in effect, That Venerable Gentleman, *Hieronymus* did not know his Catechism, or that he was an Heretick, &c. which if any body else, besides himself, had said so, *Erasmus* would have baited him to Death; for, on other occasions, when he is not pinch'd, there's scarce any body, in *Erasmus's* Opinion, so Learned or Holy as *Jerome*, as may be seen in his Annotations upon the said *Jerome's*, or *Hieronymus's* Works, publish'd by the same *Erasmus*, and elsewhere, &c. But needs must when the Devil drives, &c. *Erasmus's* *Theseus*, the foresaid *Oecolampadius*, was Born at *Inspurg* in Germany, embrac'd the Protestant Religion, became a *Zuinglian*, and was receiv'd Minister at *Bale*, or *Basil*, in 1525: He writ a Pamphlet, *De Genuinâ expositione Verborum Domini*, that is, about the Efficacy of the Sacrament, &c. which *Erasmus* highly commends: But the *Lutherans* soon writ their *Syngramma* against it; to which he reply'd by an *Antisygramma*, &c. *Oecolampadius* dy'd in 1531. about five Years before *Erasmus*, Aged 49, and bury'd at *Bale*, with a Tomb and Epitaph, &c. He was esteem'd one of the first Twelve Apostolical Preachers of the Protestant Reformation, which are generally thus number'd, *Luther*, *Carolstadius*, *Melancthon*, *Illyricus*, *Osiander*, *Brentius*, *Swenchfeld*, *Zuinglius*,

Zuinglius, Oecolampadius, Calvin, Beza, Bucerus; to whom are added, as Supernumerary, *Peter Martyr, H. Bullinger, and Wolfgan Musculus, &c.*

But one of the most unscholar-like, and oddest Notions of all the offensive Singularities that ever *Erasmus* entertain'd, was, not only that Priests and Bishops were equal, and the same thing, but also that all Laicks and Christians were as much Priests, as those that were Ordain'd; which is the main Ground-Work that all *Protestant Dissenters* go upon; who still further resolve this Principle into every Christians private Spirit, or Inspiration; and thence it follows naturally enough, that not only Dominion but also Priesthood was founded in Grace; that is, it was personal Merits, or inward Call that made any one a Priest. *Erasmus* was so full of this, that he always took care that it should be advertiz'd in the Indexes of his Books, and therefore in his Dispute with Archbishop *Lee*, he lays down this as his undeniable Axiom, that Sacerdotal, or Episcopal Succession, Unction, Ordination Characters, are meer Fictions; as to the Character and Unction he is in the right on't, where he says, *In Respons. ad Annotat. Edw. Lei, tom. 9. pag. 199. ut supr. Sed aio, Characterem Commentum esse, &c.* But in his *Scholia ad tom. 3: Hieronym. ad Epist. ad Paulin Num. 4. Sacerdotem Episcopum dicit; nam olim soli Episcopi Sacerdotes vocabantur, &c.* And in *Jnd. ibid. Edit. Basil 1565. Ad Eucharistiam faciendam non sufficere verba Sacerdotis, sed et vitam necessariam, &c. Sacerdotes omnes Christiani, &c. Sacerdotis merita requiri ad Eucharistiam faciendam, &c. Sacerdotium Laici, idest, Baptisma, &c. Sacerdotale genus omnes Baptizati sunt, &c. Episcopi Subulci, &c. Episcopi olim Sacerdotes, &c. Episcopus non est nomen Dignitatis sed Officii, &c.* See the

the *Paris* Edition also of *Hierom's Works*, *An. 1546*, &c. Dr. *Standish Bishop* of *St. Asaph*, accus'd also *Erasmus* for Denying the Resurrection; for which *Erasmus* thought fit to apologize in his said 9. tom. fol. 364. *Apologia de loco, Omnes quidem resurg;* &c. The Truth on't is, his great Countryman, or second-self, *Hugh Grotius*, had much of the same Sentiments concerning the Necessity of Ecclesiastical Ordinations, and of a regular Succession and Set of Clergy, as appears by his Dispute with *Dionysius Petavius*, (almost his match) in the Year 1639. being both then at *Paris*: Soon after, one *Cloenburgius* became *Grotius's* Second; and many Years after that the sturdy Jesuit *Petavius* had been soundly thrash'd in the Dispute, and lay Dead and Rotten, up comes Mr. *Dodwell*, and undertakes to be *Petavius's* Second; who might have defy'd them all three, at all the Weapons that learned Singularities could pretend to wield; accordingly Mr. *Dodwell* publishes at *London* in 1685. his erudite Pamphlet, *De Jure Laicorum Sacerdotali, ex Sententia Tertulliani, aliorumq; veterum Dissertatio adversus Anonymum Dissertatorem De Cane Administratione, ubi Pastores non sunt*. That Book which was written against *Hugo Grotius*, was printed at the end of a Dissertation of that Author, entitul'd, *De Cane Administratione ubi Pastores non sunt*; with the two Treatises of *Petavius* and *Cloenburgius*, on the same Subject.

And indeed the foremention'd first Reformers protested highly against all Pretensions to any necessity, or claim of Episcopal Ordinations as well as Successions; otherwise it had been easy enough for to have perpetuated Bishops amongst them: For the two Brothers *Kergerii*, both *Italian Bishops*, and in great credit at the Council of *Trent*, and in *Germany* with *Luther* himself, where one of them had been one of the
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Pope's immediate Representatives, in the Quality of Legate or Nuncio, and from whom *Fra. Paolo* had a great many of his Materials for his History of the Council of *Trent*; these, I say, two Bishops abandoning the Church of *Rome*, join'd themselves to the *Protestants* in *Switzerland*, and elsewhere; but their Episcopal Capacities were so wonderfully slighted by the first Reformers, that they far'd the worse for having been Consecrated Bishops in a regular course of Episcopal Ordination and Succession; since one of them was so pinch'd by Penury and Poverty, that he was forc'd to retire back into the midst of his irreconcilable Enemies; where he perish'd by Poyson, as 'twas thought, which he preferr'd, it seems, before an untimely Death by Hunger and Starving; the t'other Brother Bishop went wandring from one *Protestant* to another; till, at last, he fell in amongst the *Socinians* or *Arians*, with a doubtful End and Effect; no *Protestant* offer'd to receive Episcopal Ordination from them; so that they were Laugh'd at to scorn: And, a little before that time, there were two *English Protestant* Bishops, if not more, viz. *William Barlow*, and *Miles Coverdale*, who had been regularly Ordain'd, without the least doubt, and resided for some considerable time in *Germany*, yet none of those Foreign *Protestants* ever desir'd any further Canonical Ordination, or Regular Mission, from those two, even *Protestant* Prelates, of the hereditary Apostolical Right and Succession; nay, there seem'd to have been a far greater Providential Call for the first Reformers Abroad to have settl'd; beyond all Dispute, in those Foreign *Protestant* Churches a Regular, Canonical, and Apostolical, as well as Evangelical Reformation, Mission, Episcopal Ordination, Regulation and Succession,

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by the means of the Archbishop and Elector of *Cologne's* turning *Protestant*, to the great Consternation of those of the Church of *Rome*, who certainly had read their Ruine in that stroak of Providence, had the Foreign *Protestants* minded the regular settling and ordering of the Peaceable Temple of God, and the inward Camp of *Israel*, more than the outward Fighting of the Battles of the Lord; which *Erasmus* with the first *Anabaptists* and *Puritan-Reformers* thought incompatible with Christianity it self, at least in Theory; for, in Fact and Practice, Fighting prov'd very compatible with the Peaceable Theory of those *Baptists* and *Puritans*, however it was with *Erasmus*. That Elector and Archbishop of *Cologne's* Name was *Gebhard Truchses*, of the Illustrious House of the Barons of *Walbourg*, in the Circle of *Suabia*, Son of *William Truchses*, Brother to *Otton*, Cardinal of *Ausburgh*; he was indeed forc'd to take up Arms for his own self-defence; and was back'd by the fair promises of the Duke of *Alencou*, and the Prince of *Orange*; which enabl'd him with some few of the Protestant Forces in the Empire, to hold out about four or five Years in the War time; and then having espous'd one of the Countesses of *Mansfield*, who had been a Chanoness or Dame of the Monastery of *Girrisheim*, a Temporal Religious Pensioner, or what is vulgarly call'd a Galloping-Nun, without any Votes, whom he had seen and fell in love with, at the Conferences, whereof he was President by the Emperor's Order, which being about the Regulation of the Low Countries, between the Emperor and *Phillip II.* King of *Spain*, lasted seven Months, they both fled into *Holland*, where both he and his Countess *Agnes*, pass'd the rest of their days in low Circumstances, and slight-

ed by the Protestants themselves, (from the Year 1584.) who never took any advantage of his Archiepiscopal Character for to render their Reformation the more Regular and more Apostolical or Ecclesiastical, as to Episcopal Ordination, Mission or Succession: For the first Protestant Reformers look'd upon the *Popish* Episcopal Ordination and Succession, to be the chief Grounds of all the Romish Corruptions, as well as the greatest Obstacles to the necessary Reformation in Doctrine and Discipline; which was principally carry'd on by the Lay Powers; who nevertheless did not keep so steady and regular a Conduct, as the State-Prerogative had done in the *English* Episcopal Reformation of the Clergy and Layety.

But *Luther* and *Calvin* being very incertain of any *Popish* Bishops ever siding with the Reformation, at least in their Foreign parts, had some time before resolv'd upon that Protestant Establishment, they ever intended; and therefore, *Luther* was thoroughly determin'd to follow the footsteps of the Ancient *Alexandrian* Church (to be seen in Mr. *Selden's Eutychnus*) and those of the *Novatian* and *Meletian* Separations; which was, that Presbyters should create their own Bishops or Superintendants: And accordingly *Luther* with some other Romish Priests turn'd Protestants, consecrated *Nicholas Amsdort* a Bishop or Superintendant for *Noremberg* or *Naumburg*, in the Year 1542. and about five Years before, one *Bugenhage* ordain'd the *Danish* Bishops or Superintendants, tho' he was but a simple Priest at most, in the Reign of *Christiern* the 3d King of *Denmark*, who had expell'd all the *Popish* Prelates before, and abolish'd all the old Bishopricks, as to their Temporalities, but reserv'd the Canonaries or Prebendaries of the Cathedrals, by a Solemn Act and Concurrence of all the States

of his Kingdom; and was Crown'd King by *John Pomeranus*, a Popish Reform'd Priest, whom the Patriarch *Luther* had sent him: About the same time (1523.) *Olaus Petri* of *Strigebourg*, and *Lawrence Andrews*, an Archdeacon, soon reform'd *Sweedland* in like manner by introducing the *Lutheran* Superintendency, in stead of the Episcopacy of the old formal Prescription; *Olaus Magnus* and his Brother *John Magnus*, Archbishop of *Upsal*, being oblig'd to retire to *Rome*; where the latter dy'd of Grief for his regular Primacy, tho' not long before the Pope's Legate, *Archimbuldi*, had found *Sweedland* so good a Market for his Indulgences, that he sold of them, under the *Interregnum* Government of Prince *Stenon*, to the value of above a Million of Florins, which the fierce King *Christiern* the Cruel, did himself the Justice to demand it again of Pope *Leo* the 10th; but *Leo* roar'd more at that piece of the *Sweedish* Reformation than at all the rest. In pursuit of the Premises, *Gustavus* declar'd betimes to his States, that he would rather renounce his Royalty than not carry on the Reformation; whereupon the Church Abby-Lands, with the Episcopal Hereditary Rights, were partly united to the Crown, partly bestow'd upon the Nobility, and partly restor'd to those, whose Ancestors could be prov'd to have been the Donors; by which means the *Lutheran* Presbyteral-Episcopacy became to be the *Sweedish* National Church, by Law Establish'd, in less than four Years time; till the Accomplishment of which, *Gustavus* had still deferr'd his Coronation: His great Zeal for the *Protestant* Reformation rise at last so high, that fifteen Years after he dedicated himself and his Royal Posterity to a perpetual Protection of it, as well as to the Succession of the Crown; which being by the new

Legal Establishment settled upon him and his Heirs for ever; he, and his Family became a vital part of the *Swedish* Constitution in Church and State, which he Govern'd, with Success, for above 37 Years, and then deliver'd it down with an Hereditary Right to his Posterity. But the foresaid *Christian the Cruel*, and 2d King of *Denmark*, did not deserve the like Success, nor Succession; for his endeavouring to recover *Greenland*, which his Predecessors lost, was to as little purpose as his Besieging of *Stockholm*, in 1518. But when Prince *Steno* dy'd he was chose King of *Sweden*; but exercising unheard-of Cruelties, both the *Swedes* and *Danes* revolted, and made his Uncle *Frederick* King of *Denmark*; and the foresaid *Gustavus* King of *Sweden*; but after ten Years Exile, he attempted, with the Assistance of the *Hollanders*, to recover his Crown, but was Taken, and kept Prisoner for 27 Years, till he dy'd in 1559. *Ætat.* 78.

So the first Reformers neglected not only the forementioned opportunities of preserving to themselves an Episcopal Constitution of a regular Ordination and Mission, but also slighted another far greater, and earlier Presentation of the like advantages for more Diocesan-like Churches, which was offer'd by a former Archbishop and Elector of *Cologne*, nam'd *Herward de Weiden*, an unquestionable well-meaning Prelate, who became so zealous a Reformer, that he sent for *Bucer*, *Melancthon*, *Pistorious*, and other great Protestant Ministers, to Preach in his Diocese, where he entertain'd them for three or four Years, in spite of all their Opposers; but, at last, being expell'd out of his Archiepiscopal Electionship, he retir'd to his Earldom of *Weiden*, where, after five Years exemplary Living, he dy'd 1552. in a good old Age, about 80.

But, in all that time, no *Protestant* Student or Preacher, Young or Old, Ignorant or Learned, ever came to this venerable old Archbishop, either for Ordination or Mission, &c. Which the Religious Mr. *Thorndike*, late Prebendary of *Westminster*, in his *Weights and Measures*, pag. 251, and 252, blames them for; and commends the *Bohemian* Reformers, or *Hussites*, for seeking all over the World for Bishops to Ordain them; and at last found out, in their own very Neighbourhood, some *Austrian Waldensian* Bishops, who did the Fact, it seems; but the *Bohemians* were forc'd to Protest against the *Austrian* Bishops, for hearing of Mass thro' Fear; and the *Austrian* Bishops admitted of their Protestation.

But 'tis a mistake; that History, indeed, is very intricate, and much entangled; but according to *Johan. Amos Comenius*, the last Bishop of the *Bohemian* Brethren, Edit. *Amsterdam*, 1660. it may be thus summ'd up: *John Wickliff*, a little before his Death, which happen'd in 1387. writes to *John Huss*, and other *Bohemians*; who deriv'd their Christianity from the Gospel Preach'd to the *Illyrians*, *Galatians*, and *Dalmatians*, Translated by *Hierom* into the *Sclavonian* Tongue, and handed about to the *Bulgarians*; Preach'd again to the *Moravians*, and their King *Suatoplucus* Converted, and also to the *Bohemians*, and their Duke *Borivogius*, by *Cyrril* and *Methudius*, two *Græcian* Bishops; *Borivogius* was Banish'd, and his Nephew *Wenceslaus* with his Aunt *Ludomilla*, suffer'd Martyrdom; *Boleslaus* usurping that Dukedom, persecutes all the *Bohemian* Christians; the Emperor *Otto* forces *Boleslaus* to restore Christianity, about the Year 940. *Ditmarus*, a *Saxon* and Canon of the Archiepiscopal Church of *Magdeburg*, is consecrated Bishop of *Prague*, by the Archbishop of *Mentz*; the *Bohemians* Protest at
Rome,

Rome by their Deputies, *Boleboft* and *Myfliber*, *An.* 977. againſt the Divine Service being in an unknown Tongue: The *Bohemian* Clergy had like to have kill'd one *Peter* Cardinal a *Latavia*, the Pope's Legate, for pretending to impoſe Celibacy upon the Eccleſiaſticks: The *Bohemians* oppoſe Tranſubſtantiation, introduc'd in 1361. by *Charles* the 4th Emperor, who erected *Prague* into an Archbiſhoprick and Academy: *John Milicius*, and *Conradus Stiekna* Preach'd at *Prague* againſt Church-Errors and Abuses, repugnant to the Word of God; thereupon *Milicius* is ſent into Banishment, 1366. *Matthias Janovius*, Confefſor to the ſaid *Charles* the 4th Preaches, that the Holy Sacrament ſhould be given the Laity in both kinds, and that a general Council ſhould be call'd by the Emperor, for to reform the Abuses of the Church, &c. He dy'd in 1394. *John Wickliff's* Books were Burnt at *Prague*, Jul. 16, 1410. *John Huſs* a Preacher, and *Hierome* of *Prague*, a Layman, order'd to be Burnt by the Council at *Conſtance*, the firſt Jul. 6, 1415. and the ſecond May 30, 1416. *John Rokyzaus* was Elected Archbiſhop of *Prague*, in the Publick Aſſembly of the States of *Bohemia*, in 1435. but the Emperor hinder'd him from being Ordain'd, which he took very ill, (p. 17.) *Gregory* his Nephew (*viz.* *Nobilis*, a Layman, p. 18.) is call'd a Holy-Man, and, as it were, the Patriarch of the United Church of the *Bohemian* Brethren, (p. 21.) They ſend to the *Greek* Church in 1450. who promiſe them Ordination, (p. 19.) *George Podebradius* King of *Bohemia* Perſecutes the *Huſſites* into the Mountains, Woods and Caves, where they were govern'd by Elders, choſen by themſelves; and about the Year 1467. they conſult again about Confirmation, or Ordination, and ſent *Michael Zambergius*, with two
more

more to the Confines of *Moravia* and *Austria*, where they met with *Stephen*, the Bishop of the *Waldensians* at *Kienna*, who, together with another Bishop, and some Ministers, Ordain those three *Bohemian* Messengers to be Bishops, by Imposition of Hands; and send them back, after they had examined one another about their Belief and Customs, (p. 24.) Some time after the *Bohemians* had a mind to keep Fellowship with those *Waldensians* in Church-Worship, but finding that the *Waldensians* conform'd outwardly to the *Romish* Worship, they resolv'd to send to admonish them of those Faults, which they own'd, and agreed to another Conference about those, and all other things belonging to the common Interest of Christianity; but that Communication being Betray'd, the *Waldensians* are Persecuted; and their Bishop *Stephen* was Burnt, (p. 24.) The *Bohemians*, fearing the name of Singular Schismatics, or rather apprehending that they might be Banish'd their Country, they were advis'd by their Friends in Court to send some of their own Body, to find out in what part of the World there were any Christian Churches that most resembled theirs in Doctrine and Discipline; and accordingly they sent one to *Greece*, another to *Adusory* and *Russia*, a third to *Thracia* and *Bulgary*, the fourth to *Asia*, *Palestine* and *Egypt*; who, upon their return home, said, They could see nothing like a true Christian Church, or Assemblies but what were all over corrupted, (*Corruptissima omnia, Christianisq; re ex composita in vicia* & *Superstitiones effusos*, p. 26.) and Christians on that purpose bent upon Vice and Superstition, &c.

At last the *Bohemian* Brethren sent to *Erasmo* for his Approbation and good Word, in the Year 1511. but he modestly excus'd himself from making any
 expre

express mention of them by Name, because they were scandalously reported by the *Papists* to be poor ignorant and obstinate *Enthusiasts*; but in his Preface to the New Testament, he commends them plain enough, saying, That he is the best Divine that teaches and practices the Contempt of this World, and the Resignation of one's self to Heaven, being led by the Spirit of Christ, were he a Ditcher, or Digger, or Weaver; (*etiam si fossor fuerit aut textor.*) And in Answer to a Slanderer of them, nam'd *Schlechtea*, he approves of their chusing their own Priests; of their being ignorant of High Learning, since their Christian Morals made full amends; of their calling one another Brothers and Sisters; of their minding the holy Scriptures before any Doctors; of their slighting Fasts and Festivals, &c. *Luther* and *Calvin* gave those honest *Bohemian* Brethren a friendly hand of Fellowship; but no Pretence of either side of the Necessity or Opportunity of having a new regular Ordination or Mission, as coming from the *Waldensian* Bishops that fled from *France* into *Austria*; for those Bishops were only Elders, or Preachers and Rulers chosen from among, and by one another; since 'tis incredible, as well as unheard of, that any of the *Romish* or *Grecian* Bishops ever rang'd themselves amongst those *Waldenses*, who were call'd originally, *The Poor Men of Lyons*, and doubtless were rais'd up by Almighty God, to bear his Testimony against the Universal Corruption of the Eastern and Western Churches in those days. Those *Waldenses* and *Bohemians*, have been nicknam'd variously by the *Popish* Writers, as well as represented falsely by 'em, such as *Albigenses*, *Cathari*, *Petarini*, *Lollhardi*, *Gazari*, *Fraticelli*, *Begardi*, *Beghina*, *Wicklefista*, *Orbita*, *Thaborita*, *Adamita*, *Orphani*,
Pichardi,

Pichardi; and the like of the *Slavonian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Drugarian, Austrian* and *Bohemian* Discipline, conformable to the Plain Gospel-Worship of the old Christians in the Valleys of *Piedmont*, call'd also *Vaudois, Albigeois, Valais, Grisons, Barabets, &c.* who can't pretend to any other Episcopal Ordination or Succession than that of the Spirit, or inward Unction, or internal Call and Doctrinal; and that with some reason, perchance, even from the Apostles themselves, especially as to some of those primitive Professors and Precursors of the *Protestant* Reformation.

The great Primate *Usher*; *De Christ. Eccles. Success.* p. 225. says, There was in that 8th Century a melody of *Manichaeans*, under the Names of *Paulicians* and *Publicans*, Natives of *Syria* and *Armenia*; who were translated from the Towns of *Theodosiopolis* and *Mitilena*, into *Thracia* and the Town *Philippolis*; where they were Banish'd at the Instance of *Theodorus* Bishop of *Antioch*; whence they scatter'd themselves into *Bulgaria, Slavonia* and *Lombardy*, and spread afterwards into *France*, under the Name of *Cathari, &c.* and the same Arch-Prelate *Usher*, *ibid.* pag. 168. assures us, that the *Albigeois*, or *Pauperes de Lugduno*, call'd also *Leonista*, had no Priests nor Church-Ministers, but who follow'd some Trade or Employment for their Livelihood, as the Laity did; and as most of the *Jews* used always to do, without any apparent Necessity of practising the acquir'd Art or Trade, &c. Now the *Albigeois, Vaudois* and *Waldensians*, being the very same, the abovesaid Episcopal Ordination, of the *Bohemian* Brethren, by the regular Imposition of the Hands of the *Austrian Waldensian* Bishops is very much to be questioned; especially, since there is not the least mention made of any such

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Episcopal Constitution; or of any *Hussit* Bishops in the *Bohemian* Confessions, printed in 1535. and 1572. nor of any *Austrian Waldensian* Bishops, in *Antiq. Script. Rer. Bohem.* Edit. *Hanov.* 1602. collected by *Freherus* and *Goldastus*, &c. nor in *Joachim. Camerar. Histor. Narrat. De Fratrum Orthodoxorum Ecclesiis in Bohemia, Moravia & Polonia*, Edit. *Heidelb.* 1605. nor in *Balbigius's Miscell. Hist. Bohem.* Edit. *Prag* in Fol. *An.* 1680. and 1684. nor in *J. Dubravius's Hist. Bohem.* Edit. *Francof.* 1687. nor one word of any Episcopal Institution or Government in *L' Empire d' Almagne Le Royaume de Boheme*, Edit. *Par.* 1691. wherein is presented the present state of the Protestants in *Bohemia*, &c. Neither does the aforecited *Comenius* deny but that those *Bohemian* Bishops were, even amongst themselves, commonly call'd *Seniores*, or *Antistites*, and not *Episcopi* or Bishops, &c. But that the *Austrian Waldensians* should (as he says in Pref. p. 2.) affirm that they had right and true Bishops, by an uninterrupted Episcopal Succession from the Apostles down to that time, is very extraordinary; and that they should nevertheless conform to the *Romish* Church, for fear of Persecution, is very strange, but not very Apostolical (p. 24. *ut supr.*) and that the *Bohemians* should take their bare Affirmation for the Reality of their Succession, as well as for the Insincerity of their Conformity, and for the Sincerity of their Repenting of that unwarrantable Compliance with the *Popish* Superstitions, and own'd by them as such, and at the same time own their Fault in so doing, is what I can't digest: I can willingly agree to the Orthodoxy of their Christianity, but not believe the Reality of the Succession of their Bishops uninterrupted from the Apostles, &c.

The French Protestants, with all other Calvinists, do willingly resign to them or any Body else, all such pretensions to any Succession of Bishops, yet deny the necessity of Episcopal Ordination or Mission, and content themselves with a bare Gospel-Ministerial Lineage of their own standing and making; not without due respect to Orthodox Episcopacy wherever they find it: Neither do they condemn a seasonable assistance of the Laity in Church-Discipline or Ecclesiastical Functions; tho' they are often forc'd to run the Gantlet, between the Roman and their own Protestant Camp, in Defence of their preecessitated Constitutions; as it has been the Lot of their best General Officers, such as *David Blondel, Andrew Rivet, John Dallan, Mr. Claud, J. Clerc*, and a certain anonymous able Polemick Gentleman of theirs, who was so Courageous as to Attack, not many Years ago, no less than four French Bishops in Front; the Title of his Book runs thus, *Traite des Prejuges faux & Legitimes, ou Response aux Lettres & Instructions Pastorales de quatre Prelates, Mrs. De Noailles, Cardinal & Archeveque de Paris; Colheret, Archeveque de Rouen; Bossuet, Eveque de Meaux, & Nesmond Eveque de Mountauban; divise en trois tomes; A Delft, 1701. in 12^o*. Wherein he employs four Chapters to prove that there is no necessity of Episcopal Ordination: 1. From the Ancient Precedents of Sacerdotal Sufficiency to Ordain: 2. From the Difference that is to be seen in all Pontificals and Forms of Ordination: 3. From the Example of Laymen's Preaching, Baptizing, Ordaining, &c. Mr. *Le Clerc* expresses it thus in his Remarks upon Mr. *Wotton's* Sermon, pag. 42. of the Translation; 'When a Government is over-turn'd, the People must necessarily act in re-establishing it; but when that

“ that is done they intermeddle no longer ; thus
 “ every thing being in confusion, when the Reformation, refus’d by the Bishops, was carry’d on by
 “ the People, ’twas necessary for them to appoint
 “ their own Pastors ; but that being over, no-
 “ body was to meddle with Preaching and Admi-
 “ nistring the Sacraments, except those Instituted
 “ for that purpose, &c.

But the Reformation in *England* was so Happy
 as to have its Rise and Source from higher Views,
 and higher Powers ; to be Establish’d upon higher
 and more lasting Grounds ; to be turn’d upon
 more moderate and a more obliging Mediums ;
 and lastly to be carry’d on upon a more gene-
 rous, and a more comprehensive Constitution
 than the Foreign Protestant Reformation ; which
 was begun by the People, and the meaner Eccle-
 siasticks ; whereas, ours was regularly sprung by
 the Heads of the Church and State, and spurn’d
 at only by the Inferiour Clergy, and the more un-
 thinking Laity. For the King, Privy-Council, and
 Parliament, set it first on a regular Foot, with
 the unanimous Consent of the Archbishops, Bishops,
 and the most eminent Dignitary Churchmen ; As
 to King *Henry* the 8th, and *Edward* the 6th, with
 all the Civil Government and Legislative Power,
 their first setting up the Standard for Reformation,
 the ensuing Laws and Sanctions in the Statute-
 Book, make up a Superrerogation of Vouchers ;
 and as to the Regular and Secular Church Hierarchy,
 there was but one Bishop, (viz. *Rochester*)
 and three Mistr’d, or Parliamentary Abbots, (viz.
J. Beck of Colchester, Hugh Ferendon of Reading,
and Wm. White of Glassebury) that made any
 memorable Resistance, or any Denyal of their con-
 currence with the supreme Magistracy, in lay-
 ing

ing the Platform of the *English Reformation* in *H. 8th's* Reign; and in *King Edward's* time, there were but five Bishops (viz. *Gardiner of Winchester, Bonner of London, Tonstal of Durham, Heth of Worcester, Day of Chichester,*) that made any opposition to the *Protestant Establishment*; tho' Bp. *Burnet* in his *Histor. of Reform.* Par. 2. pag. 380. says, 'That *Heth* and *Tonstal* comply'd in *King Ed. 6's* time; and on the contrary, that the minor Ecclesiasticks, and the Lay-Commonality in those dawning and green Seasons of *Protestant Overtures* made head against the commencing *English Reformation* was but too palpable in the several Insurrections of the *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire* Mobs in *King H. 8th's* Reign, as well as in the *Rebellious Attempts* of the *Devonshire* and *Cornish* Commotions in *King Ed. 6th's* Days; which was the very Reverse of the Popular Conduct of the Foreign Vulgar, so zealously bent upon the *Protestant Reformation* abroad, that it fell under the scandalous Denomination of an open and avow'd Rupture with *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, it being a general Revolt of the Common People, odiously call'd, *The Rustick War.*

However, the *English Reformation* was, at last, Fix'd and Establish'd upon the regular and warrantable Basis of a Monarchical and Episcopal Constitution in Church and State; the legal Boundaries of the Regal Government still running Parallel, and keeping pace with a visible Apostolical Succession of Canonical Ordination and Gospel-Mission of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, according to the *Protestant Constitution* of the Church and State of *England*, as by Gospel and Law Establish'd; tho' the Church of *Rome* has the Audaciousness to Except and Protest against the Canonical Succession and Ordination of the Church

Church of *England*, yet it has been evidently demonstrated by Bishop *Fuel*, Mr. *Mason*, Archbishop *Bramhall*, Archbishop *Usher*, Dr. *Hammond*, and other Doctors and Prelates of the *English* Hierarchy, and *ex abundanti*, even to a reasonable Defence of the Ministers of the *Protestant* Churches abroad. And indeed, as to ours at home, nothing can be more evident and demonstrable than that Archbishop *Cranmer* succeeded Archbishop *Warham* in the See of *Canterbury*, in 1533. with all the Canonical Formality and Regularity of Episcopal Succession, Ordination and Mission, that the Western Churches were able and capable of transmitting and delivering to one another, or to their Successors and Posterity: The same may be aver'd of Bishop *Barlow*, who was consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in the Year 1535, being the very same Year that *Hugh Latimer* was ordain'd Bishop of *Worcester*; and in the Year 1551. *John Scory* was ordain'd Bishop of *Chichester*, with all the Canonical Power and Efficacy that Archbishop *Cranmer* had ever receiv'd, or was capable of giving or delivering: The same may be said of all our *Protestant* Bishops ever since, as to the Canonical Legality or Efficacy of their respective Ordinations, Missions or Successions, to all possible Intents or Purposes whatsoever; as in particular of *Matthew Parker*, who was consecrated and ordain'd Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1559. Decemb. 17. by Bps. *Barlow*, *Scory* and *Coverdale*, (who had been ordain'd Bishop of *Exeter* in 1551. by Archbishop *Cranmer*) with all the Authenticity, Power, Character, Legality and Efficacy they, or any of them had ever receiv'd at their several Ordinations, or were capable of communicating to any other. In like manner Bishop *Kitchen*, who was ordain'd Bishop of *Landaff*

in 1545, *May* 3. and continu'd so, through all the Changes, till 1562. imparted and added the validity of his *Papish* Ordination to the *English* Reformation; for tho' he, being over-perswaded by *Bonner*, refus'd to perform the Ceremonies of *Queen Elizabeth's* Coronation, yet he conform'd to her Reformation, under which he liv'd five Years, performing his Episcopal Functions and Ordinations as was occasion; his Name was also *Anthony Darnley*, alias *Kitchen*, formerly Abbot of *Eynesham*; he impoverish'd his Bishoprick by frequent Demises, which rather than to quit, he chose to turn half *Protestant* under *H. 8.* and a whole one, under *Ed. 6.* and a *Papist* again under *Queen Mary*, and at last a *Protestant* again under *Queen Elizabeth*, in the 5th Year of whose Reign he dy'd, being the only one of all *Queen Mary's* Bishops that conform'd under *Queen Elizabeth*, whereunto *Omert Ogleshorp*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, would not consent, tho' he was the only one of *Queen Mary's* Bishops that would comply to Crown *Queen Elizabeth*.

Thus, tho' King *Henry* the 8th had secur'd for the *English* Reformation all the Apostolical Succession, Canonical Ordination, Episcopal Character, Evangelical Vocation or Call, Ecclesiastical or Authentical Mission, Gospel Energy and Church Authority, as any Church or Churches in the whole Christian World could any ways pretend to, and that beyond the possibility of Contradiction; yet, in regard the *Protestants* abroad had not these undeniable Advantages of strict Regularity, and warrantable Conduct, in all their Proceedings of Reformation, as also upon the account of some *Protestant* Dissenters at home, who being of the Laity only, pretended themselves sufficiently Authoriz'd by an inward Call and effusionary Union of the Spirit,

rit, without any further Ordination or Mission to Preach, Teach, Pray Publickly, Ordain by imposition of Hands, or otherwise, and administer the Sacraments, by the Authority aforesaid of the private Spirit; such as *Frith, Tyndal*, with the rest of the *Protestant Martyrs, &c.* And lastly and chiefly, perchance by reason of the Ecclesiastical Supremacy being re-united to the Crown; *Henry the 8th*, I say, being resolv'd to omit nothing that could any ways contribute to the Authenticalness and Regularity of the intended Reformation, Assembled the Brightest and most Knowing of all his Bishops and Doctors, and order'd them to give their severall and distinct Opinions in Writing, concerning the Validity and Christianity or otherwise, of Lay-Ordination or Mission, of the Preaching, Baptizing, and Exercising of other Ecclesiastical Functions, Occasionally or Ordinarily by Laymen; which was done accordingly, and the Record descended to the Hands of that worthy Prelate, the learned Bishop *Stillingfleet*, and printed in the Appendix to Bishop *Burnet's History of the Reformation*, Part 1. B. 3. Record 21. pag. 201. thus Intituled, and thus Worded, *The Resolution of several Bishops and Divines of some Questions concerning the Sacraments, &c. Quest. 10. pag. 223. Archbishop of Canterbury; The Bishops, and Priests were at one time, and were no two things, but both one Office in the Beginning of Christ's Religion. — pag. 225. In the Tenth, where 'tis ask'd, Whether Bishops or Priests were first? The Bishop of St. David's, my Lord Elect of Westminster, Dr. Cox, Dr. Redman say, That at the Beginning they were all one. — p. 226. Archbishop of Canterbury; A Bishop may make a Priest by the Scripture, and so may Princes and Governors also, and that, by the Authority committed to them, and the*
People

People also by their Election. — pag. 228. *Ad secundam Partem, respondent Coxus & Thresham, in necessitate concedi aliis Potestatem Ordinandi.* --- To the Second Part the Answer of the Bishop of St. David's is, That Laymen have of themselves made Priests; so doth Dr. Edgworth and Redman say, That Moses, by a Priviledge given him of God, made Aaron his Brother a Priest. Dr. Tresham and Cox say, That Laymen may make Priests in time of Necessity. --- In the New Testament, he that is appointed to be a Bishop or Priest needeth no Consecration by the Scripture, for Election or Appointing thereto is sufficient. --- p. 230. The Bishop of St. David saith, That only the Appointing; Dr. Cox, *cum manuum impositione*, is sufficient. --- pag. 234. In the 13th, concerning the first part, Whether Laymen may Preach and Teach God's Word? They do all agree, in such a case, That not only they may, but they ought to Teach. But in the Second Part, touching the Constitution of Priests of Laymen. --- The Bishops of Duresme, St. Davids Westminster, Drs. Tresham, Cox, Leighton, Crayford, Symons, Rodmayn, Robertson, say, That Laymen, in such case, have Authority to minister the Sacraments, and to make Priests. My Lords of London, Carlisle and Hereford, and Dr. Coren, think, That God, in such a case, would give the Prince Authority, call him inwardly, and illuminate him, or some of his, as he did St. Paul, &c. --- Question 16. pag. 239. --- Cranmer, Archbishop of Cant. --- They that be no Priests may also Excommunicate, if the Law appoint thereunto. --- pag. 241. --- Drs. Day, Leighton, Coren, Cox, Symons, with the Bishops of Hereford, St. Davids, and Westminster, That Laymen may Excommunicate, if they be appointed by the High Ruler, &c. --- Bishop Burnet in Part 2. lib. 1. p. 274. Queen Mary set forth Injunctions to the Bishops, That those

those, who were Ordain'd by the New Book in King Edward's time, not being Ordain'd in very deed, the Bishops, if they were otherwise sufficient, should supply what was wanting before, and so admit them to minister, &c.

Conformable to those Resolutions of Cases, that memorable Act was made in 26 H. 8. A. D. 1534. Declaring the King to be the Supream Head on Earth of the Church of *England*; and appointing that to be added to the King's Titles; empowering also him and his Successors to reform all Heresies and Abuses in the Spiritual Jurisdiction, &c. As also the Statute in 37 H. 8. 19. wherein Laymen are declar'd capable of exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c. Conformable likewise to the same Resolves, most of the *Protestant* Reformers Abroad, as well as our *Protestant* Dissenters at Home, thought themselves oblig'd to square themselves to, in a great measure. But the *Protestant* Church of *England* never being reduc'd to any such Extreame; always stuck close to its darling Privilege of Canonical Ordination, Decent Vocation, and Regular Mission; tho' by reason of the Scarcity of able Gospel-Ministers, through the several Checks and Struggles of near upon 40 Years, in the Desart of Tryals, e're the final Establishment and regular Course of the *English* Reformation could be set a going, it found it self oblig'd, rather than willing, to come into some Temper with some over-zealous or over-officious Laymen, that us'd from time to time to make up the number and variety of the Workmen in the House of God and Christ's Vineyard: Most of the *English* *Protestant* Martyrs were of that Opinion or Practice, and, in particular, Bishop *Latimer*, who could not be brought to return to his Bishoprick of *Worcester*

fer in King *Edward* the 6th's Days, but chose rather to reduce himself in a manner to the Lay-Order of Christians; he did Preach often, and us'd the Word of Exhortation very much, tho' he wou'd not so much as accept of a Church-Benefice, even ever so mean a one; the same Conduct and Sentiment was exactly copy'd after by Bishop *Coverdale*, in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s time; when 'twas no great piece of News to hear of Laymen's ministring in Spirituals to Church-People, as 'tis well known, and will further appear, when we come to speak in our second Part of this Undertaking, of *William Turner* Doctor of Physick, *Rish. Turner*, Esq; *Andrew Kingmill*, *William Holcot*, Esq; and a great many more Laymen, without any holy Orders, that minister'd in the Clergy-Functions as well as to the Church, by innumerable Writings, that in their respective Seasons Edify'd the Clergy as much as the Clergy instructed the People.

Such was our often-mention'd *Erasmus*, who, if ever in Priests Orders, yet resum'd the Habit of the Christian Lay-Order, with as great advantage to the Clergy and Laity as was done in the next Century after, by his famous Brother Dutch Lay-man, *Hugo Grotius*, who was the Ornament and Wonder of his Age, Native of *Delph* in *Holland*, of a considerable Family; became first Syndick of *Rotterdam*, and Advocate of the Treasury, but brought himself into a great deal of Trouble by his siding with *Barneveldt* against the Prince of *Orange*; was imprisoned in the Castle of *Lovesstein*; his Wife, *Mary Regersberg*, having obtain'd leave to send her Husband Books in a large Chest, *Grotius* got into the Chest, and so, passing the Guards, betook himself into the Spanish Netherlands, thence to *France*, where *Lewis* 13. kindly receiv'd him: Under

der Henry Friderick he return'd into *Amstel*, but he soon order'd his Departure; he retired into *Swedenland*, where Queen *Christina* employ'd him as her Ambassador into France: He dy'd at *Rostock*, in *Meckleberg*, 1645. His Works are as follows, *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*. *Mare Liberum* against *Selden's Mare Clausum*. *De Jure Belli & Pacis*. *De Antiquitate Reipublicae Bataviae*. *De Imperio summorum Potestatum circa Sacra*. *Commentaria*, *Annales & Historia De Rebus Belgicis*. *Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum & Longobardorum*. *Dissertatio de Origine Gentium Americanarum*. *Apologeticus*. *Poemata*. *Annotationes in totam Sacram Scripturam*. And his Epistles Printed in 1687. *Hugonis Grotii Opera omnia Theologica*. Fol. *Amst.* 1679. *Hug. Grotii De Jure Belli & Pacis cum Annotatis Authoris & Jeani Freder. Gronovii V. C. notis de novo adjunctis*. In 8. *Amstelodami*, 1680. *Le Droit de la Guerre, & de la Paix*, par M. Grotius. Traduit de Latin en Francois, par M. De Courcin. In 4. Vol. 2. *Par.* 1688. *Johannis Tescari Nota perpetua ad Hugonem Grotium De Jure Belli & Pacis*. *Francosurti*, 1696. His History of the Low-Countries was his Darling Book, mostly valu'd by himself, &c. Grotius's Misfortunes happened upon the Account of two great Dutch Divines, nam'd *Arminius* and *Gomar*, whereof the first was born at *Ouderwater*, upon the *Iffel* in *Holland*, 1560. Having been *Beza's* Scholar at *Geneva*, he was made Professor of Divinity at *Leiden*; where giving a smother turn to the rigorous Calvinistical and Thomistical Opinion of Predestination, he was oppos'd by his Fellow-Divinity Professor at *Leiden*, call'd *Gomar*, who had contributed very much to the Translation of the Bible into Dutch. Grotius and *Barnvelt* declar'd for *Arminius*, but the Prince of Orange, with most

of the States sided with *Gomar*: Whereupon, for the Interest of the last, a Synod of Protestant Ministers, Pastors, and some Lay-Learned Gentlemen was conven'd, in 1618, at the Instance of the Prince of *Orange*, and King *James* the First of *England*, who declar'd against *Arminius* and *Vorstius*, whom he desir'd the States to turn out of his Professorship, by the Intermise of his Ambassador Sir *Ralph Winwood*, but rejected; and, for the same purpose, there were sent from *England* Dr. *Carlton*, Bishop of *Landaff*, Dr. *Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, Dr. *Davenant* Divinity-Professor and Master of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ward* Master of *Sydney College* in *Cambridge*, and Mr. *Belcanquet* a Scotchman and Bachelor of Divinity; by the far greater Majority of that first Protestant General Council, *Arminius's* conditional Election and Reprobation, with his universality of Redemption, and the rest of his Catholic Sentiments were condemn'd; thereupon the chief Favourers of *Arminius* were seiz'd, *Barneveldt* was beheaded at the *Hague*, *Ætat.* 72. *Leydenberg* stabb'd himself in Prison; *Hagenberts* and *Grosius* were condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment; *Arminius* dy'd nine Years before, viz. in the Year 1609. *Ætat.* 49. Nevertheless the *Arminians* remonstrated to the States for a Toleration, which was granted them, and ever since they were call'd *Remonstrants*. But *Barneveldt's* hard Fate was occasion'd or further'd on, by *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange's* distaste, which he took against him, for having advis'd the States to make a Peace with the Archduke, Governour of the Low-Countries, and to neglect the War in *Bohemia*, which had been the unhappy occasion of rooting the Protestant Religion out of *Bohemia*, of transferring the Electoral Dignity of the *Palatine* Family, of losing the

Palatinate,

Palatinate, and particularly of removing the Famous Library at *Heidelberg* to *Rome*, to the irreparable Prejudice of Learning, about the Year 1620. at which time *Frederick*, Elected King of *Bohemia*, with his Queen and Children, was forc'd to flee into *Holland* for Refuge. But the aforesaid *Barnevelt* had done not much less Service to his Country, by clearing of the *Brill*, *Flushing*, and other cautionary Towns in *Holland*, from the English Garrisons, &c. *Barnevelt's* Conduct and Fate were too closely copy'd after by *John de Wit*, Great Pensioner of *Holland*, and *Cornelius de Wit*, his Brother, great Bayliff of *Putten*, about the Year 1672. who opposing also the Advancement and Elevation of the Prince of *Orange*, were tore in pieces by the Dutch Mob; whence comes the Expression to Dewit a Man, or to be Dewitted, &c. Yet there were four Medals struck at the same time to their Advantage; as there was one before cast in the Honour of the Synod of *Dort*, bearing date of 1619. and representing the States-Deputies, with this Inscription, *Assensu Religione*; upon the Reverse there is a Mountain, whose top is adorn'd with a Temple, and these Words, *Exunt ut mans Sion*. The Year before, *Barnevelt* endeavour'd to recompence his want of Number and Votes in that Synod for his *Arminian* Party, by an illegal Levying of Soldiers at *Utrecht*, for to defend the *Remonstrants* or *Arminians* against the *Comarists*, who were under the Tuition of the Prince of *Orange*, who Marching with 500 Men to *Utrecht*, surpriz'd the new-raisd Companies, and made them submit at first sight, &c.

68. The above-mention'd *John Wickliff*, was avowedly the first Precursor of not only the English Reformation, but also of the whole Protestant Institution in

in general, and that even with some regular Encouragement of some National higher Powers, which can't properly be said of all the Antelutheran Protestant Reformers. He was Parson of *Lutterworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and D. of D. whereof he was Professor at *Oxford* for many Years, as *John Bale* Bp. of *Offory* tells us. About 1377. in the 51st Year of *Ed. 3.* *Wickliff* began to Teach and Preach against the Pope's Supremacy, the Infallibility of the Church, Transubstantiation, Purgatory, Praying to Saints, and the rest of the Popish Corruptions and Superstitions, and was therein encourag'd by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and Father to King *H. the 4th.*, and by *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, and other Ministers of State; his greatest opposer was *Courtney* Bishop of *London*, whose Zeal carry'd him so far as to stir up Sedition and Faction in the City of *London* against the Duke, as *Wickliff's* Favourer; accordingly some furious *Londoners* rise up in Tumults against the Duke, who soon after got the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be turn'd out of their Places, and others put in their rooms, for not timely suppressing those illegal Riots against the King's Uncle, and principal Branch of the Royal Family, and Governor of the Kingdom in the King's Minority. *Wickliff* being under the Regulation and Countenance of that great Minister, and others of the Civil Government, made such a Progress in his Reformation, that the Clergy thought themselves and their *Diana* to be so near Ruin, that the Archbishop of *York*, who then was *Robert Waldby*, (for, as I take it, *Arundel* was then newly Translated to *Canterbury*, in 1396.) and *Robert Braybroke* Bishop of *London*, were sent to the King, then in *Ireland*, to hasten his return, for to Protect Holy Mother Church from utter Destruction:

on: The King, upon his arrival, reprimanded such of the Nobility and Gentry who favour'd those Reformers, then call'd *Lollards*, causing Sir *Richard Story* Publickly to abjure their Principles, with mortal Menaces in case of a Relapse. *Wickliff* being forc'd to depart the Kingdom, he fled into *Germany*, and thence to *Bohemia*; whence, after some Years Banishment, he return'd to his own Parish, where he dy'd, 1387. About eight Years before, Pope *Urban* the 6th pretended to condemn *Wickliff's* Doctrine; as the Council of *Constance* also did, in its 8 Session about 30 Years after that; and in the Year 1428. by an order of the Bishops and Clergy his Body was Exhumated and Burnt, 41 Years after his Death. Nevertheless, his Reformation was carry'd on in *Bohemia*, by *John Huss*, a Priest and Professor in the University of *Prague*, and one *Jerome*, a Lay-Student of the same City, who were both perfidiously Burnt at the Council of *Constance*, for following *Wickliff's* Doctrine; *Huss* in the Year 1415. July 6; and *Jerome* in 1416. May 30. Our *John Bale* says, that *Subinus Lopor* Archbishop of *Prague*, order'd above 200 Copies of *Wickliff's* Writings, fairly transcrib'd, to be Burnt in the said City: There be still extant a great many Manuscripts of his Works in our Universities; the Titles of his most noted Books be those that follow.

Triologorum, lib. 4. *Supplementum Triologi*, lib. 1. *Dialogus De Fratribus*. *Dialogorum*, lib. 1. *Dialogus Veritatis & Mendacii*. *Ad Parlamentum Regis*, lib. 1. Beginning thus, *Protestor Publicè ut sapè alias*, &c. *De Diabolo Millenario* lib. 1. *Glossa Scripturarum Manualis*. *Ordinaria Laicorum*. lib. 1. *Ad Rationes Hynnyngham*, &c. *Ad Argumenta Stroda*, &c. *Ad Quæstiones Regis & Concilii*, lib. 1. Incip. *Dubium est utrum Regnum Ang. &c.* *Adversus Monachum de S.*

Albano

Albano, &c. Adversus Petrum Stokes, &c. Adversus Monachum Dunelmensem, &c. In Petrum Agricola.

De Christo & Antichristio, &c. De Diabolo & Membris, &c. De fonte Errorum, &c. De 4 Sectis Novellis, &c. Speculum de Antichristo, &c. De Episcoporum Erroribus, &c. De 33 Erroribus Curatorum, &c. Excusationes ad Urbanum, &c. Adversus Consilium terra motus, &c. De Solutione Satana, &c. De statuendis per plebem Pastoribus, &c. De Purgatorio secta Christi, &c. De Baptismo Christianorum, &c. De Apostasia a Christo, &c. De quintuplici Evangelio, &c. De Quaternario Doctorum, &c. De Ordine Christiano, &c. Lucis fenestrenula, &c. De unico salutis agno, &c. De 7 Donis Spiritus Christi, &c. De Religiosis privatis, &c. De perverso Antichristi dogmate, &c. De Prescito ad beatitudinem, &c. De unitate Christi, &c. Speculum Secularium Dominorum, MS. in Westminster Library, &c. De Triplici Amoris Vinculo, &c.

John Wickliff's little Door, or Wicket, or English Treatise against Transubstantiation, was Printed at Norimberg, An. 1546. His English Exposition on the Lord's Prayer is in MS. in Dr. Tenison Archbishop of Canterbury's Library, &c. His English Commentary upon the Psalms, MS. in Lambeth Library, &c. His English Manual, call'd, The Poor Countryman, MS. in Lambeth Library, &c. His various Questions against the Clergy, in English, MS. Lambeth Library, &c. His English Translation of the Mass, Ten Commandments, and other things, MS. in the Library of Emanuel College, Cambridge, &c. His English Translation of the 12 Books of the Agreement or Harmony of the Evangelists, done by Clement Lanthon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Duke of Norfolk's Library, &c. His Preface upon the English Translation of the Old Testament, Printed at London, 1550. 128. &c. His English Translation

Translation of some part of the Bible is in MS. in the Duke of *Norfolk's* Library, Cod. MS. 254. qu. viz. the Harmony of the 4 Gospels, 7 Canonical Epistles, and Dominical and Festival Lessons for the whole Year; taken out of the Holy Scripture, &c. His English Translation of the New Testament is MS. in *Cotton* Library, &c. His Version of the whole Scripture is in MS. in the Library of *Emmanuel* College, *Cambridge*, and in *Cotton* Library, under *Claudius's* Effigies, E. 2. and in the Royal Library at *Westminster*, and in *Sion* College, and *Lambeth* Libraries, &c. His English Translation also of the New Testament, in particular, is MS. in the Publick Library at *Cambridge*, with a large Preface prefix'd to it; the like MS. is very fairly writ in two Folio-Volumes, in the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family Library, and two Copies thereof in *Lambeth* Library, &c. See *Cajus*, *Fox*, *Usher*, *Wharton*, &c.

In King *Richard* the 2d's time, there was a Bill brought into the House of Lords, by some of the Zealot-Bishops, doubtless, for the taking away, abolishing and prohibiting all English Translations of the Bible, but it was oppos'd, with great heat, by the above-mentioned *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the King's Uncle and Regent, and other Well-wishers to *Wickliff's* Reformation, &c. See in *John Fox's* Preface to his Edition of the *Saxon* Gospels, in the Year 1571, &c. *Thomas James*, in his *Oxford* Eclogue, and, Of the Corruptions of the Fathers, and *Orthwinus Gratius*, in *Fascicul. Rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum*, Edition'd by *Edward Brown*, Parochian of *Sandwich* in *Kent*, at *Lond.* in Fol. 1691.

How the Followers of *Wickliff* came to be call'd *Lollards*, can't be easily accounted for; Mr. *Echard* is of opinion that they were call'd so from the

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Metaphor

Metaphor of a Weed that choaks the Corn, which in *Latin* is call'd *Lolium*; as, *Infelix Lolium, & sterile dominatur Avena, &c.* but methinks that's too far fetch'd: They were rather distinct Appellations, deriv'd from two several Reformers or Weeders of Christ's Vineyard; for much about the same time as *Wickliff* begun to pull up or weed out the *Papish* Corruptions, there was one *Lothard Walter*, or rather *Walter Lothard*, who being stirr'd up by the same Spirit of Christianity, and coming over into *England* with some of his Converts, to joyn their Fortunes, as well as Religion with the *Wickliffists*, whom he had heard were encourag'd by some of the greatest Men of the Government there; but when the *Papish* Bishops and Clergy had so far prevail'd as to make in Fact Weeds of the *Wickliffians*, who had made them so in Theory, (the *Papists* being the Weeds *de Jure*, and the *Wickliffians* the Weeds *de Facto*) soon fix'd the Name of *Lothards* upon all those that were inclinable to *Wickliff's* Reformation here in *England*, as well as abroad; which Foreign Denomination render'd them not only the more expos'd to Publick Hatred, but also more liable to Publick and Legal Prosecutions; but least they should not come within any of the old Statutes, there was a new one presently made against all Hereticks, and the *Lothards* in particular, as they were pleas'd to call them, in § *Richi* 2. c. 5. And in the same Reign there was another Statute made also, as I take it, for their Service, or otherwise, *viz.* The Acts against Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies, 17 R. 2, 8. So likewise in the same Reign, there was a Statute against Spreaders of false and scandalous News or Reports, concerning Peers and Nobles of the Realm, as was often done by the zealous *Papists* against the Favourers

of *Wickliff's Reformation*, viz. 2 *Rich. 2. Stat. 1. 5.* These *Lollards* were called also, or rather more, in other Countries, by the Names of *Fraticelli*, *Flagellantes*, *Beghards*, and the *Womenkind*, *Beghine*, &c. But these, as well as those mention'd before, were in reality but different Branches of the same gradual Reformation, &c. See Dr. *James's Apology for John Wickliff*, shewing his Conformity with the now Church of England, Printed at Oxon, in 1608. qu. Written in Answer to the slanderous Objections urg'd against him by Father Parsons, the Apologist and others; with the Life of *John Wickliff* join'd thereunto. *Trithem. in Chron. ad An. 1215, &c.*

69. 'Twas thought that *John Wickliff* had some Overtures for his intended Reformation from one *Richard Fitzralph*, who was Born at *Dundalk* in the County of *Louthian* in Ireland; and after having been for a considerable time Student at *Oxford*, became Archdeacon of *Lichfield*; and in 1347, July 8. was at *Exeter* consecrated Archbishop of *Armach*, and Primate of all Ireland. He writ, *De Intentionibus Judeorum*, &c. *De Paupertate varia*, &c. His Sermones 4 facti ante Clerum Londinensem, An. 1356. Printed at Paris, An. 1511. apud Joannem Porvum, &c. Summa seu libri undeviginti adversus Errores Armenorum, Printed at Paris in the same Year, by the care of *John Sador*, or *Sueur*, *Calatibecensis*, D. D. &c. Defensio Curatorum adversus Mendicantes. Edit. Paris, 1511, &c. Oratio habitae coram Papa, Cardinalibus & Fratribus Mendicantibus. An. 1357. at *Avenion* in France, where he dy'd, 17 of the Kalends of December, 1360. whence his Corps was transferr'd into Ireland. Sir *James Ware* in his Book, *De Scriptoribus Hibernie*, further observes, that 'twas pretended that several Mi-

racles were wrought at his Tomb, and that Pope
Boniface 9. issu'd out a Bull, or Commission, to have
 those Miracles examin'd and enquir'd into, in or-
 der to his Canonization, &c. And for his Vou-
 cher he refers us to *Martyrologium Franciscanum*
Arturi. à Monasterio, &c. But our Zealous Bishop
 of *Offory*, *John Bale*, blunder's more than ordina-
 rily in saying, that this *Richard Fitzralph* had been
 Chancellor of *Oxford*, and afterwards a Cardinal;
 for which last he produces the History of *Volater-*
ranus; who likewise, amongst innumerable other
 Improbabilities, says, That Venerable *Bede*, our
 Saxon Historian, was bury'd at *Genoa* in *Italy*, *De-*
positum Bedæ (apud Valaterran, lib. 14) Genuæ Vifitur,
 &c. He might possibly have been Vice-Chancellor,
 but *Bale* says, *Oxonienfis olim Gymnafii Cancellarius*
magnus, that is, High-Chancellor, &c. 'Tis like-
 ly enough what *Bale* observes out of *Wickliff*, in
Trialogo & Walden in fascic. Zizaniorum, that this
Richard Armacanus was encourag'd by some English
 Bishops (tho' he uses that uncivil word, *Conductus*,
Hir'd) to oppose the Order of *Mendicant* Fryars,
 &c. *Bale* bestows another ungentle Sarcastm up-
 on this great *Armach*, viz. *Cristatus iste Achilles*,
 i. e. That Heathenish, or Warlike Champion, with
 Crest and Helmet, or with a Cock's-Comb upon
 his Head, &c. For such ungentleman-like Expre-
 sions, he is call'd so often by the *Oxford* Historio-
 grapher, *Foul-mouth'd Bale*, &c. *Trithemius* says,
 our *Richardus Armacanus* liv'd to the Year 1370.
Bale fixes his Death at the Year 1359. but the
 more accurate *Warus* places it to the Mortuary of
 1360. as above said.

70. Whether the afore-mentioned Primate of
 Ireland, afforded any materials against the Romish
 Church to *Wickliff*, (as *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccles.* is
 of

of opinion) or no, 'tis certain, his *Saxon* Ancestors were his Guarantees for his Translation of the Holy Scriptures into his Mother-Tongue. For even in the 7th Century of Christianity, one *Cadmonus*, a Pious Venerable Poet, publish'd his *Saxon* Paraphrase on *Genesis*, and the chief Historical Parts of Scripture, Printed by *Francis Junius*, at *Amsterdam*, in 1655. See *Bed. lib. 4. Hist. cap. 24.* and *John Tinnmouth* in *Hist. Aur. MS. in Biblioth. Lambethan. lib. 20. c. 7, &c.* In the eighth Century *Alhelmus* Bishop of *Shirburn* in *Dorsetshire*, Translated the Book of *David's Psalms* into the *Saxon* Tongue, as may be gather'd out of his Book, *De Virginit. edit. inter Orthodoxographia, Basl. 1569. tom. 5. pag. 1677.* and out of his Epistle to *Ebfrid*, Printed in *Mr. Wharton's Auctorium ad Uffer. De Script. & Saer Vernac.* This *Eabfrid* is writ also, *Healifrid, Ebfrid, Badfrid, Ecfrid* and *Echerr*, who was probably Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, and likely, made also a Version of the Scripture into the *Saxon* Dialect, as may be gather'd out of the Testimony of *William Buttlar* in *Baleus, ut supr.* that *Badfrid's* *Saxonish* Version of the Gospels was in *Mr. Robert Boyer's* Possession, when *M. N.* transcrib'd thence the Lord's Prayer, in his *Remains of a greater Work*, p. 15. that *Buttlar* writ a Pamphlet against the vulgar Translations of the Bible.

In the same 8th Century, *Guthlacus* a Monk of the Abby of *Croyland*, Translated the *Psalter* into the *Saxon* Tongue, still to be seen in the Publick Library of *Cambridge*, and in the *Cotton Library*; and formerly perus'd by the Protestant Martyr *J. Lambert*, in his Answer to the 26 Articles of the Bishops, &c. See *Ingulph* in his *hist. &c.* Venerable *Bede* is well known to have made a *Saxon* Version of the whole Bible, as also a Translation thereof in the *British* Tongue, if we may believe

believe *JA. Cuius*, in his *Centuriarum Antiquitates*, p. 390, &c. In the 9th Century *Alfred* King of England's Saxon Version of the *Psalms* was publish'd, with the *Latin* interlinear Text, by *John Spelman* at *London*, 1640. &c. that good King professes in his Preface to his *Saxon* Translation of *Gregory the Great's* Pastoral, printed in *Sir Hen. Spelman's Councils of England*, tom. 1. pag. 379. that he undertook such Translations for the Benefit of the Clergy, as well as that of the Laity; that Learned Monarch acting his proper part of the Head of the Church of *England* in his Reign, gives us to understand in the said Preface, that his Priests were so ignorant that they could scarce understand their Prayers in their own Mother Tongue, much less translate any thing from *Latin* into *English*, &c. The same Ignorance of the Clergy continu'd to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Bishop of *Monmouth's* time, which he bewails in his *Gemma Ecclesiastica*, MS. in *Lambeth Library*. King *Alfred* is thought also to have translated most of the Bible into the *Saxon* Tongue: And Bishop *Usher* is of opinion, that the *Saxon* New Testament, MS. in *Benson College Library* at *Cambridge*, may be of his Translation, as well as the *Saxon* Gospels printed at *London*, 1571. In the 10th (10th) Century, King *Alfred* is said by *Baleus* to have order'd some converted *Jews* to translate the Bible into the *Saxon* Tongue, in conjunction, probably, with some of the most learned *Saxons*. In the 11th Century, one *Adfrick*, Abbot of *Malmesbury*, translated some part of the Bible into the old *English* Dialect, as may be seen still extant in MS. in *Benson College Library* at *Cambridge*, and others at *Oxford*, as also in the *Cottonian Library* at *Westminster*. About the same time there was another Version of *Psalms* into the

Anglo-

Anglo-Saxon Language, to be seen also in the said *Cotton Library*; with the *Liturgical Creeds* and *Scripture Canticles* annexed thereunto, &c.

71. *John Harding*, a North-Country Gentleman, well Born and Educated, serv'd his Country under *Robert Lord Umphrevil*, and under *Edward Duke of York* (afterwards King) and was so zealous for the Prerogative of the Crown of *England* over the Kingdom of *Scotland*, that he gave himself wholly to the searching of the Records of both Kingdoms; and upon his return out of *Scotland*, he pretended to have brought with him some Authentick Records, that prov'd the Submission of the *Scotch Kings* successively to those of *England*; which he is said to have deliver'd into the hands of *H. 5.* and *6.* and *Edm. 4.* Kings of *England*. He compil'd a great Chronological Work, from the Origin of the *British Kingdom*, down to *Edm. 4.* to whom he did dedicate it; with a short Description of *Scotland*. He dy'd very old about 1455.

Another noted Historian liv'd about the same time, and publish'd two Topological Pamphlets, containing the Description of *Britanny* and *Ireland*: As also larger pieces, Intituled, *De Gestis Arthuri Regis*, and a Translation in English, of the seven Books of *Polychronicon*, writ by *Ranulphus Cestrensis*; whereunto he added an 8th Book of the Memorable things of those times; which he perform'd at the instance and for the use of *Thomas Lord Berkeley*. That *Polychronicon* was writ in Latin by the said *Ralph Higden* of *Chester*, to the Year 1357. and thence continu'd to 1387. being the 10th of the Reign of *R. 2.* by the Translator; and again brought down to 1460. by the Editor, with a Preface.

The English Translator of that *Polychronicon*, was *John Trevisa*, a secular Priest of *Cornwall*, (not of *Glocestershire*,

Gloucestershire, as *Hale* will have it, Fol. 198. vers. pag.) and the Publisher of it was *William Caxton*, who printed it at *London* in 1482. with a Continuation from 1357. to 1460. as some deduce from his own Words; so that by this reckoning, *Trevisa* only finish'd the Translation, in 1387. However *Trevisa* prefix'd to that Translation a Dialogue between a Clergyman and his Patron; wherein he shews the Necessity of having an *English* Translation of the Bible in Writing, for those that did not understand *Latin*, (which he had already done, or was to do, at the request of the said Lord *Berkley*, his Patron) and further observes, that King *Alfred* did translate some part of *David's* Psalter into the *Saxon* Tongue himself; and that he order'd *Wyrefrith*, Bishop of *Worcester*, to translate *St. Gregory's* Dialogues into the same *Saxon* Language. 'Tis incredible how those incredible Dialogues should have so bewitch'd the Christian World, from their first Appearance till the Protestant Reformation, that all the Writings that ever were Publish'd in the Church of *Rome*, did never do half the Mischief, as to the Corruption of Christianity, and the introducing of all sorts of the *Papish* Superstitions, as that small inconsiderable Volume has visibly done; it contains but four little Parts or Books, but so stuff'd with such prodigious Miracles that they frighten'd most of our first *Saxon* Christian Kings and Queens, not only to exhaust themselves and their Subjects for the building of Monasteries, but also to fly into them, and derelinquish their Kingdoms when they had done.

The chief Purport of those Dialogues being to represent the Necessity or Charm of a Monastick Life, and of Praying to Saints, and for the Dead: There

There is presently a Stage Erected, and the two Dialogists enter, and scarce speak a Word but what they confirm immediately, not with an Oath indeed, but with such a Miracle, and such *Viva Voce* Witnesses, that puts all the Faculties of the Soul in an instant to a stand, beyond all Conviction; the two Dialogistical Conjurers, with their Dramatick Inchantments, change the Scene in the twinkling of an Eye from Earth to Hell, or from Heaven to Purgatory, or from thence to Earth again; nothing more common than to hear there of the whole course of Nature to be at a stop, all of a sudden, for to prove any of the three Monastick Vowes of *Poverty, Chastity and Obedience*; if the Point in hand is about the Sanctity and Invocation of some of the lately Deceas'd holy Monks of *Italy*, all the four Seasons of the Year, in a moment, change places, and Dance retrograde in the Dialogistical Circle, instead of going forward in their own: When the Discourse turns upon bestowing Charitable Prayers or Charitable Alms for the Souls in Purgatory, all the four Elements, *Earth, Air, Fire and Water* are without any more ado reconcil'd, and shake hands and agree locally together, in a full perswasion of the Premises; but least the World should not all agree to bring in their Verdict in behalf of those Innovations, the Master and Disciple of the Dialogues often think fit to Summon other more feeling Witnesses, or rather to impersonate other more surprizing Actors, who could not fail to extort the submissive Applause of all the Auditors or Spectators: In order thereunto the Theater is Grounded, Pedestal'd and Carpetted over with the thickest and most impenetrable Sable, that the deepest Tragedians, from the Shades below could expect: The collateral

Scenes of those Dialogues, are freez'd. or ermin'd sideward, with such Conick flakes of Sparkling Fire and Smoke, that the late *Roman* Colony of the new-dug'd Province of Purgatory could Hope or Sigh for: And lastly, its top is Crystal'd over with such transparent and diaphanous Azure, that those new Deceas'd Saints might take up with that Fool's Paradise so long, till they had either forgot or lost the Opportunity of going to any further Heaven. In short, those Dialogues make so Bold with the Damn'd, so Familiar with the Angels or Saints, and so Romantick with the late made Souls of Purgatory, that the bringing in such a medley of unusual Actors upon the Stage, and of so different a Stamp and Interest as those Spirits certainly are, made one of the greatest Professors that ever the *Romanists* had, viz. *Melchior Canus*, a *Spanish* Bishop to cry out a Shame on such ridiculous Farces, and irreligious Fables.

Yet Pope *Zacharie* had deeper Ideas of them than that came to, and knowing what use they might be of for a certain purpose, he had them translated into *Greek*, within 165 Years from their first appearance; and not without the desir'd Success in a great measure, amongst the Superstitiously inclin'd *Grecians*, for they had got such a head there, that *Photius* durst not speak much against them, nor deny them to be *Gregory's*, as may be seen in his *Biblioth. Cod.* 252. Tho' they could not get over the *Grecian* Articles of Purgatory, and the state of the Souls departed, yet they carry'd on the other two Points, of Monastick Vows and Praying to Saints, with Pictures, Relicks, and the rest of their more communicative Superstitions, to a much higher degree than that is from East to West: However, they were esteem'd equal with, if not above

above the Holy Scriptures, through all the Western Churches, at least they were more Read; especially amongst the new converted *English Saxons*, as appears by the care our good King *Alfred* took to have one of his chief Bishops to translate them into the vulgar Tongue, as he had done himself, *Gregory's Pastoral Care*; which certainly has a quite different stile for the better, than that of the Dialogues, which were exactly copy'd after by our *Saxon Bede*, in his five Books of *Saxon History*, except the meer matters of Fact in bare secular Affairs, which may be tolerably rely'd upon. Yet I have that veneration for venerable *Bede*, that I take him to be the best Scholar and Writer of his Age, and next to him his Scholar *Alcuin*, another *Britain*; and doubtless many good Orthodox Points may be gather'd out of them, and even out of their Homilies, which, without the least question, are the best of all that ever were publish'd in our *Saxon Church*; and especially better than any of the anonymous ones, which are actually, propos'd to be, or already Printed with so much pretended Zeal for our present Constitution; but with what Advantage I can't conceive, unless it be to distance further from us all other *Protestant Churches*, who must necessarily look upon that as a step to favour (tho' I hope 'tis rather to bring over) the *Romish Constitution* to be conformable to ours. 'Tis true, Transubstantiation was not known to our *Saxons*, but the Pope's Supremacy, was chiefly begun, or at least carry'd on by the *Saxon Church*; upon the account of *Gregory the First's* sending his Missioners, *Austin, Melitus*, and other Monks, whose contest with the *British Clergy*, makes it indisputably true that they were introducing a *Romish Supremacy*, to which the *Britains* refus'd to submit, it being utterly un-

known to them, as well as to the rest of the Christian World ; but the *Saxons*, being not only new Converts, but also new Inhabitants, without any Hereditary Right, soon clos'd in with *Austin's* new *Romish* Supremacy, as well as with the rest of his new *Romish* Trinkets, mixt with the real Jewels of Christianity. See Dr. *Humphrey's Jesuitism*, p. 5, and 627. where he reckons Transubstantiation also amongst the Chaos of Superstitions, brought in by *Austin*, and the other *Gregorian* Missioners, &c. Not long after *Ceadwalla* King of the *West-Saxons*, went with the aforementioned *Aldelmas* Abbot of *Malmsbury*, to *Rome* to be Baptized, where taking the Baptismal Name of *Peter*, he soon after dy'd, in 680. or thereabouts. His Successor *Inas* entail'd upon the whole Kingdom, till the Reformation, such a Badge of the *Romish* Supremacy, that no other Nation ever wore, nor ours could not be rid of, till *Henry* the 8th's Reign, viz. *Peter-Pence*, or *Rome-Scot* ; the last *Popish* Toll-gatherer thereof, was that noted Historian of *England*, *Polydorus Vergilius*, living in the 16th Century. 'Twere very easy to go on with such dirty Work, were it not more nauseous to a *Protestant* Pen, than 'twas to the Reverend Mr. *E—b*, to assert an Agreement between the *Saxon* Church and our present Constitution ; and calls that Speculation a matter of much Consolation, (*Not. ad Hom.* p. 27.) as for the Pall, another Badge of the Pope's Supremacy, with a witness, (p. 49.) he modestly pretends he does not understand it ; if so, I can't imagine to what purpose it was publish'd ; tho' 'tis far more tolerable for a Young Woman to publish things they don't understand, than for a Divine to recommend things to the Publick he dares not own. 'Twould have been far more Edifying to have

have publish'd some of the *Saxon Scripture*, MSS. or even some of the *Saxon Liturgies*; especially the *Derbyshire Red-Book*, still extant in MS. in *Belnet-College Library at Cambridge*, whereby the Blot of Variations charg'd upon Protestants by Mr. *De Meaux*, and other *Romanists*, might be undeniably plac'd to the *Romish Account* of gradual Deviations, and inimitable Incertainties, in their contradictory Forms of Discipline, as well as Articles of Faith. However, *Trevisa's* old *English Translation* of the whole Bible is probably enough the same Version that Dr. *James* pretends to have been made long before *Wickliff's* Version, of which old *English Translation* he says there be three Copies at *Oxford*, one MS. in *Bodleian Library*, another in *Christ-Church Library*, the third in *Queen's, &c.* To *J. Trevisa* also may be adjudg'd the *Scripture-Preface*, publish'd at *Lond.* 1550. under *Wickliff's* Name.

The formentioned *Ralph Hygeden*, call'd *Ranulphus Cestrensis*, was a *Benedictine Monk*, of *St. Werburg's Abbey at Chester*, writ his *Polychronicon* in *Latin*, in seven Books, and *Abbreviationes aliorum, &c.* *Ex Stephano Langton, &c.* His *Polychronicon* reaches from the Creation of the World to 16 *Edw. 3.* as *Balaus* says; he dy'd about 1345, &c.

72. There was another translation of the *Psalms* into the old *English Tongue*, done by one *Richard Hampole*, who is said also to have writ *Explanaciones Lektionum Job, &c.* *De Emendatione Peccatoris, &c.* *Eulogium Nominis Jesu, &c.* *De Incendio Amoris, &c.* *In Threnos Hieremia, &c.* *Regula bene vivendi, &c.* This *Hampole*, tho' a *D. of D.* and in *Preferment*, yet Departed into *Torkshire*, his own Country, where, near *Doncaster*, he led an *Eremetical Life*, and was bury'd in the Church belonging to the Nuns at *Hampole*, about 1430, &c. One *William Buttler* (before hinted at) a *Franciscan Fryar*,

Fryar, writ against all Translations of the Scriptures into the vulgar Tongues; which Libel of *Battler's* is MS. in *Merton-College Library*, Vol. 143. at *Oxford*. He liv'd about the same time with *Hampole*, &c.

Two *Saxon* Versions of the Gospels, done by *Eadfrid* Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, and *Aldred* a Priest, are in MSS. in the *Cotton-Library* at *Westminster*: See *Mr. Selden* inth his *Prefat. ad 10. Scriptor. Angl. and Cambden's Remains*, c. 3. King *Alfred's Saxon* Version of the four Gospels, was not only publish'd by *John Fox*, with a long Preface to Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1571. *qu.* but also by *Thomas Marshall*, with Notes, at *Dordrecht*, 1663. *qu.* together with a *Gothick* Version of the Gospels, done by *Uphila*, the first Bishop of the *Goths*, about the Year 370. publish'd by *Francis Junius*, from the Silver Code of the Monastery of *Werden* in *Germany*. The noted *Mr. Rushworth* had also a MS. of another *Saxon* Version of the Gospels, done by one *Owen* and *Farmennus* Priest of *Harwood*. There is also a *Saxon* Version of *Solomon's Proverbs* in *Cotton-Library*. *Isaac Vossius*, formerly Canon of *Windfor*, had a *Saxon* Translation of the *Psalms*, and an old *Gaulish* Translation of *Tatian's Gospel-Harmony*. See *Fran. Jun.* in *Prefat. Glossar. Goth.*

The Use of the *Saxon* Dialect and Character in *England*, began to wear off about the Year 1100. for in the *Lambeth Library* there be two original Charters, or Patents, granted by *H. 1.* and *2.* to *William Corbel* and *Theobald*, two Successive Archbishops of *Canterbury*; in the first of those Royal Grants there is but one of the Ten peculiar *Saxon* Characters chang'd; but in *Henry* the 2d's Charter there be but three of the Ten *Saxon* Letters retain'd; that is, there be seven Letters chang'd for a new different sort of Characters, as well as Language;

Language; which being made up of the Saxon and Norman Dialects, was brought to bear six times faster in the space of those fifty or sixty Years, than it had done in almost the same space of time before, with the considerable disproportion of one to seven. 'Twere much more to the Purpose to publish in part, or whole, such Authentick Pieces of ancient Records as those formention'd Deeds of the Temporalities of *Lambeth* or *Canterbury*, than the best of the old Saxon Homilies, which were mostly made by, and for Ignorant Superstitious Monks, who damning their Share of this Life, with small Hopes of another, to a Misanthropos-Cell, were not at all likely to be very reform'd Criticks in the Best Saxon Language, no more than in the best vernacular Divinity; wherein Monks, even those of the more modern Accuracy, and hodiernal Improvement, scarce ever excel; tho' indeed neither the Language, nor the Divinity is worth excelling in, or even knowing, unless it be some matters of Fact: As for the Saxon Clergy's having a hand in some of those Homilies, were that ever so true, the Penmanship of 'em would be never the more commendable, if we may take the Royal Word of King *Alfred*, in his abovemention'd Preface to his Saxon Version of Pope *Gregory's Pastoral Care*, where he assures us that the Ignorance of his Saxon Clergy being so astonishing as not to be able to understand their Common-Prayer in the Saxon Dialect, oblig'd him to take upon himself the *Gregorian Pastoral Care*; 'for I can't remember (says that Royal Pastor) so much as one of the Clergy, when I began to Reign, that could Translate any *Latin* Writing, or even understand the Liturgy in the English Tongue; he means, doubtless, the more refin'd Stile of the English or Saxon Dialect. *Elfric*
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the Abbot of *Malmſbury*, in his Grammar (*apud Whart. ut ſupr. p. 377.*) bears an Authentick Teſtimony to the Ignorance of the Saxon Clergy in his days, which were about 100 Years after King *Alfred's* Reign; and that the ſame groſs Ignorance was ſtill handed down by, as it were, Deſcent of Hereditary Right to the Saxon Clergy, till the end of that Race, and the beginning of the *Norman* Stem; *Matthew Paris* has recorded it in his Chronicle which he writ at *St. Alban's* Abby, whereof he was a Monk, in the Year 1250. to which time he brought down his Hiſtory, viz. from the firſt of *William* the Conqueror to the 35th of *Henry 3.* his words be theſe, not far from the beginning of his Hiſtory, *Clerici quoq; et Ordinati adeo literaturæ carebant, ut veteris eſſet ſtupori, qui Grammaticam didiciſſet.* So that for a Clergyman to have learnt Grammar, was look'd upon by the reſt of his Clerical Brethren as a Prodigy of Scholarship.

The foreſaid Abbot *Elfric* writ a Paſchal Homily, which was Printed in *London* by *Jo. Daye*, with two other ſmall Tracts of the Sacrament of Bread and Wine, directed to *Wulſſine* Biſhop of *Shyrburn*, and *Wulſtane* Archbiſhop of *Tork*, where-in he cloſes with the Opinion of *Bertram*, or *Ratramnus*, *Joh. Scotus Erigena*, Abbot *Rupertus*, and *Berengarius*; which was alſo adopted by ſome Saxon Biſhops, and others of the Clergy, in their Synods, to be ſeen in *Sir Henry Spelman's* Collection; 'Tis true, the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, introduc'd by *Pafchâſius Radbertus*, *Laufranc* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Innocent* the 3d, and the 4th Council of *Lateran*, is quite rejected as an Innovation, by *Elfric* and moſt of the Saxon Church, as well as moſt of the French and German Churches of thoſe days, is demonſtrable by the French Clergyman

Berengarius,

Berengarius, and the German Abbot *Rupertus* ; and 'tis 'as plain, that tho' all might almost follow what Explanation they pleas'd of the Sacrament, till the Year 1215. yet the prevailing Party was all along from the beginning of the Dispute, rather inclin'd to the Popish Superstition, as appears by the Writings of *Danfrank*, the first (after the Norman Conquest) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and of his Successor *Anselm*, with those of *Adelmanus* and *Guitmundus*, Bishops in *Italy*, and *Algerus* a Clergyman of *Liege*, and afterwards Monk of the Order of *Cluny*, &c. Our Homilist *Elfric* is taken by Mr. *Wharton* to be the same with *Alfric*, or *Aluric*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* after *Siricius*, whom he had succeeded before in the Bishoprick of *Wilton*, and dy'd in 1006. just sixty Years before the end of the Saxon Church and State ; he had been formerly also a Monk of *Glaffenbury*, with *Siricius*, as well as Abbot of *Malmsbury* ; he writ also Homilies of the Saints in the Anglo-Saxonick Dialect, according to the prevailing *Romish* Superstitions, which are in MS. in *Cotton Library* ; where also may be seen a MS. of the Book of Canons of the Anglo-Saxon Church, wherein our *Elfric* had a hand as well as others, as Dr. *Fulk* in his Controversy against *Stapleton* gives us to understand ; but as for his Paschal Homily, whether writ before or after his Church-Preferments, 'tis plain enough, no Argument for a National Uniformity, in Doctrine and Discipline can be solidly drawn from thence ; for nothing was more common both before and after *Elfric*'s time, than for private Priests and Monks to write Paschal Homilies for their respective Churches, Parishes or Monasteries, or even for their own Devotion or Exercise : So *Theophilus Alexandrinus*, when he was only in Priests

Orders, writ 3 Paschal Letters, and, Of the Paschal Cycle or Annual Recourse of Easter, all dedicated to the Emperor *Theodosius*, in the Year 380. they were, not many years after, translated into Latin by old *Hierom*, and are still extant.

There is also a sort of a Paschal Letter, said to have been writ by *Evodius*, the first Bishop of *Anzioch*, which is call'd, *Quæ Light*; 'Tis still extant in *Nicephor Callist. H. E. l. 2. c. 3.* 'tis doubtless spurious. *Gregory of Nazianzen* has in tom 1. ed. *Par. 1609.* an Oration (39th) or Homily in *Sancta Lumina*, &c. 41 and 42. In *Pascha*, and 43. In *Novam Dominicam*, &c. which are call'd by Archbishop *Usher*, (against the Challenger, pag. 329.) *Paschal Orations*, writ in the 4th Century; and in the 5th Century, *Cyril Alexandrinus* publish'd thirty Homilies, *εὐλογισμῶν De Festis Paschalibus*, Tom. 5. Edit. *Par. 1638.* and about the same time *Proclus P. CP.* publish'd four Paschal Orations, (Edit. *Rom. 1630.* In the next Century *Ennodius* publish'd two Paschal Homilies, which he calls, *Benedictio Cerei Paschalis*, Edit. *Paris. 1611. per Jacobum Symundum, cum Notis, &c.* Besides the Homilies of all sorts, writ by *Origen*, *Basil*, *Austin*, *Bede*, (tom. 7.) and a great many more by *Chrysologus*, *Eucherius*, *Maximus*, &c. which have all of them but a very little Paschal Uniformity in their Doctrine or Discipline.

After all that can be said for or against the old Saxon Homilies, 'tis certain, the little Advantage that may be gather'd out of that one of *Aelfric's* (printed by the Order of Archbishop *Parker* at *Lond. 1567.*) against Transubstantiation, is far outweigh'd, by the Superstitions contain'd in most of the other Anglo-Saxonick Homilies; especially as to the Clergy, to whom they seem to be so industriously recommended; for they would be

be so far from meliorating their Taste or Knowledge of Christian Antiquities thereby, that they would run the Risque of misguiding their Studies, and mispending their best Talents in poring upon old uncultivated Characters, and unimprovable Idioms, and in picking out some few tolerable Notices from amongst the whole heaps of combustible Stuff and obsolete Novelties; besides the danger of corrupting their now well-settled method of arguing and correctness of Style in their Sermons (by those fade and unfavoury Anglo-Saxon turns of thinking and speaking) which have been with so much Labour and Study transmitted to them by their *Jewels and Bilsons, James's and Hydes's, Cudsworth's and Chillingworth's*, by their *Sandersons* and *Hammonds*, by their *Tillotsons* and *Stillingfleets*, by their *Patricks* and *Beveridges*, by their *Kidders* and *Burnets*, by their *Pearsons* and *Fells*, by their *Barrows* and *Jacksons*, by their *Waltons* and *Ushers*, *Thorn-dikes* and *Morices*, *Halls* and *Taylors*, *Hornecks* and *Scots*, *Whartons* and *Caves*, &c. Besides there should be some regard had in that concern to their weak Dissenting Brethren abroad and at home, who in a great measure can't distinguish the Publications of such old Saxon Homilies from the Revival of old Saxon Missals, &c.

Could the Studies of our Antiquities be kept steady, within the Bounds prescrib'd, by those Antiquarians of unbounded Fame, *viz. William Lamsbert*, and *William Cambden*, *Sir Henry Spelman* and *Sir William Dugdale*, with several others of the same tendency, nothing could be thought of more commendable, or more worthy of Publick Encouragement and Undertaking, as well as of private Study and Industry. Out of such Authentick Records and Publick Monuments we might read with as much Pleasure as Advantage the several inter-

vening Alterations in the Conduct and Language of our Ancestors. As to the gradual changes of the Latin Tongue into the different Idioms and Dialects of the Europæan Languages, the different Translations of the Holy Scriptures are unquestionable Monuments thereof, as well as of the manifold Participations of the Hebrew and Greek, by the innumerable Oriental Tongues. The very Embryo or dead Lump of most of the Languages in Europe, may be partly seen in an Authentick Copy of an Agreement and Reconciliati-
 on made between the two Brothers *Lewis* and *Charles*, Sons of the Emperor styl'd, *Ludovicus Pius*, in the Year 842. in a Convention of Bishops and Noblemen of both their Kingdoms, at *Strasburg* in *Germany*: *Lewis* took his Oath in what was then call'd the *Roman* Tongue, which was the very last Corruption of the *Latin*, whence the Generation of the *Italian*, *Spanish* and *French* sprung out not long after, to a tolerable growth: The t'other Brother *Charles* bound himself in what was call'd the *Theutisc*, or *Teutonic*, or *German* Tongue, whence all the Northern Languages, as well as the old *Saxon* and *English* crept out: The Rustick *Roman* Tongue was thus made use of by *Lewis*, *Pro Deo amur, & pro Christian poplo & nostro commur Salvament dist di in avant, in quant Deus savir & podar me dunat; si salvarai io cist meon fradre Karlo, & in adjudha & in cadhuna cosa, si com per dreit son Fradre salvar dist, in o quid il mi altre si fazet. Et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.* *Charles's* Oath was thus, utter'd in the *Theutisc* or *Teutonic* Tongue, *In Godes minna, ind durh tes Chriſtianes folches, &c.* The Oath taken by their respective Subjects begins thus, in the Rustick *Roman*, *Si Lodhuwig*

Lodhuuigs Sacrament que son fradre Karlo jurat conseruat, &c. In the *Theutisc* or *Teutonic* Idiom thus, *O ba Karl thea cid, &c.* It may be seen at length in the *Capitularies* or *Decrees* of *Charles the Bald*, tit. 8. tom. 2. p. 35 of *Baluzius's* Edition; and in *Nithard*, Nephew to *Charles the Great*, their Grandfather, lib. 3. p. 393. *Inter Scriptores coataneos Pithei*, Edit. Paris, 1588. and tom. 2. *Historicorum Francia Coataneorum premisso*, pag. 351. This *Nithardus* was born of *Berta*, Sister to *Charles Lamain*, the first Emperor of the West, of the *German* Stock, and King of *France*; he writ four Books of the Discord between the Sons of *Lewis the Pious*, Emperor and King of the *Franks*, to *Charles the Bald*, and ends at the Year 843. that is 30 Years after his Grandfather's Death. See *C. Paulus Petavius*, a Senator of *Paris*, in his *Syntagma*, where he says, *Nithard* receiv'd his mortal Wound in a Battle against the *Danes* in 835. of which he dy'd, and was bury'd in the Church of *St. Richarius*, whereof he had been Abbot 25 Years. His Father was *Angilbertus*, one of the Saints of the Church of *Rome*.

One *Otfrid* a Monk of *Wissenburg*, translated the Gospels into the old *German* Dialect of the *Franks*, and was printed at *Basil* in 1571. 8vo. in Rhime: As also was done about that time, viz. 880. by *Waldo* Bishop of *Frising's* Order to one *Sigefrid* a Clergyman, who turn'd the Gospels into *Theodisck*, or old *Francick* Rhime: His Preface begins thus, *Nu Wil ich schreiban unfer heil Evangeliono deyl, So wir nu hiar begunnon in frenckasga Zungun, &c.* 'Tis in the *Corbinian* Library at *Friseng*, as *Beatus Rhenanus* says in *Rer. Germanar*, lib 2.

73. About the Year 1420. one *John Purvey*, a Layman, publish'd a little Pamphlet, to encourag eall People to read the Holy Scriptures. He was oppos'd and accus'd

accus'd by *Richard Lavinhain*, a *Carmelite*. About the same time *Ralph Mungin*, and *John French*, a *London Priest*, were accus'd for having and publishing some of *Wickliff's English Translations* of the *New Testament*: See in *J. Fox*, p. 503, and 590, and 611. where there is mention also made of *Richard Etescher of Beccles*, and one *Hugh Godly*, who were accus'd before the *Bishop of Norwich*, for having and reading the *New Testament in English*; as also *Nicholas Belward* was accus'd for giving four Marks and forty Pence for an *English Copy* of the *New Testament*, and teaching out of the same for a twelve-month, one *William Wright* and his Wife, who became informers against *Belward* and the rest; whereof one *Alice*, the Maid-servant of *William White*, was also accus'd, for that *Hugh Godly* had Bequeath'd her, in his Last Will and Testament, a Copy of the *New Testament in English*, which was in the Custody of one *Oswald Godfrey* of *Colchester*. Not long after one *Richard Hilmin* was inform'd against before *J. Hales*, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, for having and reading an *English Book*, containing the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Hail Mary*, *Apostles Creed*, *Epistles* and *Gospels in English*. See in *J. Fox*, pag. 714. An. 1485.

In the same 15th Century, the *Holy Scriptures* are said to have been translated into the *Valencian Dialect*, and into the *Castilian Idiom* of the *Spanish Tongue*, by the order of *John the 2d. King of Leon and Castile*. See in *Conradus Gesner. Partition. Theolog. lib. ult. Pandect. tit. 2. Fol. 157a. Erid. Furius. Valentinus in sua Bononia, Edit. An. 1555. & Roderic. Sancius, Par. 4. cap. 34.* where he says, that the said King *John* us'd to read the Bible so much as to prejudice his Health; about the Year 1440, &c. About the Year 1515. the *Spanish Inquisition* did forbid

forbid all of the *Jewish* Extraction to read the Bible in *Spanish*; and about the same time *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, and his Queen *Elizabeth*; forbade the reading of Scripture in the vulgar Tongue, under severe Penalties. See in *Claud. Coussord. in Confut. Error. Waldens. cap. 23, &c.*

One *Michael Adam*, a converted Jew, translated the Bible into the *German* Tongue, in *Hebrew* Characters, for the use of the *German* Jews: He also translated the Book of the *Jewish* Common Prayers, according to the Usage of the *German* Synagogues, into *High-Dutch*, about the Year 1515. with *Hebrew* Letters, whereof a Copy is in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*. And about the Year 1450. *Alphonfus* the 5th, still'd, the Magnanimous, King of *Aragon*, *Sicily* and *Naples*, translated the Proverbs of *Solomon* into *Spanish*, as his Brother *John*, and Successor, did afterwards translate some parts of the Bible into *Spanish*, as is own'd by *Sixtus Senensis* in his *Biblioth. Sanct. lib. 4. and Possevin. Biblioth. Select. lib. 2. cap. ult.* See *Gesner. in Pandect. Theol. tit. 2. Sect. 6. pag. 26.* 'Twas *Alphonfus* the Wise, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, that publish'd the *Astronomical* Tables to the Year 1252, &c.

In the same 15th Century, *Lewis* the 11th order'd the Bible to be translated into *French*, as 'tis asserted by *John Lambert*, in his Answer to the 26th Article of the Bishops of *England*, publish'd by him, *An. 1532.* As also *Charles* the Eighth, order'd the New Testament to be turn'd into *French*: And about the same time, viz. 1483. *John de Reley*, Canon of the Cathedral at *Paris*, translated the New Testament into *French*, See the *Geneva* Ministers in their Preface to their Translation of the Bible; and *Anthony Vurger* in his *French* Library, tit. *Bibles. p. 137, and 751.*

There

There is an ancient MS. of the Book of Psalms, in *Latin*, and with a *French* interlineary Version, in the Library belonging to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, Cod. 30. *quar.* probably writ in *England*, about the end of the 12th Century: The beginning of the first and fifth Psalms are thus worded in the old *French* Dialect; Psalm 1. *Beneurez buem, qui ne allat el conseil des Feluns, è en la veie des Pecheurs ne stout, è en la chaere de Pestilence ne sifst.* Psalm 5. *Les meies Paroles a tues Orreilles receif, Sire; entent clamur la meie. Lentent a lavoir de la orefun la meie, limeus Reis & Deus limeus, voiz clamei: Kar ate io urrai, le matine orras.* The t'other old MS. of the Psalms, in *Latin* and *French*, which is in the *Cottonian* Library, seems to be of a more ancient *French* Version; it begins thus, *Bakun chi ne allat el conseil des feluns; & en la veie des pecheurs ne stout, & en la chaere de Pestilence ne sifst.* There is another old Version of the Psalms in an antiquated *Norman* Dialect, together with several *Latin* and *Anglo-Saxon* Translations, MS. in *Trinity-College* at *Cambridge*, fairly writ by *Eadwin*, an *English* Monk, about the Year 1000.

74. *John Fisher* was born in *Yorkshire*, near *Beverley*; and, after his regular Studies, became Member of *Christ-College* in *Cambridge*, where he proceeded Doctor of Divinity, and for some time before was Father Confessor to *H. 8th's* Grandmother, *Margaret* Dutcheß of *Richmond*, whom, it was thought, he perswaded to those Noble Designs of founding two Colleges in *Cambridge*, *Christ's* and *St. John's*, and the *Margaret-Divinity* Professors in both Universities; in acknowledgment of which he was chosen Chancellor of *Cambridge*, after he had been made Bishop of *Rochester* by *Hen. 7.* in 1504. which he would never exchange for any other, saying, His Church

Church was his Wife, and he would not part with her because she was poor. He was much esteem'd by *Henry 8.* till his obstinate adherence to *Queen Catherine*, the Nun of *Kent*; the Pope's Supremacy, brought his final Misfortune upon him; for which being imprisoned, he was used with unaccountable Rigor, as well as *Sir Thomas More*, were it not that the State-Circumstances, and the Designs of a further Reformation excus'd it in a great measure: He was at last try'd for High Treason by a Jury of Commoners (which in the Strictness of the Law he might have excepted against, as being a Member of the House of Peerage) and found guilty, and accordingly was Executed on *Tower-Hill*: His Head was stak'd on *London-Bridge*, and his Body buried in the Church-yard of *Alhallows Barkin* the same day of his being Beheaded, 22 Jun. 1535. 26 H. 8. The Lord *Cromwel*, Secretary of State, had sent to him, a little before his Execution, his own Brother, *Mr. Fisher*, to advise him to ask the King's Pardon, for the Encouragement he had given to the Nun of *Kent*, but the Bishop made slight of it, as being no farther concern'd than bare Curiosity led him to, or to that effect. This learned Prelate publish'd several Theological Pamphlets, viz.

Epistola De Charitate Christiana; ad Hermannum Launatum Goudanum & Decanum Ecclesie beate Virginis apud Trajectum inferius, &c. De Necessitate Orandi, &c. Psalmi & preces selectae ex Davide & Novo Testamento, &c. De fiducia & Misericordia Dei, &c. Conciones duae; una de Passione Domini; altera de Justitiâ Pharisaorum & Christianorum; cum Praefatione ad Elizabetham sororem suam, &c. De unica Magdalena, adversus Jacobum Fabrum Stapulensem, &c. Commentarii in 7 Psalmos Penitentiales; Inter-

prete Joanne Fen à Monteacuto, &c. *Convulsio Calumniarum Ulrichi Veleni Minihoniensis, quibus Petrum Apostolum nunquam fuisse Roma cavillatur, &c.*

Concio Londini habita vernaculè, quando Martini Lutheri Scripta publice igni tradebantur; ab Richardo Paeo Latine reddita, &c. Assertionis Lutherana Confutatio, &c. Sacri Sacerdotii Defensio, contra M. Lutherum, &c. Contra Captivitatem Babylonicam ejusdem Lutheri, Capita 12, &c. De Eucharistâ, contra Joannem Ocolampadium, &c. Methodus perveniendi ad summam Religionis Perfectionem; quam è carcere arcis Londinensis ad sororem scripsit, &c.

Most of these Pamphlets and Libels were printed together in Folio, *An. 1557.* with two more, writ or own'd by King *H. 8.* On the Day of his Execution he is said to have dress'd himself with more than ordinary care, declaring, He was now to be a Bridegroom; and being led out, he open'd the New Testament at a venture, and pray'd that such a Place might turn up as might comfort him in his last moments; the Words on which he cast his Eyes were, *'Tis Life eternal to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.* 'Tis said likewise, that when the Cardinal's Cap was brought to him in Prison, he declar'd he valu'd that Honour so little, that if the Hat were lying at his Feet he would not take it up, &c. When he came in sight of the Scaffold, he threw away his Walking-Stick, saying chearfully, *Come on, O Feet, you have but one little step more to come to your Journey's end;* where, when he arriv'd, that is, upon the Scaffold, he repeated the celebrated Hymn, *Te Deum laudamus, &c.* He was very old when he was led to Execution, &c. 'Tis observable, that Sir *Thomas More* and Bishop *Fisher*, being both Fellow-Prisoners, and of a very considerable

Character, their respective Apothegms have been promiscuously attributed to each other, &c. See more particulars of Bishop *Fisher* in his Life, writ by *Richard Hall*, D. D. sometimes of *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*, afterwards Canon and Official of the Cathedral Church of *St. Omer*, who leaving it in MS. behind him, at his Death, *An. 1604.* 'twas, as a choice Rarity, repos'd in the Library of the *English Benedictines* at *Dieuward* in *Lorain*; afterwards several Copies of it going abroad, one came into the Hands of a Person who call'd himself *West*; from him it came into the Possession of *Franciscus a Sancta Clara*, *An. 1623.* and from him (as he himself hath told me, says the *Oxford Antiquarian*, divers times) to *Sir Wingfield Bodenham*, who keeping it in his hands several Years, with an intent to Print it, in the Name of the true Author, did impart it for a time to *Dr. Thomas Bayly*; so that forthwith he taking a Copy of it, and making some Alterations therein, he sold the said Copy to a Bookseller, for a small Sum of Money, who caus'd it to be printed at *London*, under the name of *Thomas Bayly*, D. D. 'I have seen, says *Mr. Wood*, a Manuscript, containing the said Bishop's Life, beginning thus, *Est in Eboracensi comitatu, octogesimo à Londino lapide ad Aquilonem Beverlie, oppidum, &c.* But who the Author was, I cannot tell; 'twas written before *Hall's* time; and 'tis not unlikely but that he had seen it, &c. Bishop *Fisher's* Body was remov'd from the Church-yard of *Alhallows Barkin* to the Chappel belonging to the Tower of *London*, call'd *St. Peter's ad Vincula*, by *Mistress Margaret Roper*, *Sir Thomas More's* Daughter, and his Head was soon taken down from *London-Bridge*, by the same Lady's Management, for all as I know; but not by the King's Order; or

at least, not for that reason which is superstitiously given by the Popish Party, because it seem'd to flourish and become more venerable, the longer it was perch'd up there, as *Romantick Sanders* will needs have it, in *Schism. Angl. ut supr.* Fol. 79. vers. &c.

'Tis further observable, with our learned Mr. *Echard*, in his excellently well-pen'd History of England, pag. 678, 679, 680, 681 and 682, that both Bishop *Fisher* and Sir *Thomas More*, in conclusion, declar'd, That they believ'd it in the Power of the Parliament to settle the Succession to the Crown; therefore they were ready as to that particular, but not to the rest of the Oath that pronounc'd the King's Marriage unlawful, according to what they had declar'd just before to the same Meeting of the Privy-Council at Lambeth, viz. That they neither condemn'd such as made the Act, nor such as took the Oaths, &c. When Bp. *Fisher* sent in particular to Sir *Thomas More*, to know his further opinion about their joynt Concern in Conforming or not Conforming to the present Constitution of that Government, Sir *Thomas* was so very cautious that all the Message he sent, was only, ' That the Act was like a Sword with two Edges; for if a Man answer'd one way, it would confound his Soul; and if another, it would condemn his Body, &c. And likewise when Mr. *Rich*, the King's Solicitor, came as a private Friend to perswade him to take the Oath, urg'd him with the Act of Parliament, and ask'd him if he (*Rich*) should be made King, by Act of Parliament, whether he would acknowledge him? He answer'd, ' He would, because a King might be made or depos'd by a Parliament; but the matter of Supremacy was a point of Religion, to which the Power of Parliaments did not extend; so that

‘ that both of them rested in satisfying their Con-
 ‘ sciences by not Swearing to the Supremacy, but
 ‘ would not declare against it.

All this being witnessed against *Fisher* and *More*, these Particulars were laid together, as amounting to a Denial of the King’s Supremacy; whereupon they were both judg’d guilty of Treason, pursuant to the Act of Parliament made in 1534. 2^d H. 8. ‘ Wherein are set forth the Exactions of the Court of *Rome*, grounded on the Pope’s Power of dispensing; and that as none could dispence with the Laws of God, so the King and Parliament only could dispence with the Laws of the Land: Therefore such Licences or Dispensations as were formerly in use, should for the future be granted by the two Archbishops; some of which were to be confirm’d under the Great Seal; and that all Commerce with *Rome* should cease: ’Tis nevertheless therein further declar’d, That there shall be no alteration of any Article of the *Catholic* Faith of *Christendom*, or of that which was declar’d necessary to Salvation, &c. This Bill for taking away the Pope’s Power, was begun the 9th of *March* in the House of Commons, who sent it to the Lords in five days time, where, after six days longer it pass’d without opposition; the Offenders against it were to be punish’d according to the Statutes of *Pramunire*, &c. But more particularly pursuant to another Act of the same Sessions, which pass’d both Houses in six days time, without any opposition.—‘ Confirming the Sentence of Divorce, and declaring all Marriages within the Decrees prohibited by *Moses* unlawful.—Settling the Succession of the Crown upon the King’s Issue, by the then present Queen *Ann*, or, in default of that, to the King’s right Heirs for ever.—All being to take a particular Oath to maintain the Contents of that Act;

‘ *Act*; and upon refusal, the Punishments due upon
 ‘ misprision of Treason, to be inflicted accordingly,
 &c. And there followed two other Acts to the
 same Purport, the one of Enacting the Submission of
 the Clergy; the t’other for the Election of Bishops
 with the King’s Licence and Nomination by their
 respective Chapters of Cathedrals, &c. But above all,
 the foremention’d Condemnations of *Fisher* and *More*
 were in pursuance of another *Act of Parliament*, which
 pass’d in the ensuing Winter, declaring, ‘ The King
 ‘ to be the Supreme Head on Earth of the Church
 ‘ of *England*, and appointing that to be added to his
 ‘ other Titles; empowering also him and his Suc-
 ‘ cessors to reform all Heresies and Abuses in the
 ‘ Spiritual Jurisdiction; and by another subsequent
 ‘ Act they gave the King the First-Fruits and Tenths
 ‘ of Ecclesiastical Benefices; declaring some things
 ‘ Treason; one of which was the Denying the King
 ‘ any of his Titles, or calling him Heretick, Schis-
 ‘ matick, or Usurper of the Crown, &c. And by
 ‘ another Act provision was made for erecting 26
 ‘ Suffragan Bishops over *England*, for the more spee-
 ‘ dy Administration of the Sacraments, and the
 ‘ better Service of God, &c. In the same Parliament
 Subsidies were granted, which had been disus’d for
 about twelve Years, and now introduc’d with the
 highest Preamble of the Nation’s Felicity under
 the King’s Government these 24 Years, that Elo-
 quence and Flattery could dictate. *Fisher* and
More by two special Acts attainted of the Misprision
 of Treason, as aforesaid, &c.

‘Tis still further observable, that *Fisher’s Book*,
De fiducia & misericordia Dei, is forbid, or prohi-
 bited, in the *Roman Index*; as containing the *Pro-*
testant Doctrine of Faith and Justification: But
Bellarmin will have it to be either Supposititious, or
 belonging

belonging to another *John Fisher*, tho' the said Index expresse, *Johannes Fisherus Roffensis*, &c.

75. Since we declar'd in Numb. 24. pag. 15. that the Pamphlets ever since the beginning of Printing, would be in a great measure drawn into our present undertaking, 'twill not be amiss to mention the most famous Writers of small Tracts, especially from the very original date of the Press, whereof one of the Prime, if not the very first, was,

William Caxton, a Mercer of London, who first practis'd Printing in the Abbey of *Westminster*, *An. Dom.* 1471. and 11 *Edwardi Regis* 4. whence a Printing-Room came to be call'd a Chappel amongst our Printers. He is probably the same with the Historian, who owns he was set upon his Historical Enterprizes (as *John Bale* assures us, in Cent. 5.) by the imperfect Essays of that kind, of a certain School-master at *St. Albans*, which he improv'd out of *Titus Livius*, *Austin*, *Gildas*, *Bede*, *Cassiodorus*, *Geoffrey*, *William Martin*, *Theobald the Carthusian*, and such-like, from the first Establishment in the Island of *Great Britain*, down to the 23d of *Edward the 4th.* *An. Dom.* 1483. mixing therewith a great many old Women's Stories, as the said *Mr. Bale* informs us. His Historical Pamphlets be,

Fruetus Temporum, in seven Parts; which begins with, *Cum sit cunctis Christiana Religio*, &c. *Descriptio Britannia*; which contains 29 Chapters. *Vita Divi Edwardi*; beginning, *Gloriosi ac Deo delecti Regis Edwardi*, &c. *Historia Arthuri Regis*, &c.

But his most noted Pamphlet is his Translation of *Capgrave's Catalogue of the Saints of England*, out of *Latin* into *English*, printed at *Lond.* 1516, &c. 'Tis very much to be wonder'd that *John Wilson*, a Popish Secular Priest, and the *English Sainthood* Marian Martyrologist of the *Saints of Great Britain*, does

does neither place *Capgrave* nor *Caxton* in his Post-List of the Authors he gather'd his foregoing *English Martyrology* out of, tho' he promises in the Title of the said List to set down the Authors quoted in the Margin of the Book, out of whom the former Lives of Saints are gather'd; he certainly comes of a lying Education, for he quotes *Jo. Capg.* in *Catol. SS. Britan.* very often in the said Margin, as particular, pag. 20. 67. 1, &c. with several others not placed in the said List: As for Example, *Jo. Rouse*, in *Nomine Civit. Lichfield, &c. Monument. Antiq. Provin. Clamorg. M. S. &c. Alredus in Vita S. Edwardi R. & Confess. &c. Nova Legend SS. Angl. Fol. 331. of William Herbert, Archbishop of York, &c. Petrus Canisius in Martyrol. German. &c. Johan. Anglicus in vita Henrici de Tinmouth in Northumbr. Eremit. &c. Breviar. Succ. &c. Flodoard. &c. Flores SS. Angl. Ord. D. Benedict. &c. Subense Martyrol. &c. Tabula Eccl. S. Petri Roma, &c. Croyland. in Vita S. Elfred. &c. Regist. Eccles. Laudanensis & Catalog. Episcop. ejusdem, &c. Galefin. in suo Martyrolog. &c. Johan. Magn. in Hist. Goth. &c. Catal. Ep. Saltzburgens. &c. Bravon. in Vita S. Oswald. &c. Flores SS. Angl. &c. Chronicon Hibernia, &c. Annales Cambria, &c. Catalog. SS. Hibernia, &c. Dorotheus in Synops. &c. Calendarium Sarum, &c. Tabula SS. Hibernia, &c. In Addit. SS. Hibern. &c. Joan de Kirkstat in Monasticis, &c. Annales & Breviar. Sarum. &c. Felix Croyland, &c. Cratopol. De Episc. German. &c. Chron. Lamberti de Loos Monach. Camerac. &c. Alta S. Winefreda. pag. 94, &c. Speculum Fratrum Carmel. &c. Lidgat. in Vita S. Albani, &c. Registrum Ecclesia Blonens. pag. 110, &c. Menolog. Gracor. &c. Registr. Eccles. Windforiens. &c. pag. 114, &c. Pontic. Virum. p. 115, &c. Atto Episcop. Ofsiens. in vita S. Milburg, &c. Most,*

if not all, of those Vouchers, are of no manner of Authority, no more than *Caxton*, *John Vicar* of *Tinmouth*, *Alford*, *Wilson*, *Capgrave*, &c.

John Capgrave was Born in *Kent*, and afterwards being of the *Austin* Hermits of *Canterbury*, was Father Confessor to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, Brother to *H. 5.* He commented upon most parts of the Holy Scripture, but his most famous Writing was the *Catalogus Sanctorum Anglia*; the beginning of which was in these Words, *Sancti Patres qui priscis fuerunt temporibus*, &c. He dy'd at *Lynn*, 12 *August*, in the Year 1464. and was buried in the Quire of that Cloyster. The chief Historians of *Great Britanny*, that preceded him, were, *Gildas Cambrius*, *Ambrosius Merlinus*, *Merlinus Caledonius seu Sylvestris*, (whose testimony is made use of by the Historian *J. Harding*) *Gildas Albanus*, *Gildas Badonius seu Sapiens*, *Nennius Banchorensis*, Venerable *Bede*, *Geoffry of Monmouth*, *Gyraldus Cambriensis*, *Asserius Meneviensis*, *Eadmerus Cantuariensis*, *William of Malmesbury*, *Roger Howden*, *Gulielmus Neuburgensis*, call'd *Little Will of Newbury*, *Henricus Huntindonensis*, or *Harry of Huntington*, *Matthaus Paris*, or *Mat. Parry*, *Matthaus Westmonasteriensis seu Florilegus*, or *Mat. of Westminster*, *Ranulphus Cestrensis*, *Simeon Dunelmensis*, *Felix Croylandensis*, *Florentius Wigorniensis*, *Johannes de Forda vel Oxenforde*, *Thomas Langford*, *Robert Buckland*, *Jocelinus de Furnes*, *Jocelinus de Brakeland*; with a great many more of the same Legendary Tincture; for most of those foregoing Historians (except perchance a good part of *William of Malmesbury*, and *Henry of Huntington*, *William of Newbury*, *Roger of Hoveden* and *Matthew Paris*) are, generally speaking, but a little better than that Pious Cheat, call'd by *Pitts*, and others of the Pontifical Bigottry, *Sanctum Graal*, concerning the Miracles of *Joseph of Arimathia*, and the Dish from the Table of *Christ's Last Supper*, and of *Christ's Blood* preserv-

ved, with such-like *Popish* Prophanations, where-
 with that amphibious piece of the forg'd Relicks of
Glaffenbury Monastery is trim'd and chequer'd out;
 perchance 'tis the same Romance that is call'd,
Saincgreall, by *Borel* and *Madamoiselle La Houliere*,
 and others, who write *Des anciens Contes de trou-*
badeures de Provence, &c. Out of all such trash
Capgrave, *Caxton* and *John Tinmouth* cull'd their re-
 spective Legends of the Lives of Saints, which
 were publish'd at *London* in 1516.

This *John Tinmouth* was first a Grey-Fryar of
Lynn in *Norfolk*, then consecrated Bishop of *Argos*,
in partibus Infidelium, being one of the first that was
 ever ordain'd Bishop with such emissary or mission-
 ary Titles; but his real Employment, as well as
 Subsistence, was the Vicaridge of *Boston* in *Lincoln-*
shire, where he dy'd, and was buried in the Church-
 yard there, right against the midst of the high
 Altar, in 1524, &c. See *Dr. Wm. Nicholson*, in his
English Historical Library, &c. As good an Histo-
 rian as most of these was,

Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, who was born at *Woodstock*,
 in *Oxfordshire*, and became the first Refiner of the
English Language and Poetry: He translated *Bor-*
tius's Tract, *Of the Comfort of Philosophy*, for his
 Son *Lewis Chaucer*; to whom also he sent a Mathe-
 matical Pamphlet, *De Astrolabii ratione*, beginning,
Fili mi Ludovicce, &c. His chief Poetical Pamphlets
 be, *Of the Ruin of Princes*, &c. *Of the Court of Ve-*
nus, &c. *His Dream*, &c. *Of the Funeral and Bu-*
rial of Mercy, &c. *Upon the Death of the Dutchesse*
Blanchia, &c. *The Complaint of the Black Soldier*,
 &c. *The Praises of good Women*, &c. *Moral Em-*
blems, &c. *The Chorus, or Dance of Ladies*, &c.
Satyrs, *Plays*, *Poems*, &c. He is said to have
 reflected very much upon the Idleness of Monks;
 the Multitude of Priests; the Canonical or set-
 Forms

Forms and Hours of Prayers, practis'd by Religious Orders and Cathedrals, and upon Relicks of Saints, Ceremonies, &c. He dy'd about the Year 1450. All his Pamphlets have been often printed together in Folio, and particularly very lately in a very fair Character, &c.

John Lydgate, a *Benedictin* Monk, of *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*; travell'd into *France*, where he learnt the *French* Tongue to that Perfection that he writ a small Tract of the Precepts, or Rules for the attaining of that Language; which, with all other sorts of Learning known in those times, rais'd him to be the second *Chaucer*, for the reforming of the *English* Tongue, Poetry and Stage. Accordingly he Publish'd, fifteen Poems, *Of the Genealogy of the Gods*; nine, *Of the Fall of Illustrious Men*; *The Lives of the Kings Edmund and Ethelstan*; *The Acts of Guy of Warwick*; *Of King Arthur's Round-Table*; *The Parliament of Birds*; as a Second Part to *Chaucer's Assembly of Birds*, &c. He dy'd about 1471. and was bury'd in his said Monastery, at *Bury* in *Suffolk*, &c.

William Elphinston, a *Scotchman*, became Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and High Chancellor of that Kingdom, in *James* the 3d's Reign: He procur'd *Aberdeen* to have the Advantage of a Royal Colledge, and an University to be erected there. &c. Out of all the ancient Monuments that he could find out in that Kingdom he writ, *Antiquitates Scotorum*, &c. *Conciliorum Statuta*, &c. He dy'd about 1481. Out of all these Funds *Hector Boetius*, *John Major*, *John Lesley*, *Thomas Dempster* and *John Spotswood* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, and other *Scotch* Historians, compil'd the best part of their respective Histories, as *Elphinston* had done before, out of the *Antiquitates Scotorum*, writ by *Veremundus*, Archdeacon of *St.*

Andrews, tho' originally a *Spaniard*, who liv'd under *Malcolm* the 3d, King of Scotland, *An. Dom.* 1091. At which time *Alphred*, Treasurer of the Church of *Beverly*, near the Confines of Scotland, writ the general History, from the Origine of the *Britains* down to his time, under *William* the Conquerour, &c. Those Ancient Historians commonly writ their Antiquities in Verse; whereof some fragments are to be seen in *Cambden*, *Dugdale*, *Usher*, *Sir James Ware* and others, who cite these Authors for them, viz. *Arnolphus De Lisiex*, *Godfrey of Winchester*, *John Hauvise*, *Walter de Mapes*, *Joseph Iscarus of Exeter*, under King *Henry* 1. *H.* 2. *Richard* 1. in the 12th Century, &c. *Alexander Necham*, *Robert Baston*, *Mauritius Morganensis*, *Daniel Elingham*, *Johannes Canonicus*, *Robert of Glocester*, *Johannes Peckam*, *Henricus Auriacus*, *Michael of Cornwall*, under King *Ed.* 1. and *Hen.* 3. in the 13th Century, &c. *Henry Beli*, and *Thomas Ocleave*, under King *Hen.* 4. and 5, &c. *Johannes de Mebumes*, *Hugo Eboracensis*, &c. *Torna Egeas*, *Amerginus*, *Ficcus Sleptensis*, *Modudius*, *Coemanus*, *Tigernacus Cluanensis*, *Flannus*; all the 7 last being *Irish Chronological Poets*, &c. *Poema Chronologicum Hibernie*, *Annales Forbissiorum De Lecan*, *Dungallenses Annales*, *Dubdaletheus Armachanus Annalista*, *Annales Ultonienses*; *Ruanus* or *Tuanus* King of *Ireland*, and *Chronologer*, &c. See in *Rodericus O Flaherti Ogygia*, Edit. *Lond.* 1685, &c. *Phil. Ossulevanus*, *Colgan's Trias Thaumaturgica*, *Goghagan's English Version of the Codex of Cluanan*, *Peter Walsb*, &c. All these last belonging to the *Irish Antiquities*.

76. The most clamorous and impertinent Pamphleteers and Libellers against the Grounds and Beginning of the Protestant Reformation here in *England*, were these that follow, viz.

Thomas Brynkncl, who was first of *Lincoln-College*,
Oxon,

Oxon, then Regent of the Free-School joining to that of *St. Mary Magdal.* there; afterwards Commoner of *University-College*, at last Reader of the Cardinal's Divinity-Lecture, after he had proceeded in Divinity, 1507. He Libell'd *Luther* with a poor Pamphlet, about the Year 1521, a little before he dy'd, &c.

John de Coloribus, who by birth was an Outlander, and by profession a Black-Fryar, and a Member of the College of the Cardinal's new Erecting, and writ a sorry Libel against *Luther*, An. 1521. &c.

John Roper, who was born in *Berks*, in the Diocess of *Sarum*, and became Fellow of *Magdalen-College, Oxon*, and Reader of Philosophy, and then of the Sentences in the said College. In 1502. he was confirm'd *Margaret* Professor by the Foundress of that Lecture, and soon after was made Vicar of *St. Mary's Church* in *Oxon*, and Principal of *Salisbury*, and *George Hall*, in that Parish, Doctor of Divinity, Canon of the College founded by King *Henry the 8th*, (now *Ch. Ch.*) in *Oxon*, and at last Rector of *Whitney-Church* in *Oxfordshire*. He writ, by the King's appointment, a Pamphlet against *Luther*, a little more learnedly than the rest of the *Romish* Zealots; tho' he durst not write openly, yet he Preach'd against the King's Divorce, &c. He dy'd in 1534. and probably was bury'd in *Magdalen-College Chappel*, &c.

John Kynton, who was a Minorite or Grey-Fryer, and chosen Divinity Reader in *Magdalen College, Oxon*, and soon after elected *Margaret* Professor, in the Place of *John Roper*; and being Doctor of Divinity, he did write, by the King's Command, a Pamphlet of course against *Luther*, &c. He dy'd in 1535. and was bury'd in *Durham*, now *Trinity-College*,

College, Oxon; where, on a little Grave-Stone, is writ, Obiit Johannes Kynton Frater Minor sacre Theologiae Professor. 20 Jan. 1535.

Anne, or rather, as most call her, *Elizabeth Barton*, was a Nun in King *Henry* the 8th's Reign; who publish'd her Prophetizing Libels against the King and Government; dispersing far and near 'That King *Henry* was now no more King, because he 'did not Govern according to the Law of God; 'and that *Mary* his Daughter by Queen *Catherine*, 'should be in time and right, Queen of *England*, 'before *Elizabeth* that was then prefer'd before the 'other; and that the King should not live one Month 'after his Marriage with Mrs. *Bullen*; with other wicked Predictions of the same nature, tending to stir People up to Rebellion, as it came to pass about two Years after. She was encourag'd by the late Archbishop *Warham*, Queen *Catherine*, Bishop *Fisher*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *Edward Nevil*, Lord *Montacute*, the Marquess and Marchioness of *Exeter*, (who was *Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Wife one of the *Plantagenets*) *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, (Brother to *Edward* the 4th) and Mother to Cardinal *Pool* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; as also by the Lord *Hussey* and Doctor *Mackrel* Prior of *Barlings* in *Lincolnshire*, who lead the Rebels of that County, about 20000 in number; and lastly, by the Lord *Darcy* and Mr. *Ask*, who headed near 40000 *Yorkshire* Rebels, calling their March and Progress, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*; and having on their Sleeves and Banners the five Wounds of our Saviour; besides all the Fryars, Monks and Nuns in general, who, with a great many more of the Zealot-Laity and Bigotted Clergy, animated and spread abroad their Libelling and Designing Prophecies

phacies of Treason and Rebellion, originally published and vented by the said *Elizabeth Barton*, who was call'd *The Holy Maid of Kent*: The Plot being discover'd she was attainted for High-Treason in Parliament, together with two *Benedictin* Monks and 2 *Franciscan* Fryers, her 4 familiar Genius's or Fiends, and soon after duly Executed in 1534, as notorious Traitors. In like manner the Lord *Hussy*, Prior *Mackrell*, Lord *Darcy*, Mr. *Ask*, and Sir *Edward* (or Sir *John*, as some call him) *Nevil*, were try'd and executed for open Rebellion: As *Fisher* and *More*, by two special Acts of Parliament were at the same time attainted of Misprision of Treason; and 5 other Clerks were likewise condemn'd for refusing to take the Oath of Succession. A Bill also of Attainder, pass'd in Parliament not only confirming the Sentences that had been given against the Marquess of *Exeter*, the Lord *Montacute*, and others that had been condemn'd at common Law; but of some that were newly attainted without a Tryal; of these some were Absent, and others in Prison; but it was thought not convenient to bring them to make their Answers: The principal of these were the Marchioness of *Exeter*, and the Countess of *Salisbury*, Mother to Cardinal *Pool*; this was ascrib'd to the Lord *Cromwel*'s Management, which happen'd to be his own fatal case at last; for according to that Precedent he was himself not long after Condemn'd and Executed. Archbishop *Warham* dy'd in 1532. and about four Years after, the Abdicated Queen *Catherine* also deceas'd in Peace, in 1536. at *Kimbolton* in *Huntington*.

77. One of the most honest and worthy Barristers and Counsellors that ever stood at the English Bar of our Courts of Justice and Equity, was the Famous *Seintgerman*, who laid the soundest and solidest Foundation

Foundation for the Study, Knowledge and Practice of both Law and Gospel, that could ever be almost desir'd to square with the Christian frame of our English Constitution and Protestant Reformation in Church and State. In order thereunto, he publish'd betimes several Law-Pamphlets or small Juridical tracts, partly written in Latin and partly in English, such as his famous and never to be forgot

Dialogus de Fundamentis Legum Angliae & de Conscientiâ, Edit. Lond. in 8vo. 1528. 1598. 1604. 1613. &c. This is the Book, which is commonly call'd, *Doctor and Student*, being a Dialogue between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Common Laws of England. With the Edition of the said Book 1528. I have seen (say's my Author, the most accurate Oxford Antiquarian) this Book following bound, with several copies of it, *Principia sive Maxima Legum Angliae, a Gallico illo (ut fertur) sermone collecta & sic in Latinum translata, non solum generosis studentibus, verum etiam terrarum Dominis & possessoribus summe necessaria*,—printed by Richard Lant, 24 Dec. 38 H. 8. Anno 1546. in 8vo. Whether this Book which is printed in an English Character, as the Dialogue is, was compil'd by Sintgerman, I know not: But the English Copy of *Dialogus*, &c. call'd, *Doctor and Student*, &c. printed at London in 8vo. Anno 1604. contains two Books of Dialogues, the first of which hath 32 Chapters (whereas the Latin Impression of 1528. and 1604. contains but 24) and the second, 55 Chapters. Not inferior to the former, is his

Dialogue concerning the Power which belongs to the Clergy, and the Power which belongs to the People, &c. Another tract, *Of the Power of the Clergy according to the Law, &c.* A Treatise shewing that the Clergy cannot make Laws, &c.

Apology written to Sir *Thomas More*, &c. Treatise of the Church and the meaning thereof, &c. Treatise of the Sacraments thereof, &c. with several other things which are mention'd in *John Bale*, *De Scriptorib. Maj. Britan.* Cent. 8. num. 75. &c.

Christopher Seintgerman, call'd by some *Senyarmaya*, or *Seyngerman*, Son of Sir *Henry Seintgerman*, Knight, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Tyndal*, Esq; was Born, as is thought, in *Warwickshire*, at *Skilton*, near *Coventry* (in the Chappel or Church of which place, his Father and Mother receiv'd Sepulture.) After finishing his Accademical Studies, he became a Student and Barrister of the Inner Temple, where he was esteem'd eminent not only in the common, but also in the Civil Law and Divinity; whereby, afterwards he obtain'd Immortal Fame among the Citizens of *London*; and his company was much desir'd by Scholars and Clergy. He liv'd a Bachelor, and shew'd himself so generous in his Profession to those that stood in need of it, that he very seldom or never took a Fee; what he got, and what he could spare out of his Paternal Estate, he expended in purchasing Books; so that several Years before he dy'd, his Library exceeded any one or two that belong'd to any Person or Persons of his Profession. Every Night, after his Business was past, he read a Chapter in the Bible to those that belong'd to him, and the Substance thereof he expounded to them; by which Gospel-conduct of his, the *Romanists* of those days did rightly conclude him to be a reform'd *Catholick*, or a true Christian *Protestant*.

At length, this worthy Counsel at Law, dying 28 Sept. 1540. was bury'd not far from the Grave of the Vertuous *Thomas Lupset*, in the Church of *St. Alphage* within *Cripplegate*; which Church was afterwards translated to that Church now call'd *St.*

Alphage near *Sion College*; but I am apt to think still, that our venerable *Oxford Antiquarian* is mistaken, since the Church of *St. Alphage*, now in being, is the nearest to *Cripplegate*, that ever was in being within the City of *London*, it being as ancient as any within the Walls of *London*, as plainly appears by its present old Fabrick, and as I take it, by *Stow's Survey of London*; there never having been any other Church within *Cripplegate*, call'd *St. Alphage*. In the last Will and Testament of the said learned Barrister at Law, *Seintgerman*, dated 30 July. 32 H. 8. Anno 1540. and prov'd 30 May 1541. it appears that he was not only a Benefactor to the Church of *Skilton* beforemention'd, but also to that of *Laleford* (*Lamford*) in *Warwickshire*, and to the Church at *Cathorp* in *Leicestershire*; at which Towns, 'tis probable, he had Lands and Inheritances, &c.

It may not be amiss to illustrate the opinion of this great Counsellor as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, with the Corroborating Judgment of that Noble Lawyer, Lord *Clarendon*, whose tenderness for the Church of *England's* rights and privileges, was never call'd in question. The Convocation (says that renown'd Chancellor, *Hist. Vol. 1. p. 116. Folio-Eddition*) by a new writ continued after Parliament, dissolv'd and made Cannons, which was thought it might do, and gave Subsidies out of Parliament and enjoin'd Oaths, which certainly in might not do: In a word, did many things, which in the best of times might have been question'd,--- what fewel the Convocation sitting after Parliament was to the fire that ensu'd, shall be mention'd in its place, and drew the same prejudice upon the whole body of the Clergy, to which before some only few Clergymen were expos'd.--- pag. 162. The exorbitant Acts of the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Ely, (*Wm. Piers and Matthew Wren*)--- pag. 162. And the

new Canons were insisted on as a most palpable Invasion by the whole Body of the Clergy, upon the Laws and Liberties of the People.--- pag. 84. It was a fatal inadvertency that those Canons were not so much as communicated to the Lords of the Council of that Kingdom; it being almost impossible that any new Discipline could be introduc'd into the Church which would not much concern the Government of the State, and even trench upon, or refer to the municipal Laws of the Kingdom, &c.

78. As the precedent unbias'd Lawyer did facilitate and pave the way for the Students and Professors of our *English* Laws to reconcile our religious Rights and Doctrines with our legal Constitution in Church and State; so this subsequent prejudic'd *Romish* Divine, mark'd out the Ground, and schedul'd out the Necessaries for the future close Encampment and regular Approaches of the Popish Schismatics that were to be left ever after to undermine the Protestant Reformation; for one *Richard Whitforde* seems to have been the first Popish Missioner and Confessor (especially of the Regulars) that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Devotionary Conduct, which has been ever since generally observ'd amongst those *Romish* Schismatics at home and abroad. His Religious Pamphlets for that purpose were these following,

Work of Preparation unto the Communion; and also, *For Householders to govern their Families*, Print. Lond. in 8vo. but when Printed I know not, for the Copy, that I saw, was imperfect, &c. *The Martyrologe after the use of the Church of Salisbury*, and as it is read in *Sion*; with Additions. Lond. in qu. &c. *Solitary Meditations*, &c. *Psaltory of Jesus*. --- Printed several times in *English* and *French*, &c.

Treatise of Patience: Also a *Work of divers Impediments*

pediments and Letts of Perfection. Lond. 1541. quar.
 A Book call'd, *The Pipe, or Tun of the Life of Perfection: A Work of the three Vows of Religion, contrary to the great Hereticks the Lutherans.* London. 1532. qu. &c. *A Translation of St Austin's Rule.* Lond. 1525. qu. This was done before, by another hand, but being not well understood by the Nuns of *Sion*, they desir'd him to do it better, which he accordingly did, and dedicated it to them, &c. *A Translation also of St. Bonaventure his Lessons, entitul'd, Alphabetum Religiosorum.* Lond. 1532. qu. &c.

Richard Whitford, originally of *Whitford* Parish, in *Flintshire*, in *North-Wales*; after having had some of the *Oxonian* Education, became Chaplain to *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, and acquainted with, his afterwards intimate Friend, *Sir Thomas More*: Sometime after (having had an Uncle of both his Names, who had entred himself a Brother into, as well as a great Benefactor to the Monastery of *Sion*, near *Brentford* in *Middlesex*) he also commenc'd a Monastick in the foresaid Place, which contain'd Nuns as well as Fryars, of the Order of *St. Bridget*, within its enchanted Inclosure of subdivided Recluseness. This *Richard Whitford Jun.* was seemingly so humble that he us'd to stile himself, *The Wretch of Sion*, and *Erasmus* us'd to conclude his Epistles to him with, *Cura ut valeas, teq; tuâ Philosophiâ oblectes*; that is, 'Have a care of your
 'Health, and pass away the time as pleasantly as
 'you can in your way of living and studying which
 'you delight in. The Regulars of *St. Bridget* were not much different from the Canon Regulars of *St. Austin*, whereof *Erasmus* had been one, a considerable time; by which means, and the natural Sympathy between Scholars, they came to be acquainted. But upon the Dissolution of Manasteries *Whitforde Jun.* being turn'd loose into the World again,

again, was resolv'd to stick to, and propagate the Romish Worship, at least underhand, in private Families; whereupon one *William Mountjoy*, descended of a Noble Extraction (in *Ireland* as I take it) receiv'd him into his Family, and made him his Confessor and Emissary, to plod about, for to stiffen others in the old Romish Superstitions, &c.

In order thereunto he writ his foresaid *Sacrament-Preparation*, and *Family-Government*; which prov'd either so effectual then, or so needless or dangerous afterwards, that the *Romanists* now scarce ever require or make use of any other Preparative or Regulation of those kinds, save only Confession, (which is governing of a Family with a vengeance) and a Prayer or two out of their Manual or Office; or else their Beads, or hearing of a Mass more than ordinary. For I don't remember that I ever read or heard of any such Title or Subject of a *Romish* Book, as an Argumentative or Persuasive Preparation for the Sacrament or Communion, much less any rational Proofs or Rules for the Religious Management of Families, unless they add to their foresaid oral Prayers, Mass, or Confession, some bare Propositions, or Articles of Meditation, (which is scarce ever us'd by the Laity) or else the Visiting of some of their Miraculous Shrines, Images, Altars, Relicks, and such-like Experiments or Curiosities: So that the sole Religious Preparation practis'd in the Church of *Rome*, is only in order to Confession or Mass; and few or no Books writ by any of them thereupon. Whereas amongst Protestants of all sorts, no Books are more common than such as treat of Preparations to the Sacrament, and Family Duties, &c.

Mr. *Whitford's* Martyrologe shews the *Romish* dangerous Grounds of their more dangerous Worship
of

of Saints; 'tis a corruption of an ancient Custom amongst the Primitive Christians, of reading in their Assemblies the News, and Names of those that suffer'd for Christianity, (according to the correspondency any of them had abroad) and even of Registring those that suffer'd Martyrdom near home, or in the Neighbourhood, or Country of the respective Assemblies: At first the Registry was open or common to all the Assembly's Inspection and Majority's Direction; then sometime after, he only had the Registry that Penn'd best, or was thought to be the fittest; at length the greatest Benefactor to the Assembly, or who had the greatest Name, Wealth, or Interest with them, had the sole keeping of the said Congregational Records, and consequently none was to be Enroll'd therein, but whose Acquaintance could make Friends with the respective Church-Register or Warden, who oftentimes, upon different views, would matriculate sometimes all he could hear of, right or wrong, that were any ways reported to have suffer'd Death, Imprisonment, Hardship, or that were render'd any otherwise remarkable in their Christian Profession: Othertimes, false News, or feign'd Names were recorded and read in the aforesaid Meeting-Registries or Church-Rolls; which, for some Reasons of Partiality and Ignorance, were neglected and slighted for a considerable time; till *Eusebius Casariensis* took a fancy to publish the most probable Account he could pick out of the above-mention'd Church-Records, of the Martyrs that suffer'd at *Cæsarea* in *Palestine*, in a choice Volume, about the beginning of the fourth Century, still extant in the *Escorial Library* in *Spain*, as *Labbe* says in his *Differ. De scrip. Eccl.* Vol. 1. p. 302, &c. The next Century after, the famous *Hierome* attempted some such thing, but soon despair'd of distinguishing

distinguishing the true Martyrs from the Suspected ones: Our venerable *Saxon Bede* was less nice, tho' more large in his additional recruits of Martyrs and Saints, which that ancient Monk; with all the rest of his *Saxon Church*, were as fond of multiplying, as some now adays who call themselves *Protestants* are forward in unveyling the Superstitious Nakedness of our *Saxon Ancestors*, by publishing their Homilies, full of marks of their *Papish* Enthraldom, their Monastical Bigottry, and their Idolatrous Worship of Saints, &c.

The next Century after *Bede*, another Monk call'd *Ufuardus*, (whether a *German* or *Frenchman* 'tis uncertain) about the Year 850. swallow'd up the other three, whereof there's scarce any thing genuine now extant, or at least Printed; though *Bede's* third Tome has a supposititious Martyrologe: In this one ill-digested Book of Martyrs, which was printed at *Venice*, 1498. and *Paris*, 1521. and 1549, 1599. by *Belkinus de Padua*, an *Austin* Fryar, under the Title of *The Roman Martyrologe*; tho' first of all it was Printed at *Lubec*, An. 1475. and at *Cologne*, 1490, &c. There were in the same dark ninth Century two Martyrologue-makers, viz. one *Florus* Deacon of the Church of *Lyons*, and one *Ado* Archbishop of *Vienna* in *France*: *Florus's* Martyrion is lost; *Ado's* was Printed with *Lipomannus's* *Lives of Saints*; and with the old *Roman Martyrologe* at *Antwerp*, 1613. That *Roman* one, had been Printed before by *Petrus Gallestinus* at *Venice*, 1578. and by Cardinal *Baronius* corrected, *Antwerp*, 1589. And in that same ninth Century, *Rabanus Maurus* Archbishop of *Menz*, publish'd one (still extant in *Petr. Canisii*, *Let. Antiq.* tom. 6.) for his own Diocess, as has been done ever since for most of the *Papish* Bishopricks, each of them almost having a
part

particular Martyrologe apart for themselves, and almost every particular Monastery, or at least every separate Order, having a distinct Martyrologe for their own use; for every Cathedral and Monastical, or Conventual Choir in *Popish* Countries, still, for the most part, read their respective Martyrologe, either every day, or at particular set-times and places, (and often in their Refectories, at Dinner or Supper time, or both, as it obtain's mostly amongst the Jesuits) with a general Prayer at the end of the Lecture, to all other Martyrs and Saints, as well as to those of the Day.

The same different Martyrologe-usance obtain'd here in *England*; especially the Usage of the Diocese of *Salisbury* was in great vogue all over *England* in those *Popish* times, even amongst the Monks, Fryars and Nuns, not only as to the *Sarum* Breviary and Missal, or Liturgy, but also as to the Martyrologe; as appears by Mr. *Whitford's* edition of the *Sarum* Martyrologe, for his religious Sisters the Nuns of *St. Bridget*, who were a sort of Canonesses of *St. Austin's* Rule. Hence it appears that there was a great deal of difference in their variety of Martyrologies, and that who was a Saint and Martyr, and Worship'd in one place, went without any Incense or Invocation in another; nay, oftentimes their respective Saints are ridicul'd as well as slighted by one another; for 'tis certain, and publickly known, that scarce any of the *Romish* Religious Orders ever own or pray to the Jesuit Saints (*Ignatius, Xaverius, Borgia, &c.*) no more than the *Popish* Clergy address themselves to any of the Monastick or Conventual Saints or Martyrs, notwithstanding the Papal Canonization of them, &c.

However, the Martyrologe in ordinary amongst
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the *English Romish Schismaticks*, is at present the *Roman Martyrologe* translated into *English* by *George Keynes* a Jesuit, and printed at *St. Omers*, in 1667. together with the Popes, *Gregory* the 13th, and *Urban* the 8th, their Mandamus's, 'That no other Martyrologe should be made use of by any of the Romish Clergy or Regulars, what and where-soever; either privately or publickly, without any Alteration, &c. Yet with a Salvo to the Prerogative of the particular local Saints and Patrons, Martyrs, Beatify'd, &c. Yet for all those Papal Prohibitions, the Jesuits, and their Penitents or Devotees, make use also of an *English Martyrologe* of the most Renown'd and most Illustrious (those be their Epithets) Saints of *England, Scotland and Ireland*, collected, review'd, and much augmented by *John Wilson*, Priest, (under Jesuit-tuition), printed in 1672. without the Name of the Place, but without much doubt, 'twas *St. Omers*; for that which I saw was bound together with the former, &c. Their Prayer at the end of every respective Daily Lecture run's thus, *And in other places, of many Holy Martyrs, Confessors and Virgins; to whose Prayers and Merits we humbly commend our selves.* The Superstition and Pelagianism of this Epilogue is too gross to need any precaution or antidote. The *English Papish Seminaries* of *Doway* and *Lisbon*, make little or no use of these Martyrologes, for no other reason but that the Jesuits commend the use thereof, (if I am rightly inform'd) and the Jesuits in their turn repay the Compliment, by making those Secular Priests to pass for poor ignorant Jansenists; and perchance not without some reason, to give the D--ls their due on both sides, &c.

As to the Martyrologe, Breviary and Missal, or
 G g Liturgy,

Liturgy, according to the Usage of the Church of Salisbury, I remember a Romanist sometime ago, gave me an opportunity to write out the Titles of them: That of the Breviary was thus, *In Nomine Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitatis, Incipit Ordo Breviarii seu Portiforii, secundum usum & consuetudinem Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis Anglicanæ: Una cum Ordinali suo, quod usitato vocabulo dicitur Pica sive Directorium Sacerdotum, &c.* Tho' this was a fair Manuscript in Parchment, yet I saw a Printed Copy of it afterwards of the Paris Edition, in 1556. Some Authors, as I take it, mention another printed Edition elsewhere, &c. The Liturgy was also written upon Parchment, or Vellum, in a very fair Character, and thus intituled, *Missale secundum usum insignis Ecclesiæ Sarum. (Hoc Missale fuit olim Hm. Cardinalis Regi. Poli.)* The first Author of this Liturgical and Canonical Ordinal or Directory, was Bishop Osmond, who came in with William the Conqueror, and for to put the Clergy as well as the Laity in perpetual mind that the Norman Conquest was at least as rightful as the Saxon victorious Arms and Establishment, he places the old British Saints in his said Liturgy and Breviary, viz. The Famous Welsh Hero St. David, and the Renown'd St. Winefred; allotting each of them nine Lessons apiece, taken out of their respective Legendary Lives, with suitable Epistles, Gospels, Psalms, Anthems, Hymns, Sequentials, Graduals, Responsaries, Offertories, &c. according to the Superstitions of those Eclipse'd times. This Bishop Osmond was, it seems, made a Saint himself after his Death, as Bishop Godwin relates it.

Hence 'tis plain that the Roman Church, how Universal and United soever, it ever pretended to be, yet it always came very short of any real uniformity

uniformity in its Ecclesiastical and Liturgical Discipline, as well as in its Doctrinal Standard; its *Catholic* Union scarce ever going any further than the Politick Point of Toleration one another under the Papal Guaranteeship, within the necessary circumference of Tradition and Decency, by the precautionary blending of Spirituals and Temporals so closely together, that their Church-Interest and State-Duty became unwarrantably, more than infallibly cemented together; which could never have been, any where disentangled and unravelled had not a more infallible Hand of extraordinary Providence exerted it self after an uncommon manner, in the zealous Arm of the respective secular Powers, for to commence, as well as to carry on a regular Reformation, by reducing the Popish Church-Usurpation into a due Subordination to the Christian Rights of the Lay-Supreme Government. The shameful Variations and Differences in the Popish Church-Martyrologies, Liturgies and Rituals, may be further seen all along continued in all their Manuscripts as well as Prints, in the Greek as well as the Latin Churches; *vid.*

Liturgia SS. Patrum Gr. Edit. Par. 1560, &c. Liturgia SS. Basilii, Gregorii Theologi & Cyrilli Alex. ex Arabico conversa à Victorio Scialach. Aug. Vind. 1604 &c. Liturgica Latinorum. tom. 2. Colon. 1571. per Jacobum Pamolium, &c. Antiquitates Liturgicæ. tom. 3. Duaci. 1605. &c. Les Anciens Liturgies, par Mr. Grandcolas, Docteur en Theologie de la Faculté de Paris. in 8vo. à Paris, 1697. &c. Questions sur la Messe. &c. par Mr. Theraize, Prêtre Licencié de Sorbon. — in 120. à Paris, 1699. &c. Codices Sacramentorum nonaginta annis Vetusiores. — Curâ & Studio Josephi Mariae Thomasi Congreg. Clericorum regularium Presbyteri. in 4. Rom. 1681. Where

that Theatin Priest represents three Liturgie-Manuscripts, out of the Queen of Sweedland's Library, and one out of the Vatican; and all four as different, both in their Ceremonies and Prayers as any distinct things of that kind can well be, &c. *Joh. Doughtei, Theologi & Philologi Anglo-Britanni celeberrimi De Calicibus Eucharisticis veterum Christianorum liber planè Singularis, cum Johannis Faes prefatione, marginalibus et Mantissâ è M. S. primo in Germania editus. in 12. Brema 1699.* The learned Mr. Doughty observes there, that our Saxon Bede assures us that the Chalice or Cup, wherein Christ instituted the Sacrament of his last Supper, was a Silver one, and kept even in his time, (that is 700 Years after that Holy Institution) at Jerusalem; and that it was there in great veneration. This is as likely as a great many more of that venerable old Gentleman's Stories about others of his Saxon Superstitions, &c. *De Antiquis Ecclesie Ritibus libri quatuor, collecti ex variis insignium Ecclesiarum libris, Pontificalibus, Sacramentariis, Missalibus, Breviariis, Ritualibus seu Manualibus, Ordinariis, seu Consuetudinariis, cum Manuscriptis, tum Editis. --- Opera & Studio R. P. Domni Edmundi Martene. In 4. tomi duo. Rotomagi, 1700.* Where that Studious Monk enumerates myriads of Variations and Differences in the several Liturgies of the National Popish Churches, and of the different Popish Orders, &c. In the first Book of that first Volume, chap. 5. the same Monk relates an odd Story of a very odd sort of People, viz. the Jesuits, who when they were driven out of Venice, upon the account of the Difference between that Republick, and the Pope Paul 5. every one carry'd about his Neck a consecrated Host, &c. And in his third Volume, *Ed. ibid. 1702.* in the Preface, he says, "That it was

‘ was a custom formerly, tho’ not now, in the Church of *Lyons* in *France*, and elsewhere, for the People to stand upright at the Elevation of the Host. Which destroys his Transubstantiation at once; and in *lib. 2. ibid.* ‘ That Pope Gregory the Great, order’d the *English Saxons* to make use of the Pagan Temples, after having thrown down the Idols, and wash’d the Temples with Holy Water, and having put Relicks therein: and the same Pope (as he believes) order’d thirty quite different Masses to be said for every Dead Person, &c. With innumerable more, quite contrary and contradictory Rights of Worship and Liturgies, &c.

See also D’ Achery’s *Spicilegium*, tom. 4. wherein there is an older Martyrologe, attributed to St. Jerome: And in tom. 5. another different one, writ by one Wardelbert, a simple Monk, &c. Hugh Menard’s *Benedictin* Martyrologe, and his *Gregorian* Liturgy, &c. The particular Breviary, Liturgy, and Martyrology of the Monks of *Cluny*, and the *Carthusian* Liturgy, Breviary and Martyrology, be quite different from that of the *Cistercian* Monks, as well as contrary to all other Forms of the Popish Worship, and even to one another, &c. John Molanus (a D. of D. and Reg. Prof. at *Louvain*) his Treatise concerning Martyrologies of all sorts, together with *Ufuard’s* Martyrologe, Ed. *Lov.* 1568. *apud Hieronymum Wellaum*; & *Antwerp*, 1583. in 8vo. &c. Launoy (a D. of D. at *Paris*) in his Dissertations about two Saint-Denis’s; and of *Lazarus* and *Magdalen*,; where he mentions near forty celebrated Churches and Monasteries, that had as many different Martyrologies contrary to one another, &c. Morinus in his Book, Of the several Forms and Ways of Ordaining a Priest, and Absolving Penitents: *De Ordinatione*.

nation. & Paniten. &c. And, to pin up the Basket of these Popish, Liturgical, Ritual and Martyrological Trumperies of innumerable in-laid pieces, and changeable Colours, see the learned *Benedictin Thieri Ruinard*, (who was the best, as well as last, of all the Martyrologists) in his *Acta primorum Martyrum sincera & selecta, ex libris cum editis tum manuscriptis collecta, eruta vel emendata, notisq; et Observationibus illustrata, operâ & studio Domini Theodorici Ruinard, Monachi Bened. Congr. S. Mauri. In A. Paris, 1689.* Where, in the first part of his Preface he observes, that *Joseph Scaliger*, whose Devotion was not over tender, assures us, that he us'd to be very much touch'd and stirr'd up to Religious Thoughts, by reading of those Authentick Martyrologies, or Acts of Martyrs, &c. In the second part of his Preface he confutes the singular Mr. *Dodwell's* Opinion (in his 15th Dissertation upon St. Cyprian's Works) of the Fewness of Christian Martyrs, &c. Because (1.) the Martyrologes that were compil'd out of the Calendars of particular Churches, had generally several Martyrs assign'd for one and the same day, as *Gregory the Great* observes, in his Epistle to *Eulogius Bishop of Alexandria*; notwithstanding *Bucherius's* Calendar, containing not above five or six Martyrs, every Month; for that *Agedius Bucherius* is but a Neotrick, and very imperfect in that Pamphlet of his, *De Antiquo Paschali Judaeorum Cyclo, Latinorum item conformi. Edit. Antw. 1633.* and not very exact in his History and Chronology of the Bishops of *Liege*. pr. *Leod. 1612. &c.* (2.) Tho' there were but few of the Roman Emperors that were thoroughly bent upon Persecution, (as *Dodwell* proves out of *Tertullian* and *Lactantius*) yet they durst not always dispense with the Penal Laws, which

which were made in several Reigns against the Christians; wherewith the famous Ancestor of the Civilians, *Domitius* fill'd seven Volumes, &c. The same Religious Gentleman, Mr. *Ruinart*, publish'd a second Part to his former Authentick Martyrologe, under the Title of *Historia Persecutionis Vandalica*. -- in 8vo. *Paris*, 1694. Those *Goths* and *Vandales* were Barbarians, infected with the *Arian* Blasphemies; and made an irruption and inundation into the Christian and Orthodox part of the World, chiefly for to Thieve and Steal, and to propagate their Heresie, by putting to most cruel Deaths and Punishments all that would not be of their *Arian* Profession, as may be seen at large in the Authentick Records of the foresaid Volume. The *Arian* Tyrant *Trasimond* sent at once sixscore Orthodox Bishops, loaden with Irons, into Banishment, &c. That Persecution of the *Arians* against the *Christian* Church, in those ravaging times, lasted near a hundred Years at least, from the Year 406 to 534. about which time they were driven out of *Africa*, &c. I had almost forgot another Publication of ancient Liturgies, publish'd from Manuscripts, with this Title, *Antiqui libri Missarum Romana Ecclesia, id est. Antiphonarius Gregorij Papæ, &c. Ex MSS. Cod. sive primum editi, sive emendati; studio & cura Jos. M. Cari, Presbyteri Theologi. In q. Rom. 1691.* This Author in his preliminary Dissertation, own's, That in the fifth Century of Christianity, the Liturgy, even of the Church of *Rome*, began with a Lecture out of Scripture, and not with the present *Romish* Introit; which was also the Tenor of the *African* Liturgy, as appears by *St. Austin*, lib. 2. c. 8. *Civit. Dei*; where he says, *Procedimus ad Populum; plena erat Ecclesia, personarum vocibus gaudens. -- facto tandem silentio, Scriptura-*
rum.

rum divinarum sunt lecta solemnia, &c. See likewise *Bib. Patr. &c. Mabillion, Analecta, &c. Card. Bona, &c.*

How much the present Church of Rome has degenerated from the Discipline even of those ancient Liturgies, Rituals and Martyrologies, may be clearly perceived in their *Roman Missals*, Ceremonials and Martyrologies hinted at before, and Authentically collected together in like manner, by *Bartbol. Gavantus*, in his Comment, in *Rubricas Missalis & Breviarii Romani*, Edit. Rom. 1628. And especially by *Bernard Bissus*, a *Benedictin Monk*, in his, *Ferurgia, sive rei divina Peractio. Opus absolutissimum, sacrorum rituum & Ecclesiasticarum Cere-*
moniarum, ea omnia complectens ac exactissimè tradens
que alibi sparsa reperiuntur; tam quæ ad sacrosanctum
Missa sacrificium privatum & solenne celebrandum,
quàm ad divinum Officium ritè, rectè & publicè ac
privatè persolvendum, Pontificalia exercenda, Sacra-
menta administranda, & ad ceteras omnes Ecclesiasti-
cas functiones, ut decet, complectendæ pertinent. in fol. 2.
 Vol. Genuæ, 1687, &c.

The Protestant Reformation abandon'd all the old Liturgical Confusions, and Martyrological Incertainties, as well as the more modern Traditions and *Ramish* Innovations in Divine Worship, and reduc'd them all to the Gospel-Standard of the pure Scriptural Doctrine, and the sole warrantable Discipline of the most primitive Christian Churches: Such particularly is the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and its Calendary-Discipline of bidding of Fasts and Festivals, with the rest of its primitive Christian Constitution, which allow'd also of *John Fox's* Martyrologe to be plac'd in Churches for the Edification of the Publick: The Saints and Martyrs of the said *Fox's* Martyrologe were afterwards Calendar'd in a Publick
 Ephemeris,

Ephemeris or Almanack, by *Henry Giliibrand*, **Astronomy-Professor of Gresham College in London**, publish'd in the Year 1631. but suffer'd too severely for it. Doctor *Bray* has lately essay'd with a larger scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe, but how successfully, Time will show, &c. The *Protestant* Dissenters content themselves with occasional Commemorations of their party-Sufferers (instead of Calendary Rubricks or Martyrologe-Anniversaries) as well as rest satisfy'd with extempore Worship and holding forth, according as their Spirit gives them utterance and helps their Infirmities, with unutterable Groanings and Intercessions; in the room of Liturgical Decencies and Solemnities, which pass their Understanding and Comprehension.

Mr. *Whitford's Solitary Meditations*, are mostly fram'd and squar'd to *Austin's Confessions* and *Soliloquies*, consisting chiefly of short Supplications, Raptures, Extasies, Ejaculations or Breathing of the Soul; which method is in great vogue and much talk'd of amongst the Romanists, as well as what they call good Intention, or offering up of their Actions to the Glory of God; so far is good, and this kind of Meditation is not blam'd nor despis'd by knowing Protestants: But the Mischief of it is, the Romists have often cover'd ill Actions and Designs, under the pretence of their good Intention and Glory of God; which they presently blast and abuse again (be their intent ever so harmless, and their actions ever so laudable and innocent) by inserting the Glory and Merits of the Virgin *Mary* and other Saints and Angels, with that of God and those of our Saviour, and thereby hoarding up Merits of their own, which they place to the same account with the former; and consequently not only make themselves and others sharers and part-

ners in the Divine Attributes, but also invade the most awful and tender Prerogative of the Deity, (*viz.* Glory and Merits) which for a Creature, as such, to pretend to, in any sense, ever so congruous or subordinate, is nothing less than to cancel the Deed of Gift and Title he has to Heaven, as well as to endanger all, by an unnecessary Ingratitude, and a provoking Vanity of Speech, which runs nevertheless through all the sorts and degrees of Romish Meditations, wherein their own Meriting by the application of the Merits of the Church, Virgin *Mary*, Saints and Angels, with their respective Honour and Glory, always interfere and intrude themselves, if not uncivilly jostle and shoulder out the Merits and Glory of our Redeemer and God.

There's another kind of Romish Meditations, first begun by the Dominican or Black Fryars, and was of common use, before the Jesuits discountenanc'd it, as that had dealt with the former, which was from the very first degeneracy of Christianity, encourag'd, if not introduc'd, by the fore-said *Austin*, *Anselm* and *Bernard*; all whose Meditations were English'd more than once by some Divines of the Church of *England*, and in particular, lately by Doctor *Stanhope*, or some such considerable Person. But the Dominican Meditations are but to say the Beads, that is, to recite by roat, five times the Lord's Prayer, and fifty times *Hail Mary's*, or *Ave-Maria's*, or the Virgin *Mary's* Prayer; which they call the *Rosary*, consisting of three parts (*viz.* *Gaudiosa*, or *Joyful*; *Dolorosa*, or *Doleful*; and *Gloriosa*, or *Glorious*; under pretence of the consideration of Christ's Incarnation, Passion and Resurrection; or of the Fast and Festivals of *Advent*, *Lent* and *Easter*) and each part divided into five Mysteries; and each Mystery into eleven points or heads,

heads, according to the respective Capacities, of the Meditators, &c. This sort of Meditation is still, Maugre the *Jesuits*, in no small esteem and practice amongst the Romish Idiotists and Vulgar People, who think their Salvation more than half secur'd, if they be but of the Confraternity of the Rosary and partake of the Indulgences thereunto annex'd, &c. The most Scholar-like Book, that treats of this 2d sort, of the Dominican Rosary-Meditations, was writ by one *Sanctes Francus*, of the Diocess of *Nola*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, printed at *Antwerp*, 1665. &c.

About a Century or two after those Dominican Pragmatical Meditations, appear'd one *Landolphus*, or *Ludolphus*, who after he had spent near 30 Years in the foresaid order of the *Dominicans*, translated himself to the Rule of the *Carthusians*, it being lawful by the Cannon Law to pass from a less severe, to a more austere order (as the *Carthusian* Life is esteem'd amongst the Romanists, to be the most rigorous of all their Religious Orders) this learned *Ludolphus* took another turn of the Meditating method, and accordingly writ the Life of Christ, with Commentaries or Notes thereupon, and added Prayers at the end of every Chapter; which Doctor *Jeremy Taylor*, with a true Spirit of Reformation, improv'd to a more exact Gospel-degree; as the Author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, advanc'd still a step higher, according to the more exact measures of the Church of *England*; which all along was for reforming Meditations upon the surer Foot of Gospel-conviction, by the best Argumentative Motives of Christian Duties, without incurring the dangers of the Mystick or Traditionary Divinity; and ever tending to the Golden Mean of the Rational or Reasonable Christian Service, by a practical Meditation of respective Duties. The above-

mention'd *Ludolphus*, being made Prior of the *Carthusia* at *Straßburg* in *Germany*, writ also a Commentary upon the *Psalms*, out of the Expressions and Sentiments of *Austin*, *Hierom*, *Cassiodorus* and *Petrus Lombardus*, still continuing his former method of subjoining a Prayer at the end of every Psalm, printed at *Venice*, in 1521. where also his Life of Christ aforesaid had been publish'd, as well as at *Paris*, and elsewhere. The *Jansenists* took much of the same scent, as appears by the Writings of the *Arnaulds*, *Paschal*, *Malbranche*, *Port Royal*, Messrs. *De la Trappe*, *Lamy*, &c. The French Protestants refin'd thereupon, and kept closer to the Texts of Scripture; as may be seen in *Gerard's Meditations*, *Mr. Claud's Sermons*, &c. as did also our Bishop *Hall* and Bishop *Taylor*, &c.

In the same 14th Century, there arose two more of the *Dominican* Preaching Fryars, viz. *John Thauler* and *Henry Suso*, both *German*s, with one *John Ruysbrook* a Low-Country-Man, of the order of *Cannon Regulars*, who all three, especially the last, struck into the most remote recesses of the Mystick Contemplations: They were at first oppos'd by the Famous *John Gerson*, Chancellor of the University of *Paris*; but were afterwards follow'd by *Simon of Cassia*, a *German Carthusian*, the Famous *Thomas of Kempis*, a *Cannon Regular* of the Low-Countries, *Henry of Herph*, a Low-Country-Man and *Franciscan* Fryar, in the 15th Century; and in the next, by *Ludovicus Blasius* and *St. Teresa*, with their Admirers, &c. And in the 17th Century, by *Molinos*, Cardinal *Petrucchio*, *Madam Guyon*, Archbishop of *Cambray*, *Francis Mallevalla*, and the rest of the *Quietists*, &c. No doubt, but this System of Meditations or Mental Prayer, had for it's Copy, the little unintelligible Pamphlet of *Mystical Divinity*, suppos'd to be writ

writ by the *Pseudonymus Denis the Areopagite*, as he had for his Original the Platonick Philosophy, which was reviv'd to it's Primitive Lustre, by that great Philosopher and Physician of *Florence in Italy*, *Marsilius Ficinus*, in the abovesaid 15th Century of Christianity: Soon after, one *Francois Titelman*, a *Ligeois* (who from a Minorite transform'd himself into a *Capucin*, upon the foresaid priviledge of the Comparative Degree of Orders) try'd to put the like air of Meditations upon the *Aristotelean* Philosophy, as may be perceiv'd in his Compendium of Natural Philosophy, printed at *Lyons*, in 1574. 8vo. and in his Comments upon *Aristotle's Organon*, Edit. Par. 1579. 8vo. &c. This fourth Scheme of Meditations or Mystical Contemplations and Mental Prayer, is generally divided into three different States of the Spiritual or inward Man, by as many different Onomastical Sets or Shibboleths, according to the three severall different Gradations of humane Capacity, viz. the Animal, Rational and Spiritual Constitution of Man; or, the Purgative, Illuminative and Unitive Conditions of the Mind; or, the Groanings of a Penitent Soul, the Desires of a Sanctified State, and the Sighs or Aspirations of a Loving Soul. I shall not much question, but there may be some Christian use made of that Mystical Hypothesis, with more facility than *Virgil* pick'd Gold out of *Ennius's Sarcophagus*, or than a Chymist (to speak more homogeneously to our present Spiritual Alchymy) extracts or exalts a Golden Medicine out of Smoak and Ashes of the ever-vanishing Grand Elixir of the Philosophers, so much search'd after, through the whole Elementary Tetrarchy of Fire, Water, Earth and Air: Yet by a strong Sympathy between those, Mystick and Metallick Chymists, neither of them

them seem to have any great success or even hopes of ever becoming Adepts in any tolerable time, till Death tries what can be done in a cold Still, with their *Caput Mortuum's*, which had been try'd in warm Brains and hot Alembicks to so little purpose when living; or at least, till they have adapted so much Wisdom as to sit down contented with the certain Loss of the present, as well as with the uncertain Hopes of the future Treasure. However, 'tis certain, there has been all along a seeming Correspondence and Collusion between those Ambidexter Alchymists, as is visible enough in the Oraculous Remains of Fryar Lullus, Fryar Bacon, Fryar Ripley, the Monks *Valentin* and *Vincent*, *Cardan*, *Paracelsus*, &c. Whence *Arnoldus De Villa Nova*, intitul'd his Books of *Alchemy* with the amphibious Names of the *Rosarium*, and *Lumen Luminum*, *sive flos florum*; that is, the *Rosary*, *Light of Lights*, or *Flower of Flowers*, &c. Printed at *Basil*, in 1585 and 1612. So did also *Marsilius Ficinius* inscribe his Philosophical Chymistry with this spiritual Title of *The Mystical Alchemy*, *De Vita calitus comparanda*, &c. *De Vita Mundi*, &c. *Dialogus inter Deum & Animam*, &c. *De Platonicorum Contemplationibus*, &c. See that Ingenious Barrister at Law and Doctor of Physick, *Elias Astmole's Theatrum Chymiam*, &c.

But whether the Writers of the Explanations (by way of Meditation) of the Ecclesiastical Offices of the Liturgical Mysteries were of Intelligence with the foremention'd mystical Meditators, is not easily to be determin'd; since those Expositors, *viz.* *Proclus Patr. CP.* *Germanus, Patr. CP.* *Alcuinus*, *Rabanus*, *Amalarius*, *Smaragdus*, *Strabo*, *Berno*, *Micrologus*, *Odo Cameracensis*, *Rupertus Tuitiensis*, *Radulphus Tongriensis*, *Honorius Augustodunensis*, *Remigius Autissioronensis*, *Hilduinus Abbas*, *Ivo Carnatensis*,

natenfis, Hugo Victorinus, Richardus Victorinus, Gul. Durandus, Bonaventura, Nicholas Cabasilas, Thomas Waldensis, Gabriel Biel, Simeon Thessalonicensis, Marcus Ephesinus, Stephanus Durandus, Joh. Beleth. Cochlaus, Pamelius, Massius, Geor. Cassandrus, Vicecomes, Goar, Albaspinaus, Menardus, Morinus, Cardinalis Bona, Mabillon, &c. Since, I say, these Expositors of Church Liturgies, and Divine Service, render strange mysterious Accounts of those Ecclesiastical Ceremonies, they may seem to be Abettors of the mystical Meditation-Class: Yet, when I consider that our Bp. Sparrow, and Dr. Comber, have publish'd *Rationales* (which is the Title that *William* and *Stephen Durandus* gave to their respective Liturgical Expositions, as well as *John Beleth*; the first living, in the 13th, and the other two in the 16th Centuries) of the Church of *England* Liturgy, I am inclin'd to honour those mysterious Expositors with the foresaid *Ludolphus's* most tolerable Company of all the rest.

Tho' the *Protestant Dissenters* are not, strictly speaking, for that mystical System of Meditation or Worship, yet they seem to lean towards the thing, tho' in a different Style; for what those Mysticks call the Animal, and Rational, and Spiritual State of the Soul, they use the more Scriptural Expressions, of, the Covenant of Works, or the Outward-man, and the Covenant of Grace, or the Inward-man, or the closing in with Gospel-Terms, or the embracing Christ in the New Covenant, or having an Interest in Christ: And what the foresaid Contemplatives name the Purgative, Illuminative and Unitive way with, or in the presence of God, the Dissenters call Election, Sanctification and Communion, or Walking and closing with God, upon his own terms, or according to his revealed Will in the old and new Covenants.

nants, to be held forth by chosen and elect Vessels or Ministers, called and gifted by him to Preach his Word, or to some such-like effect; which the People called *Quakers* express rather by the Old and New Man, coming to Judgment and Condemnation, hearkening to the Light within, and sitting 'under the Teaching of Christ himself, or coming into Obedience to the Word, &c. And what the Speculative Mysticks style the Groanings of a Penitent Soul, or the Desires of a Sanctify'd Mind, and the Sighs of the Soul in perfect Charity and disinterested Love of, or with God; the Dissenters stick close to the Scripture-Phrases, of the work of Regeneration, Justification and Gospel-Righteousness, or the seeking of Christ, or to be found in Christ, and having a share in Christ; and waiting upon the Lord, or the like: The *Quakers* express much of the same thing, with the like Scriptural Words, as Fear the Lord, The Lord is over all (terms much us'd by *George Fox*) the Motions of the Spirit, the Strivings of God with the Flesh, Openings of the Spirit, &c. with thousands more of such-like Applications, Implications and Replications of Scriptural Phrases, diversly appropriated by the several Dissenters of all sorts.

Whereas the Church of *England*, and most of the Protestants abroad, keeping always in view the proper Sense of the Scripture-Letter, as the inerrable Standard of their Morals and Discipline, as well as of their Faith and Doctrine, give themselves up to the Providential course of God's All-assisting Grace for the Executive as well as Legislative Part; in the Decent and Regular Performance of their several Christian Duties, in respect of God and his Church, in regard to their Neighbours and Country, and in re-
ference

ference to themselves and their Governors; ever looking upon the self-guiding Spirit to be guardless and dangerous, upon the monopolizing of a pickt-out set of Scripture Phrases to be illegal Appropriations, as well as precarious Indecencies and Irreverent Misapplications; and, upon unrelenting Singularities of Opinion and Conduct, to be avoidable and reprehensible Misdemeanors, within the Duty of Brotherly Correeption. In a Word, the Church of *England* looks upon her Practical Preachers and her Practical Hearers, to be her best Members; and her Practical Faith, Hope and Charity, meditated in Thought, exercis'd in Deed, and exerted in Word, to be the sole true Christianity, and the sole true Meditation of a Christian, as it is the whole Duty of Man.

But the Jesuits-Founder *Ignatius Loyola*, not finding the forementioned kinds of Meditation to be Politick enough for his Amphibious Designs, invented a certain dramatick sort of Mental Prayer, which he intitul'd *Exercitia Spiritualia*, or *Spiritual Exercises*, writ by him, as I take it, in *Spanish* at first, and then translated into *Latin*, with the Approbation of the whole Society, and often Printed; that which was lent me by a late *Romanist*, was printed in their College at *Mussipont*, in the Year 1605. in 240. with Pope *Paul* the Third's Bull of Approbation: The back of the Title Page has this vocal Prayer, *Anima Christi Sanctifica me; Corpus Christi Salva me; Sanguis Christi Inebria me; Aqua lateris Christi Lava me; Passio Christi Conforta me; Bone Jesu Exaudi me; Anxietas tua Vulnere, absconde me; ne permittas me separari a te; ab hoste maligno defende me; in hora Mortis mee voca me; et juba me venire ad te, ut cum sanctis tuis laudem te in secula seculorum. Amen.* All the Fault in this Prayer is

that it has an odd unscriptural Turn with it, and a little too much of the Poetick Heat of Fancy ; two or three grains of the best Scriptural *Quakerism* mix'd with it, would have made it a much better Spiritual Medicine. The Prologue of this Spiritual Drama consists of 21 Annotations : whereof the first is, *ad querendam et inventendam voluntatem Dei, circa vite sue institutionem & salutem animæ.* pag. 20. This is what *Protestant Dissenters* call, to seek the Lord, and to wait upon the Lord, &c. The body of the Drama is divided into four Acts or Weeks, and those subdivided into several Scenes of Preparatory Prayers, Preludes, Points of Meditation and Colloquy ; the interludes are compos'd of divers Notandums, and the Epilogue concludes with multifarious Rules. The first Act begins with what he calls *Principium*, or *Fundamentum*, almost verbatim with the beginning of the Assemblies Catechism, of the chief End of Man, *Creatus est Homo* (p. 38.) *ad hunc finem, ut Dominum Deum suum laudet ac revereatur, eiq; serviens tandem salvus fiat, &c.* The Second Act or Week commence's with a contemplation of the Kingdom of Christ, according to the Similitude of an Earthly King calling his Subjects out to War, &c. p. 81. The third and fourth Weeks are much taken up with the Historical Part of the New Testament, but very confusedly and tautologically, without any order at all ; unless it be taken according to the Figure *ὕπερ ἡ ψαλμῶν*, &c. The Epilogue closes with eighteen Rules to be observ'd, that they may truly believe with the Orthodox Church, pag. 228. The first is to be always ready to subject their Judgment to obey the Catholick and Hierarchical Church. (2.) To praise frequent anticular Confession and weekly Communion

nion. (3.) To commend daily hearing of Mass, Church-Musick, Psalms and long Prayers; as also to approve of Canonical hours and times of Divine Service. (4. and 5.) To praise very much the Religious Orders and Celibacy, preferably to Marriage. (6.) To Praise the Worship of Saints and Relicks, Pilgrimages, Indulgences, Jubilee's, and Wax Candles to light in Churches, with the like, *Pietatis ac devotionis nostra adminicula*. (7.) To extol Fasts, Abstinences and voluntary Mortifications. (8.) To recommend Building of Churches, with their Ornaments and Images, or Pictures. (9.) To maintain the Church-Precepts. (10.) To countenance diligently the Traditions, Rites, Manners, Exhortations and Orders, or Commands of the Spiritual Fathers, Pastors and Superiors, tho' their Morals should be blame-worthy. (11.) To esteem very much the School-Divines, besides the more Ancient Ecclesiastical Writers. (12.) Not to compare the Living with the Deceas'd Doctors and Saints. (13.) To be unanimously conformable to the *Catholick* Church, so as to call Black what appears White to our Eyes, if the Church should so determine it, *Deniq; ut ipsi Ecclesia Catholica omnino unanimes conformesq; simus, si quid, quod oculis nostris apparet album, nigrum illa esse definierit; debemus itidem quod nigrum sit, pronunciare, &c.* p. 234. (14 and 15.) *Advertamquoq; est quamquam verissimum sit, nemini contingere salutem, nisi Predestinato, circumspicere tamen super hoc loquendum esse, &c.* That is, 'Tho' it is most certain that none, but who are 'predestinated, shall be sav'd, yet it must be talk'd 'of very cautiously and very seldom, &c. (16.) Not to Preach or Praise Faith too much, least good Works be neglected. (17.) Not to enlarge much on the Operations and Necessity or Efficacy of the

Grace or Spirit of God, least free Will, and charitable Actions, be not so much minded or esteem'd necessary. The very Reverse of these three last *Ignatian* Precautionary Rules, is the great Ground-work of the foremenzion'd Separation of the *Popish* Mysticks and Quietists, as well as of most of the *Protestant* Dissenters, who place the whole of Religion in the Meditation of the Decrees and Justice of God, or of the Inlight'nings of Faith, or of the Impulses of the Divine Grace, Spirit or Light: But their respective National Churches, as well as *Ignatius's*, (upon different views) always oppos'd those Extreams, as both dangerous and unnecessary, as has been hinted at before.

But to return again to *Ignatius's* Dramatick Epilogue, his last Rule therein is, (18.) To commend not only the disinterested Love and, filial Fear of God, but also the servile Fear of his Divine Justice and Majesty, ' Which may serve as a ' Step (says *Ignatius*, who is too well known to be ' rely'd upon) to the filial Fear of, and disinterested Union with God, &c. Hence we may learn the reason why the Jesuits stand so desperately by the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, since from their frequent repeating of those Dramatick Exercises they have those premeditated Contagions so deeply rivetted in their infected Hearts and Brains. Which will still more appear from the Actors, or *Dramatis Persona*, in those Spiritual Exercises: The first is the Father Confessor or Director, the Penitent or Devotee, the Memory, Understanding, the Will and Imagination, or Fancy: The Scene being in any change of Place, or convenient Retirement: But Fancy seems to be the Heroe of the Play, tho' it might be compar'd to a Porter for its drudgery, representing different Places, Postures, Grimaces, Monsters,

Monsters, Devils, Hell, Heaven, Angels, and all other Things or Beings, as the changeable Scenes or Preludes shall require or direct; as it happens often in the variable Interludes of the 22 Rules to discern the different Spirits and Motions where-with the Soul is agitated: Wherein his Fancy, or discretionary Judgment very much fails him, those Directions being very mean poor Notions, especially when talking of Desolation and Aridity of Spirit in time of Meditation, his Remedies are worse than the Distemper; whereas the Mysticks and Dissenters heal up all that Dryness and Tryals of a desolate Soul with their *Waiting upon the Lord*, and Churchmen obviate those Temptations, with Christian Patience and firmness to the course of their Duty, under a steady Submission and Resignation to the Will of God and his Providential Grace. But Mr. Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercises giving of Alms, are downright Worldly and Political Managements, calculated for some Rich Devotees that should be brought to run the Gantlet of those Politick rather than Spiritual Exercises; which, in a word, are compil'd according to the Rules of Mechanism, rather than those of Christianity.

Out of that larger piece of Dramatick Meditations, there is a shorter Catechism extracted, for the more common use of the Novices and Profelytes of that designing Society of Jesuits; this contains the Substance of the former, with some new Politick Turns. That which was lent me, was printed at Rome, in 1678. where, pag. 8. this Posture-Document is laid down with some air of Seriousness, *Dubus circiter passibus ante locum, ubi est orandum, animam sursum elevet, &c.* that is, *About two Paces before the Place where one is to Pray*
mentally

mentally (or meditate) let him raise up his Mind, &c. It might more naturally raise his Idea of a Dancing-Posture than his Mind upward, &c. This is by the way of Preparatives; but the first Exercise is of the formation'd Foundation or Principle, Of the last or chief End of Man, &c. Which is subdivided into another general Meditation, Of a daily, general and particular examining of Conscience, and of a general Confession of Sins, formerly confessed, or forgot, or omitted, &c. The second Exercise is of Mortal and Venial Sins, &c. The Third is of Death, &c. The Fourth is of the Last Day of Judgment, &c. The Fifth of Hell, &c. The Sixth of the abovesaid Warfare under the Banner and Kingdom of Christ, &c. As also of a good and sound Choice of a state of Life, &c. The Seventh Exercise is of the Passion of our Saviour, &c. The Eighth and Last is of the Love of God, &c. ' With an Admonition to all, who tender their Salvation, to perform these Exercises once a Year, which none will ever Repent to have practis'd, (as he says) it being the same way to Salvation and Christian Perfection that Christ himself taught in Word and Example, before *Ignatius* deliver'd it in those Spiritual Exercises, which may be perform'd by the help of that Book alone, as he pretends, &c.

By such bold Insinuations of the Super-excellency of that production of *Ignatius*, and by the frontless ushering in of one another with mutual Recommendations and Applauses, that designing Society of Jesuits have ever since the Protestant Reformation, (for they begun much about the same time) and do continually delude a great part of the Christian World, notwithstanding the great Opposition they have met with ever since, from the *Papish* Religious Orders and *Romish* Clergy, as well as from *Prote-*
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stants, by their undaunted Policy of enriching and ingratiating themselves with some of the chief of all Cities, Countries and Kingdoms.

Yet, for all that irresistible Power, Riches and Learning of those Jesuits, the poor secular Priests of the *English* Popish Seminaries of *Doway* and *Lisbon* find themselves, for near a Century past, unavoidably oblig'd, for Self-Preservation, to make what head they can against them, but to no other purpose than to rest at last satisfy'd with some private Murmurs, and some daily Prayers and Meditations, which they seldom fail to mutter against those unconquerable Jesuitical Adversaries, of theirs. Accordingly, in their Meditations collected and order'd for the *English* College of *Lisbon*, by the Superiors of the same College, the second Edition, at *Doway*, by *Baltazar Bellere*, Anno 1663. Those *Romish* Clergy-Seminarists expostulate with Heaven and Earth against the Jesuits Pretensions of their being in a greater State of Perfection than those *Popish Priests*; pursuant thereunto the second Meditation of that Seminary-Book is, Of the State and Dignity of Priesthood. ' Consider first (say those poor Clerks) ' that the Excellency of a Religious State, hath ' been these last Ages so much fam'd for the only ' state of Perfection, that the vulgar sort, now a ' days, and some ignorant Persons in particular, ' dare prefer it before the most holy State and ' Function of Priesthood. --- Conclude, if thou hast ' liv'd hitherto in the common Ignorance of the ' Vulgar, to open a little thy Eyes, and look with ' a better Aspect upon holy Priesthood, and pre- ' pare thy Heart with Humility to make further ' search into the great and divine Mysteries inhe- ' rent and annex'd unto it. Consider, Seventhly, ' the great Obligation a Priest hath unto Sanctity ' and all sort of Vertue. --- The third Meditation,

Of the State and Obligation of an Apostolical or Missionary Priest. --- And, as the Cardinals, *De fide propagandâ* have declar'd, *Est præstantior sine Religione*, --- Thou hast obliged thy self unto it by a firm and solemn Oath, which is stronger than a Vow us'd by Religious Men. --- How far more are we bound to prefer the Spiritual Necessity of our Country, before all other Vows, whatsoever are incompetent with it? &c.

Thus those Wretches are jealous of one another, least they should be surpass'd one by the other in their wicked ways and means of Rebelling against God and their Country: The best Meditation they could fix upon, is to consider seriously, Whether their Duty to God and their Country does not require of them to lay aside immediately such Faction and Seditious Books of Plots; rather than Meditations, and in lieu thereof to read a Chapter in the holy Scriptures Night and Morning, with three or four Paragraphs out of The Whole Duty of Man, or out of Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; which would in a little time make them abhor those Senseless as well as Traiterous Considerations; such as, Whether they or the Jesuits be the best qualify'd Priests to act Rebellion in greater perfection against their King and Country; or, Whether their villanous Oaths, or the Jesuits abominable Vows entitle them to the greater Punishment in this World and the next, for their treacherous deluding of those few ignorant Souls that will be impos'd upon by either of them. What they further quarrel about in their unchristian Meditations is next door to Blasphemy, viz. Whether they or the Jesuits be in a greater state of Perfection, they should have said, of Damnation; for methinks, they strive hard who should get foremost
in

in the Broad-Way thereof: As for Christian Perfection a good *Protestant* Porter, that can but read his Bible, is, without any comparison, in a far safer way to perfect Salvation than those miscreant Missioners, put altogether; were it only for endeavouring so solemnly to engage not only poor ignorant Children, by their assisting at, but also Almighty God the object of, those unchristian Meditations, and their Country, to whom they appeal, in those unnatural and frightful Contemplations, and lately in some clamorous Papers about the Streets; to engage, I say, their young Pupils, with Heaven it self, and *Protestants* in their Revengeful and Rebellious Quatrels, and that by the way of Religious Worship and Devotion, is something so peculiar to Missionary and Traiterous Priests, that I doubt whether even the Jesuits themselves can come up to it, in such a complicated strain of Ignorance and Folly, as well as Prophaneity and Blasphemy; unless these two sets of jugglers seem to fall out on purpose, the better to ensnare some unwary *Protestant* Chaplains; as for my part, I am just at such a stand what side to take, as when I saw once in a Barn a Weasel and a great huge Rat engage, tho' I resolv'd at last to side with the Weasel, as being the more innocent, as well as the more feeble Creature, yet the Weasel, do all I cou'd, would rather follow the Rat into a Hole, and so be kill'd, than suffer it self to be taken: So I look now upon these secular Priests to be far the weaker side, and less capable of mischief than the great Jesuitical Rats; yet the Missionary Priests are so blindly obstinate, Weasel-like, that, rather than suffer themselves to be taken in and secur'd, within the *Protestant* Pale of their National Church, must needs follow their Enemies into their Jesuitical Creeks and Corners of Super-

perdition's *Rat-hole*, where the old *Jeſuit* Rats will ſoon devour them: But after all, what do thoſe Rats and Weaſels quarrel about? Why truly, only whether the Jeſuits are not as much Priests, and as Wicked ones as the Seculars; and whether the Jeſuits do not with as much perfection of Priestcraft vow to be *Miſſionary* Rats all the World over, as thoſe Secular Priests swear to be *Emiſſary* Weaſels in *England* only (for I think they don't go voluntarily to our *American* Plantations as the Jeſuits do, for Miſchief's ſake as well as Merchandizing) or whether of them ought to have the moſt or richeſt *Papiſh* Patrons, or the beſt Garrets, or ten or twenty Pounds a Year at moſt Salary, beſides their wages of Unrighteouſneſs: Or laſtly, Whether the Jeſuits have rightly and truly charg'd thoſe Secular Miſſioners with *Janiſenism*; and whether they were not Fools to deny the truth of what is their greateſt Happineſs and trueſt Inter-eſt, if they daſt have the Hon-eſty to own it; for by the open Profeſſion of *Janiſenism* they would not be quite ſo far from the *Proteſtant* Reformation, and conſequently from the Kingdom of Heaven; tho' the worſt Principle of *Janiſenism* is the Adapting of old *Hyl-theiſm*, mention'd by *Euſebius*, l. 6. c. 28. or 31. *H. E.* viz. That it is Lawful to deny with the Mouth what one believes with the Heart; For *Janiſenius* us'd to ſay, That *Calvin* had a good Cauſe but bad Con-duct, by his *Ruſtical* Moruſeneſs, and ungentle *Ma-nagement*, for want of oral Condeſcendence. So 'tis not much to be doubted but thoſe *Dawg-Emiſſaries* combat the Jeſuits with their own old Weapons of Equivocations and mental Reſervations; for all the World knows, except perchance the *Pro-teſtant* Chaplain, that their Inter-eſt, as well as An-tipathy againſt the Jeſuits, infallibly obliges them

to be rank *Jansenists* in their Hearts; tho' the same Interest keeps them from professing *Jansenism* openly as retains *Jansenism* from professing the Protestant Religion. I would not have our Protestant Chaplain take the Words of those English Popish Emillaries; either for their own *Jansenism*, or for *Jansenism* in general; but rather before he goes on with them any further; let him consult an honest *Hugonot*, in his excellent Book, call'd, *L'Esprit d'Arnaud*, &c. But the greatest Debate of all amongst those Secular and Jesuitical Missioners seems to be, whether Cardinal *Allen* or Father *Parsons* was the chiefest Instrument in procuring most Seminaries abroad, and in stirring up most Incendiaries at home, against their natural Sovereign and Country: I'll only state the matter of Fact which in a word is undeniably thus; After Dr. *Allen* had been Banish'd from *Doway*, with the rest of his English Fugitives, by the Command of Don *Lewis de Requesens*, Governour of the Low-Countries, he begun a College at *Rouims* in *France*, and another at *Rome*, with the Platform of two more in *Spain*; then, entreated the General of the *Jesuits* so earnestly as if he were begging for an Alms, that he would be pleas'd to send *Parsons* and *Campion* into the English Mission, as by his Letters still extant appears; accordingly they were sent, but *Parsons* sometime after returning to *Rome*, *Allen* makes *Parsons* Rector of his English College there, and then sends him to *Spain* to settle his Seminaries there, and to place other *Jesuits* Rectors thereof; tho' *Parsons* and *Campion* had a pretended Power of moderating the severe Bull of *Pius 5.* against Queen *Elizabeth*, from *Gregory* the 13th, when they first went into *England*, in 1580, yet the very Year that *Allen* was made Cardinal, and that *Parsons* was made

Rector of the English College at Rome, which was in 1587, the new Rebellious Cardinal dispatch'd divers Secular Priests to be Chaplains and Confessors to Coll. *William Samlay*, and Coll. *Rowland Turk's* Regiments, (the last of which consisted of 1200 English and Irish) who, upon the instigation of those seditious Priests, soon deliver'd up the strong Garrison of *Daventry*, with a Fort near *Zutphen*, to the Spaniards; and the next Year, being 1588, by the same Rebellious Principles given *Allen* by the said Bull of *Pius* the 9th, he writ an Apology for the Treason, under the Title of, *Epistola De Daventriae Deditionis Gracia*. 1588, in 8vo. printed also about the same time in English; wherein *Allen* not only commended the Treason, but excited others, in the said Epistle, to the like Exploit of Perfidiousness; as if they were neither bound to Serve nor Obey an Excommunicated Queen. In the same Year, 1588, Cardinal *Allen* writ another Traiterous Book, to be publish'd, when the Spaniard should arrive into England, to stir up all the English Papists to take up Arms against the Queen; the first Part of the said Book was Intitul'd, *A Declaration of the Sentences of Sixtus 5.* --- And the second Part was, *An Admonition to the Nobility and People of England, &c.* See in *Camden's Annal. Sub. An. 1588. &c.* Now to shew that *Parsons* was not far behind Cardinal *Allen*, in Principles and Practices of Rebellion, he publish'd a little before that seditious Cardinal's Death, viz. 1594, in 8o. (a little after *Christmas*, and the Cardinal did not dye till the 6th of *October* 1594. following) a Conference about the next Succession of the Crown of England, in 2 parts, under the Name of *N. Doleman*: The first Part is for Punishing of Kings, and proceeding against them: The second Part was

to prove that the Infanta of Spain was the Legal Heir to the Crown of England, &c. But the Parliament presently enacted, 35 *Elizab.* that whosoever should be found to have it in his House should be guilty of High-Treason, &c. Yet the Rebellious Parliament in 1648. made use of the same Book and Principles to a known cursed Intent; and the Party had *Doleman* reprinted accordingly, for the inhumane Abetting of the King's barbarous Murder; and in particular, wicked *Bradshaw* took most of his long Speech against the King, out of the said *Doleman's* Book; which nevertheless was reprinted again by the same surviving Party, in 1681. *Oct.* at London, &c.

However, we have far more Hopes that there be none now surviving of that unfortunate Home-Party of ours, than that the *Doway*-Emissaries or the *English* Jesuits should ever recede from the rivetted Principles of those Rebellious Progenitors of theirs, viz. *Allen* and *Parsons*, of whom, and all their Successors, I fear we may truly say, the Devil a Barrel the better Herring; to whom *England* mostly owes all its Misfortunes and barbarous Tragedies in the late unnatural Rebellion; whereof the chief Promoters learnt their Fanatical Lessons, out of the traiterous Writings and seditious Practices of the beforementioned *Allen* and *Parsons* of cursed Memory; to whom may be added a couple more of the original Fathers of the *Doway*-Emissaries, viz. *R. Bristow*, who writ in Defence of the Bull of *Pius* the 5th, for the De-throning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Gregory Martin*, whose Book, for to stir up Queen *Elizabeth's* Gentlemen to act like *Judith* did with *Holofernes*, was publish'd in 1584. A further Account of these and other Jesuitical and *Doway*-Rebels will come more in course another time. In

In the Interim, I can't wonder enough at the confidence of the noisy Author of the Secret Policy of the *English Jesuits*, who dares appeal to *Protestants* about their Sottish *Popish* Debates; just as if common Felons should fall out about their Spoils and Robberies, and then appeal to the Judges at the *Old-Bayly* which of them are the greatest Villains, or who cheated one another most: And at the same time call's his Fellow-Emissaries at *Doway*, the *English-Clergy* and *Clergy* of *England*; and brag's of his *Popish* Bishops now actually residing in *England*; and that the Pope having clear'd the *English-Collegiates* at *Doway*, the Papal Pension is still continued to them; with a great deal more of such Bellonious News; which is enough to put a whole *Protestant* Country in amaze, were they not appriz'd long ago, by such-like Encroachments of the same Banditti, that there are some degrees of Shame, over which, when Men are once pass'd, all things become so familiar to them that they can no more be put out of Countenance. Surely the Letter found at *Doway*, some Years ago, is not kept still in view; tho' the Civility to and from the *Protestant* Chaplain may be still fresh enough to hope for some favour in the Eyes of some Clergy-men of the Church of *England*; yet for all that, the *Doway-Case* will be still but a *Pauper-Cause* in respect of their potent Adversaries the *Jesuits*, who will be always more able to see the Favourite Counsel for to maintain their Pleas and Demurrers against such poor indigent Clients as the poor *Doway-Missioners* are well known to be, in all respects and comparisons with the *Jesuits*; who in Ecclesiastical Grandeur, and Church-Splendour, draw as near the Church of *England's* Decency and Brightness, as those of *Doway* descend to the
resemblance

resemblance of our *Dissenters* in Parochial Slovenliness, Meanness of Birth and Parts, both Natural and Acquir'd; especially as to the Secret Policy and Priestcraft in Perfection, as well as to all manner of Scholarship, the distress'd *Lisbonian* and *Dowagran* Fugitives have little or nothing to offer as an equivalent to the *Jesuit-Adepts*; besides a great deal of Clamour, and a good stock of Envy that they can't reach up to that wicked Pitch of *Jesuitical* Gigantean Heighth's therein; for which, to give the D---ls their due, I believe they are heartily sorry for, and that it is the chief grounds of all their Quarrels. But as for *Rebellious Principles* and *Seditious Practices*, the *Jesuits* can't pretend to much greater Perfection and Superiority above the *Doway-Missioners*, if they pretend to be Legitimate Heirs, and hereditary Emulators of the Founders and Fore-fathers of their *Doway-College*; wherein they pretend there's *Hebrew* and *Greek* taught; but that's as likely to be true (if my Brief is right) as theirs and the *Jesuits* Pretensions to Apostolical (I suppose they mean Diabolical) Perfections. But if they have a mind in good earnest to overcome the *Jesuits*, I can give them seasonable Directions towards it. They must first of all change the course of their higher Studies, (for as to the lower Studies of Humanity I suppose they can make no great matter of them, for all the Chaplains civil Commendation of both the sorts) thus; they must utterly lay aside all the empty Notions of School-Philosophy and School-Divinity, by way of their *staple* Dictates; then, in lieu thereof, they should read Mr. Lock, and Mr. Le Clerc's Philosophical Lucubrations, with his *Art Critica*, and Dr. Wallis's Mathematical Course, which may take them up for about two Years: Next,

Next, for their Divinity, instead of the voluminous Flattery of their *Sylvius* and *Estius*, they shou'd read the solid Lucubrations of Mr. *Chillingworth's* Polemicks, Dr. *Hammond's* three Volumes, and as many of Bp. *Seabring's*; then Dr. *Taylor's* Casuistical Divinity; and Archbishop *Tillotson's* Volumes of Sermons; and, at spare hours, they should read the Lord *Clarendon's* History, that they may thoroughly eradicate all the lurking Remains of their Principles of Sedition and Rebellion: They may well spend about four Years in these Catechetical Exercises of true Christian Studies. Lastly, after due Examination and Conviction, they shou'd conform to their National Church of England, as by Law Established, following what Trade or Calling that best suits with their Abilities and Capacities; for they must not think to put their clamorous Importunities, much less their vagrant Wants and Necessities upon the Clergy of England; (their Mock-Bishops in *parallel* *Idolatry* should do proportionably the like, &c. This is the only Method of ending their Quarrels with the Inexpugnable, obstinate, and irretrievable *Yesuits*; and so leave the Dead to bury their Dead, &c. Return we now to the original *Papish-Missionary*, Mr. *Whitford*, whose *Jesus Psalter*, is of great use still amongst the English Romanists of the Idiotick Class. The repeating of the Holy name, *Jesus*, so often as tis in that *Papish Prayer-Book*, seems very Ludicrous and Irreverent, or even Heathenish; for the *Pagans* had not only such certain forms of Prayer, but also Repetitions and Responsaries, as may be seen in *Cato, de re Rustica*, cap. 141. Edit. Par. 1543. *Mattheus*, &c. *Arrianus* Comment. in *Epistol.* l. 1. c. 16. and l. 2. c. 7. wherein tis very strange to find *Kyrie Eleison*, which is used still in the *Papish Mass* and

Greek

Greek Liturgies, the words being Greek and importing, *Lord have Mercy*: The learned *Gerard Vossius*, *De Theolog.* l. 1. c. 2. is not satisfy'd, whether originally that *Litany* came from the *Gentiles*, or rather from the *Jews* or *Christians*; since that Heathen Philosopher, *Arrianus*, liv'd in the 2d Century of Christianity, who possibly might have borrow'd that Liturgical Form from the *Christians*, or at least from the *Jews*; whose great Synagogue or Standing Parliament in *Ezra's* days, order'd set times for Prayer and 18 Benedictions or Forms of Prayers; the great Rabbi *Maimonides*, says the *Jews* every one were to repeat a Hundred Benedictions or Prayers, within the space of every civil day; the *Jews* did also occasionally make use of other variable or extempore-Prayers. The Liturgical Forms of Prayers used by the *Mahometans*; are to be seen in *Avensina* or *Avicenna*, part 3. *Theolog Metaph.* &c. The People of God in all Ages did ever occasionally Pray sometimes in a set form, and sometimes without; as may be seen in the *Holy Scriptures*, and in *George Cassander's Ancient Ecclesiastical Prayers*, printed amongst his *Works* at *Paris*, 1616. and particularly in *Doctor Cave's Primitive Christianity*, p. 169. and 176. Edit. *London*. 1702. However, that *Jesus Psalter*, is far preferable to what is call'd *Our Lady's Psalter*, suppos'd to be compos'd by *Bonaventure*, the first Cardinal Fryar, wherein the Scripture-Psalms are made to apply to the *Virgin Mary*, what is said in *David's Psalms*, of God or Christ; the first Psalm is thus Blasphem'd (in *French*, Edit. à *Rouen*. 1698.) *Bienheureux celui qui aime votre nom, o Marie Vierge Sainte, &c.* — p. 17. *Venez à mon secours, o grande Princesse, Hâtez vous de me secourir, &c.* It is divided like the *Roman Breviary* into *Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers* and *Complins*; and as all

other Offices of the Virgin *Mary* are generally distributed; whereof one of the most Ancient in Print, is that which was used by the Nuns of our *Whitford's Sion-Cloysters*: It was translated into *English*, and printed about the Year 1480. in Fol. by *Caxton*, and dedicated to the Nuns of *Sion*, of the Order of *St. Bridget*, under the Title of the *Virgin's Mirror or Looking-Glass*: Whereunto the Anonymous Interpreter added two little Tracts, *Of the Divine Office or Service*, and of *Lectures or Readings*: Wherein he acquaints us, that he thought himself oblig'd to ask leave of his Diocesan for to make the foresaid Translation, by reason he was to *English* some few Texts of Scripture found in the said Office, which had been severely forbid in a Synod at *Oxford*, in the Year 1407. under the Penalty of incurring Excommunication for the Translating the least part of Scripture. That *St. Bridget* is not to be taken for the *Irish Virgin*, or, as the *Roman Martyrologe* will have it, a *Scotch Maiden*, who according to the *Popish Legends*, touching the Wood of an Altar, in Testimony of her Virginity, the same forthwith became Green; and leading a Nuns Life in the Isle of *Man*, writ 12 Books of her Revelations; as *John Bale* thinks, and farther adds, that they were commented upon by *Richard Lavynham* a *Carmelite*, who being King *Richard* the 2d's Confessor, dy'd about 1381. This *Scotch Bridget's Festival* is kept by the *Scotch Papists* on the first of *February*, and is suppos'd to have dy'd about the Year 518. if so, she could not be of the *Hodiernal Romish Faith*; tho' there be more Churches dedicated to her in *Scotland* than to any other Saint, &c.

But the *Bridget* of our *Sion-Order* is suppos'd to have been a *Sweedish Gentlewoman*, whose Father was call'd *Birgerus*, and her Mother *Sigridis*; she marry'd

marry'd a *Sweedish* Nobleman, *Ulpha de Ulphaso*, by Name, and Prince of *Nericia*: He and she went several Pilgrimages, to *St. James's*, at *Compostella* in *Spain*, and *St. Dennis* at *Arras*; besides other Visits to more *Papish* Relicks: At last, her Husband retired to a *Cistercian* Monastery at *Alvastra*, whilst his Wife *Bridget*, under the Direction of a crafty Priest, nam'd *Matthias*, imagin'd that our Saviour reveal'd to her a Prescript or Rule for the Institution of a new Order of Men and Women; which she accordingly begun in a sort of a Conventual House at *Wasten*, with some few Women; where she imagin'd again that Christ in an Apparition order'd her to go to *Rome*, *Naples* and *Jerusalem* on Pilgrimage: Whence returning to *Rome* she dy'd, in the Year 1373. July 23. About a twelvemonth after, her Body was transported to her Nuns at *Wasten* in *Sweedland*, by her Daughter *Catherine*, who is also commemorated on the 24th of *March* as a *Romish* Saint, by the Superstitious *Papists*.

One may observe that this Lady *Bridget* had a better Notion of a Reformation than any of the precedent Founders of the *Romish* Religious Orders, who, tho' pretending to a sort of a Reformation, or rather a recollection and contemplation of the Abuses in Christianity in general, yet durst not take away the *High Places* of Idolatry and Superstition; for she got the Holy Scriptures to be translated into the *Sweedish* or *Gothick* Tongue, which she often read by herself, as is remark'd by Archbishop *Usher*, *De Script. & Sac. Vernac.* p. 156. which was never permitted to be follow'd by any Nuns of her Order, or of any other of the Nuns of the *Romish* Religious Nunneries; yet her diligent reading of the holy Scriptures in her Mother-Tongue was put as one of her Christian Vertues in the Bull of her Canonization,

zation, in *Laurent Surius*, tom. 4. July 25. &c.
 This Widow *Bridget* is suppos'd by Mr. *Wharton*
 to have been the Composer of the foremention'd
Office of the Virgin Mary; if so, she is the first, af-
 ter *Bonaventure*, that ever compil'd an Office of
 that kind to the *Virgin Mary*; tho' in the third
 Tome of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Works,
 Edit. Colon. 1612. there is a little Pamphlet styl'd,
Hymni & Psalterium B. Virginis Mariae; and another
 intituld, *De Excellentia Gloriosissime Virginis Mariae*;
 but both are own'd of all hands to be spurious;
 especially since in 2 or 3 little Tracts of *Anselm's*
 Meditations, there is not one Prayer to the *Virgin*
Mary, no more than in *Bernard's* Meditations and
 Soliloquies; tho' there be likewise in the Editions
 of his Works some spurious Tracts, containing
 the unchristian Passion of the Superstitious Wor-
 ship of the *Virgin Mary*; such as his Sermons and
 Meditations upon the *Ave Maria* and *Salve Re-*
gina, own'd by *Bellarmin*, *Labbeys* and *Horsbys*, to
 be supposititious Pieces, &c. So that the illegal
 Tribute of Divine Service or Worship to the *Vi-*
gin Mary was not publicly settled, or publicly
 paid before *Bonaventure*, the first Cardinal Fryer,
 who writ the first Liturgical Office to the *Virgin*
Mary, as in the same 13th Century *Aquinas* was
 the first that ever proposed a Liturgy for to
 pay Adoration to the Host; which is as zealously
 asserted by *Natalis Alexander*, and other *Domin-*
ican Fryers, as 'tis deny'd by the *Antwerpian* Jesu-
 its, in their vast pile of the *Romish* *Trinodical* Le-
 gends of the Lives of Saints, hinted at in the be-
 ginning of this Undertaking. However, Dame
Bridget's pretended Revelations were printed at
Nuremberg, in 1521. and her *Revelationes à St. An-*
gelo in Vado notis illustratae, Antw. 1611. with those
 of

of *Mathilda, Hildegard, Gertrude, &c. Elizabethæ Mentalis Schaufhausen edidit Visiones de S. Ursulæ à Verena acceptas, Parisiis, in 8vo. An. Dom. 1513.* And in the Year 1628, at *Cologne*; there was a Book printed with this Title, *Erkheri Abbatis Schonau-giensis liber De transitu sive Obitu S. Elizabethæ Abbatissæ Schonau-giensis, sororis ejus*; together with three Books of the said *Elizabeth's* Visions, and one Book of Epistles. There have been publish'd also the pretended Revelations of *Catherine of Siena* and *Teresa's*, a *Spanish Carmelite Nun, &c.*

How ridiculous soever the fanatical Revelations of those Female-Prophets may really be, yet we are given to understand, by a Pamphlet-Sermon of no long standing, against the great Danger and Mistake of uninspir'd Prophecies, that some such *Papish* Visions in an equivalent Strain, have influenc'd also, or been equal'd, by two *Protestant* Divines of considerable Characters, (to say nothing of the *New-England* Prophets; and the later Fry of *French* Prophets and *English* Abettors) the one being a principal Pastor of the *French* Refugees in *Holland*, Mr. *Jurieu* by name, the other was a Refugee himself, to less purpose, both here and the same place, tho' with an Episcopal Character of the more Ancient *Protestant Bohemian* Order, viz. the Venerable *J. M. Comenius*, long ago deceas'd, to whom he boldly joins, upon the bare Word of the *Dominican* Fryar *Campanella*, one *Nicholas à Buttesdorf*, an avow'd *Protestant* Martyr of the *Bohemian* Reformation (which that high-flown Priest of the Church of *England*, Mr. *Thorndike*, professes before *Luther* or *Calvin's* Protestantism) and even *John Outreck* the *Franciscan* Fryar was far an honestest Man than the *Dominican* Fryar, that writes against him and other *Protestant-Forerunners*;

for,

for, in the first place, *John Cutrock's* very Name was Prophetick as well as Fatal to the Pope, whose pretended Infallible Rock was at the very time that he foretol'd; begun to be cut and rent in pieces; since soon after the Year 1300, the Papal-Chair was cut off from *Rome* and carry'd to *Avignon* in *France*; then came two Popish Antichrists, one in *Italy* and the other in *France*, under whom the Spiritual and Temporal Desolation of Nations was visible enough beyond all Prophecy, both by means of the general Devastation caus'd by the *Turks* in *Asia*, and intestine Wars in *Europe*, as well as by the Schismatical Popes, sometimes four or five at a time, whose Antichristian Ambition reduc'd both Church and State, far and near, all in confusion; the Oppression of the Clergy follow'd naturally enough; especially as to what was caus'd by the priviledg'd Regulars: and the reduction of all to the Faith of Christ by the Year 1370, was in a great measure verify'd. by *Wickliff's* exact appearing at the same time; (1355, 1360, 1370, 1372. &c.) for the further carrying on of the Reformation, already begun in part by the *Lollards* and others before, far and near preach'd, according to *Mark* 16. 15. and *John* 21. 25. it being; thence, the common Scriptural Language of all former Christian Preachers as well as Protestant Reformers.

.. All this might have been foretold by *Johannes de Rupefissa*, with a moderate Portion of the revealing Spirit or Grace of *Jesus Christ*; yet the Author of that Sermon, as well as the Pope, thought that poor Reforming Prophet to be deserving of a long Imprisonment, for pretending to disturb the well-settl'd Ecclesiastical Ease of a Regular Church-State and Preferment; besides, 'tis not to be imagin'd that the Pope and his Antichristian Agents

gents would have imprison'd him, had not he prophesiz'd against the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*; for which, or the like Scriptural Prophecies of Christian Protestations against *Romish* Superstitions, another Fryar, the famous *Hierom Savonarola*, suffer'd Death as well as Imprisonment, in the next Century, whom the *Bohemian Protestants* at the same time own'd for one of their Brethren, instead of condemning him for a fanatical Prophet, as the venerable *Comenius* assures us, out of the Authentick Records of the *Bohemian Churches*. As to *Buldesdorf*, who suffer'd for the very same Cause by the Council of *Basil*, that *John Huss* and *Hierome of Prague* had done not long before, in the perfidious Council of *Constance*, whom none but that *Papish* Black-Fryar *Campanella*, or such as are acted with the same Spirit of Persecution against those that the Antichristian Church of *Rome* calls Hereticks, could ever traduce as fanatical Prophets; who however, are brought into that uninspir'd Sermon by head and shoulders, (as the *Papists* did when they led them to the Stake for Hereticks) since they Prophecy'd or Preach'd nothing concerning the end of the World, even according to the forg'd Evidence of the *Papish* Fryar *Campanella*, whom a Protestant Minister should have been asham'd to cite as a legal Witness against those that the Papal-Church terms Heretical Prophets: By vertue of the same persecuting Principles of *Romish* Church Zeal, and *Papish* inclin'd Partiality, that uninspir'd Priest might quote *Alanus Gama*, or *Harpfield*, or *Sanders*, or *Parsons*, against all the Protestant Martyrs in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, and so make them pass for Fanatical Prophets, as well as Heretical Martyrs; but let not our uninspir'd Preacher forget that Prophet and Preacher are mostly syno-

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mymous Terms in Scripture; and that once he knew the time when he durst glory that he had receiv'd the Gift of the Holy Ghost; which is all that the foremention'd and subsequent *Protestant* Prophets did, or could ever pretend to, in their foretelling of the downfall of Antichrist, with his *Papish* idolatrous Worship and Superstitious Corruptions; and of the future spreading of the Gospel, and the flourishing State of the *Protestant* Reformation that was to ensue. The good old Man *Comenius* had at least an equal, if not a superior Right to those Ghostly Pretensions, by virtue of his active and passive Episcopal Ordinations, which, in all probability, was the sole Cause of the French Anti-Episcopal *Misericord's* Antipathy; and of his *Antirrhesis* against *Comenius*, who perchance finding little or no Charitable Relief and Assistance from the Episcopal no more than from the *Calvinistical Protestants*, might unwarily think that the World was almost at an end, and that nothing less than Christ coming himself (at least Spiritually) would be able to stir up decay'd Charity, and Brotherly Love and Peace amongst even reform'd Christians; but that will scarce be found ground enough to expose him, with such rashness of Judgment, for as great a Fanatical Prophet as his Countrymen, *Christophorus Kotterus*, *Christina Poniatovia* and *Nicol. Dabrowski*; besides, he said nothing but what that learned Quaker, *Robert Barclay*, (whom the late Ingenious Church of England Divine, Mr. Norris said, was harder to confute than a Hundred *Bezarins*, *Hardings*, or *Stapleton's*, &c. p. 453. *Treat. on sever. fabj.*) in his Apology to the same, or such-like Plenipotentiaries at *Nimeguen*, as I take it; and but what may be heard daily in their Meetings, which are thought

worthy

worthy, by our Church and State, of the same Protection, Toleration and Indulgence, as other *Protestant Dissenters*, both National and Foreign enjoy. In like manner the zealous *French Protestant Minister*, Mr. *Furieu*, should have been excus'd, rather than expos'd, (especially by a Brother *Protestant Preacher*) who considering, perchance, in the bitterness of his Soul, the seemingly-endless Extremities of his persecuted Brethren, and the insulting Triumphs of their unrelenting Persecutors, daily upbraiding them with those of *David's* in the Psalms, (*Where is your God?*) he might have extended the certainty of his Hopes to forbidden lengths, and ventur'd to solace himself and his afflicted Brethren with the parallel case of the Banish'd *Jews*, and with the prematurely apply'd Prophecy of the Royal Psalmist, *Psalms* 137. 8. *O Daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroy'd, happy shall be he that rewardeth thee as thou hast serv'd us, &c.* Which doubtless was laugh'd at by the easie indolent *Edomites*, and the plentiful Gentlemen of *Babylon*, because it did not presently come to pass; tho' doubtless the *Jews* were full of hopes, enough to tell their Persecutors, it would not be long e'er the end of their Persecution and Persecutors, with the overthrow of their false Worship should happen, without being thought fanatical Prophets, for not fixing the exact time rightly: Tho' a great many of the *English Clergy*, and most of all other Religious Orders of *Protestants* both at home and abroad, are of opinion that Mr. *Furieu* was not so much beside the Mark, in fixing the compleat Redemption of *Israel* from their great Persecutor, at 1710. or at the more happy Epoch of 1714. for at that first Period of time 'twas likely enough to have happen'd, had not some *inspir'd Preachers*,

in conjunction with a few State-Automedons, by a more modern Fanaticism and Foreign Biass of unskillful *Phaetons*, unexpectedly clogg'd the Prophetick Wheels of the heavenly-bound Chariot of our *Protestant Elijah*, and way-lay'd the triumphant Char of our *Britannick Deborah*; however, the thrice happy *Era* of 1714. irrevocably fix'd by Heaven's just decree, seems to have clear'd Mr. *Jurieu*, in a great measure, from being deservedly thought a fanatick Prophet, *Absolvitq; Deus, &c.* And some expect that *Pana Rufini* (mention'd by the same Prophetick Poet *Claudian*, in *Rufin.*) in due time, will be another signal of the commencement of the accomplishment of Mr. *Jurieu*'s Prophecies, all in good time, &c.

But supposing that delicate Point of proving some of the first *Protestant* Reformers to have been fanatical Prophets, besides others of a later date, could be made out, yet the hands of *Levi* (as a great Doctor of our own said on another occasion) or those of his Sons, should not be employ'd in that dirty Work, which should be rather left to be perform'd by *Parson's*, *De Meaux's*, *De Brueys's*, or lastly by the Jesuit *Cartrou*, in his *Historie du Fanatisme dans la Religion Protestante, depuis son Origine*. Printed at *Paris*, in qu. 1706. However to gratify that uninspir'd Sermon-maker, I leave to his Discretion the fanatical Gentlemen of *Münster*, and those of *Dauphiné* and *Vivarez*, with the Heads of their Prophetick Schools, Mr. *Du Serre*, *Gabriel Hassier*, and *la belle Hsabeau*; as also the fanatick Prophets of the *Cevennes*, with their mungrel Missioners, *Elias Marion*, *John D'Andé* and *Nicholas Facio*, *J. Lacy*, *R. Buckley*, *Cavalier*, *William Freke*, and even Mr. *Muson* of *Nor---tonsh.* a noted Church-Minister, whom I wonder our antiprophetick Sermonizer

monizer should forget: However, as he is Stout so I would have him Merciful, and not forget, they all bore once the Sacred Name of *Protestants*, and upon that account let them find as much Grace in his Eyes as his Zeal will afford; and remembering that no Profession or Reformation can be a Fence against the distemper of the Brain; let their Attonement be their owning themselves, or somebody for them, that they were stark staring Mad: But, I am apt to believe, he may venture to grant the foremention'd poor deluded and distracted *Protestants*, the same Favour at least, that he liberally bestows upon the furious Fanatical Gentlemen of 41, 'whom he will not enlarge upon, because they seem (says he, pag. 34) to have proceeded from more Ignorance and less Design than others of the same Century. I am entirely of his opinion in that particular, as to the Excusing part of our Fellow Subjects and *Protestants*; especially, since many of their Descendants have several Impropropriations and Church-Benefices in their Gift, and otherwise Men of considerable Interest; yet, methinks, in spite of all those complaisant views, he might have singled out some scores of those detestable as well as fanatical pretended Prophets, whowere near enough concern'd in the King's Murder, to have their Principles and Practices expos'd; which made them far more known and more dangerous than the two Foreign Scholars, *Scioppius* and *Comenius*, Men of no weight at all, not as to any pernicious Influence, or sinister Consequence to Church or State, which ought to be the chief Views of a Christian National Preacher, especially upon such Subjects as he had then in hand: Poor *Comenius* I have spoken already to; what *Scioppius*, *Serrarius* (not the famous Jesuit of that name) and *Cusanus*,

writ about the approaching End of the World,
 was upon no other design than that of merely shew-
 ing their Scholarship, and never minded since by
 any one to any effect, nor can it be of any manner
 of use to know what they opin'd about it: As to
 the poor Ignorant *Anabaptists* of *Munster*, nobody
 in his Wit ever dream'd to defend or follow them;
 except those of the late unnatural Rebellion, who
 far surpass'd those feeble Madmen of *Munster*,
 in the Excess, Continuance and Propagation of
 their unaccountable Malice and Designs, which
 are not pretended to, be excusable, even by most
 of their own remaining Party; tho' a great many
 of their dangerous Sermons and Tracts, full of
 frightful Prophecies of all kinds, are still read by
 some of the Simple or Inquisitive Commonality;
 which indeed the Publick might have been warn'd
 or warded against, or else to have said nothing of
 the matter: But for a Preacher to single out for
 his mark some of the poor, unthinking and unde-
 signing Herd (such as the *French* Prophets, who
 were distracted with Misery, Persecution and De-
 spair) is to trifle with the Publick and undervalue
 one's Self and one's Reader; as he does egregiously,
 and even imposes upon himself, when he takes
Baronius, or rather *Spondanus's* Word for *S. Cyprian's*
 being also a fanatical Prophet (for either he in-
 tends that or he means nothing) in saying that
 the end of the World and Antichrist is at hand;
Tertullian, *Lactantius*, and all the antient Christian
 Writers in general speak the same Language;
 which indeed is the very same with the Scripture
 Stile; especially in 1 *John* 2. 18. *Little Children 'tis*
the last time, and as ye have heard that Antichrist
shall come, even now there are many Antichrists, whereby
we know that it is the last time. So that the end
 of

of the World and Antichrist being at hand, is the same thing as to say 'tis the last time, tho' 'twere 3000 Years after. See Dr. *Hammond* there, and on *Mark* 13. 33. &c.

And the *Millenium* it self, that a great many of the primitive Writers spoke so much of, was to be Spiritual, like Christ's Kingdom (which was not of this World) by binding up of Satan again, and by restoring of his Gospel to its purity, in a thorough Reformation, after Satan had been let loose for a little season (that is near 1000 Years, or some considerable time) yet the last Resurrection, the end of the World, and the coming of Antichrist was still at hand, because we are to Watch and Pray, and to take heed, not knowing when the time is, as to any fix'd Period; which the ancient Writers did not pretend to determine exactly to a Year or Years. *Baronius* as well as *Bernard* are misconstrued strangely by that Sermon-maker; for that great Annalist neither did nor cou'd say that *Bernard* was of *Norbert's* Sentiment in that Affair; tho' it does not signify a rush what all the three opin'd thereupon. As for Pope *Paschal* and *Norbert* and his Worshipers at *Prague*, (where *Caspian* learn't his Jesuitical Fanaticism) the uninspir'd Preacher may Prophecy a Halter for them all, according to the Prophetical Portion of Spirit. Mr. *Brown* was bless'd withal, if they so think fit; but if they pretend to play the *Papish* Game from that *Jesuitical* quarter, of condemning our first and foreign Reformers for fanatical Prophets, because they forewarn'd Christians to stand upon their Guard, because the last Day and Antichrist were at hand, and not far off, let them take heed, least a worse Prophecy than that of Mr. *Brown's* overtake them in that last Day, for fanaticizing and reject-
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ing the express Words of Scripture, and all the primitive Christian Authors, as well as all our *Protestant* Martyrs and first Reformers, who made it their constant Practice to make the true Scriptural use of them. But since the uninspir'd Preacher was so dutiful as to ask Pardon, in his Preface, of a right Reverend Father of our Church, for his injurious Reflections against the Lucubrations which that most learned Prelate has been for these many Years preparing upon the Scripture-Prophecies relating to the end of the World, 'tis hop'd, that Right Reverend Father in God will not accordingly look upon it as an involuntary or insincere Sacrifice, notwithstanding the cajoling Air of conceiving greatly of an unappearing Performance, and of not only equalling him to the *Apocalypse-Mede* in Modesty and Judgment, but also of being Superior to him in Knowledge of Scripture and Antiquity: Yet his right Reverend Father-hood may be satisfy'd, tho' the Submission should be intended a Complement, with the same Design as the fanatical *Oliverian* Prophets and Regicides 'were 'not to be enlarg'd upon, because they seem to him 'to have proceeded in (twenty Years Rebellion and King-Killing Prophecies) with more Ignorance and 'less Design than others of that same Century (*Append. to the great Danger and Mistakes of all new uninspir'd Prophecies*, pag. 34.) that is, than *Scioppius* and *Comenius*, who, it seems, are far more remarkable for Malice and Designs than others of the same Century, wherein liv'd innumerable fanatical Prophets of our own, who far exceeded the *Munster-Fanaticks*, or any other foreign furious *Enthusiasts*, or even the poor *French* Prophets, whom our Sermon-maker makes so much ado about, as if he had a mind to make them really considerable and

and deservedly Famous, that he himself might appear the greater Conqueror: He is mistaken with all his Divinity and Policy; those Vermin are best overcome by Slight and Contempt; especially after the Civil Magistrate has taught their Termigancy more Civility: His Theological Chivalry was as much thrown away upon *Scioppius* and *Comenius*, as remarkable as he would have them believ'd to be; 'twould be much better time spent upon others far more remarkable both in this and that Century, viz. the uninspir'd Works of *Oliver and Muggleton*, of *J. Rogers* and *Chr. Feak*, Fifth-Monarchy-men, *Francis Cheynel* and *Cornel. Burges*, *Bastwick* and *Burton*, *James Harrington* and *Nath. Fiennes*, *Tho. Chaloner* and *J. Saltmarsh*, Prophet and Chaplain to General *Fairfax*; *J. Frye* and *J. Biddle*, *Tobias Crisp* and *Steph. Marshall*, Antinomians; *John Pendarves* and *J. Onely*, Lay-Preachers; *James Naylor* and *John Lilbourn*, General of the Levellers, the famous *Capucin* Impostor in France, &c. To which may be added *Mr. Lilly's Ephemeris*, *Sir Th. M---ry's Great Britain's just Complaint*, *Dan. De F---s Shortest way with the Dissenters*; the *Memorial of Dr. D---ke*, *C---ns's Free-Thinking*, *T---l's Rights of the Church*, and *The general Delusion of Christians, touching the ways of God's revealing himself to and by the Prophets*: Which last, well confuted, will be far more serviceable to the Church, more deserving of Preferment, and more honourable to the Undertaker, than to leave a Blemish on some Saints and Fathers of the Church, *St. Cyprian*, *Tertullian*, and *Lactantius*, for being no more positive concerning the near Approach of the End than the very Scripture Words themselves (viz. *John* 5. 25. *Phil.* 4. 5. and *1 Pet.* 4. 7. *Jam.* 5. 8. *Revelat.* 22. 12, 20, &c.) and not assigning any particular time
of

of the day of Judgment, whereof the Apostles themselves were not inform'd nor inspir'd to know exactly the Day or Year; neither does our great Dr. *Mills* nor the *Romish* great Cardinal *Boronius*, nor the *French* great Bishop *Spondanus*, impute any Error or Mistake to the Inspir'd Scripture-Men, as our uninspir'd Sermon-maker wrongfully charges them, as he had dealt before with the poor Fryar *John De Sciffa-Rape*, who was as much a *Protestant* for those days, as Fryar *Luther*, Fryar *Bucer*, Fryar *Martyr*, or Fryar *Barlow*, who had ordain'd (or to speak in the Language of our Preacher, gave the Gift of the Holy Ghost to) Archbishop *Parker*; or in short, as this uninspir'd Gentleman himself, for all as I have seen yet of his Orthodoxy, or Prophecy, &c. tho' upon the Evidence of that bullocking Fryar *Campanella*, (whose name is writ in the foresaid Appendix with no ordinary Ostentation) or of that sorry *Carthusian* Monk *Wernerus*, one would not judge a Flea by, yet upon their evidence our uninspir'd Prophet *Brown*, and this present Sermon-maker would needs exhumate poor Fryar *John*, in effect, and suspend him immediately, as the Inspirer of new Prophecies into the *English* Jesuitical Missioners, who are far more advantagiously inspir'd by such weak opposers, who playing booty, content themselves with an old Prophetical Phrase out of hobnail'd *Plautus*, *Ne res eis redigatur ad restim*, which is render'd very Rhetorically, or rather Paraphrastically by the Appendix-maker; thus they may chance to dye Martyrs for their Pains. But that rugged Phrase will bear no such supplementary Turn, (after, *Brevi spondeo*) but only thus, in as plain and as good *English* as that Paraphrase, viz. *Least they be Hang'd*; without any more ado, but then it will not bear with the Premises to make up any sense; there's

there's another blunder in the *Latin*, but I suppose 'tis the Printer's, *ignoscat* instead of *agnoscat*, p. 30. The first Editor, *Orthuinus Gratius*, seems to write far smoother *Latin* than the second Publisher Mr. *Brown*, &c.

Some of the best Guides in this Antiprophetick Controversy, are Archbishop *Usher's* Predictions, printed by Dr. *Bernard* his Chaplain, in his *Life*, &c. *John Harvey*, Doctor of Physick, at *King's-Lyn* in *Norfolk*, in his Disconfrive Problem concerning Prophecies, printed at *Lond.* 1588. and the Earl of *Northampton's* Defensative against the Poyson of suppos'd Prophecies, reprinted at *Lond.* 1620. in fol. it had been printed five Years before Dr. *Harvey's* Problem, &c. The Predictions of *Digby Bull*, A. M. late Rector of *Shelden* in *Warwickshire*, in his Warnings of Popery, publish'd in 1710. &c. The Reverend Mr. *Bisser's* Modern Fanatick, in three parts; the fourth being, as I am told, done by another hand; it seems to be chiefly directed against such Ministers of the Church of *England* that dare be so sordidly low and fawning after Dissenting-Patrons, as to excuse the fanatical Rebels and Regicides of the late unnatural Rebellion, and give for reason, because of their being familiarly known or rather occasionally necessary to them, and because, in their occasional opinion those Fanaticks of 41 seem'd to proceed from more Ignorance and less Design than others, &c. The same anonymous Author bestows also some few Criticisms, or rather Admonitions upon those Clergymen that mount to such high Flattery as to be occasionally conformable to the *Romish* and *Jacobinish* Shiboleth, upon the possibility of their being Possessors of some Improvements, or of getting their occasional Vote or Interest, &c. There is to be seen likewise the Story

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of the Prophets of New-England; where first going for Liberty of Conscience, and after having been admir'd for her gracious Praying without Book, and being at last suspected, and brought to her legal Tryal for a Witch, she confess'd her Guilt, and that her Contract with the Devil was, that in lieu of her Soul, which she did consign to him, he was to assist her with the Gift of extempore-Prayer; whereupon she was Condemn'd and Executed, &c. Her Name, as that Gentleman was inform'd, was *Hutchinson*, &c. 'Tis plain, I think, that Mr. *Bispe* was not the Author of that fourth Part of the *Modern Fanatick*, by reason not only of the different strain & expressions but also of *Style*; the Criterium and Style having more resemblance with Bp. *Ken's Threni*, or, *Expostulatories and Complaints of the Church of England against undue Ordinaries, false Prophecies, unconfessionable Synony, encroaching Pluralities, idle and non-Residence, formerly reigning among her Clergy*, &c. That anonymous Author seems to aim at an unattainable (at least so as to please) Medium between the High and Low-Party; I owe the best part of these Observations to that Pamphlet, which is very scarce and hard to be found, there having been not many printed at first, if my Breviate be right.

79. *Richard Whitford* Senior, having had a great Estate as well as his Birth in the next Parish to the famous *Holwell*, or *St. Winifred's Well*, and both the *Richard Whitfords*, Uncle and Nephew, being very Superstitiously given to *Romish Devotions*, contributed very much to the Erection of that Place into *Popish Pilgrimages*, and other Superstitious Practices, which gradually settled at that cold Bagin. Both the *Whitfords* were at first *secular Priests*, then became *Canon-Regulars* of *Sion-Monastery*

Monastery, under the Rule of St. *Austin*, and the Institution of St. *Bridget* as aforesaid. I am apt to believe that those *Whitfords* having also good Estates in *Lancashire*, their Tenants and Acquaintance were some of the first that began the Pilgrimage to *Holywell* from *Lancashire* and elsewhere, and that they either first built, or magnified and decorated the Chappel above that Well or Bagnio. And lastly, that the same *Whitfords* either invented, or enlarg'd and multiply'd the Manuscript Copies of the Life of *Winefred*, and her Acts or Legends, however father'd, (whether upon *Elerius* Monk of St. *Asaph*, or *Robert* Prior of *Shrewsbury*, or both) or handed about in Manuscript or Print, have all their Rise or Growth from the Industry, Zeal, Wealth and Superstition of the aforesaid *Whitfords*, or of no earlier a date.

As to the Pilgrimage, 'tis certain no Author, Good or Bad, Manuscript or Printed, that is any ways known to the Learned or Publick, who gives the least hint of any such Custom or Frequency of resorting to that place call'd *Holywell*, in the County of *Flint*, upon any such account of St. *Winefred's* being the Saint or Patron of that Fountain, or even upon any other consideration of its being a Bagnio of any Medicinal quality or property, before the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *English* rebellious *Papish* Emissaries pitch upon that place as a proper Retreat for their designing Practices; which was never minded by any Protestant Author, till *Henry More*, Provincial of the *English Jesuits*, in his History of their Jesuitical Province in *England*, lib. 7. §. 37. thought it a part of his Faction's Province to impose further upon the World with a Story of *Edward Oldcorn*, alias *Hall*, (the very Jesuit that set *Somervil* and other *Papists* on, to make attempts upon their Sovereign's

Life. See *Speed's Chron.*) who happening to meet with one of his Brother *Popish* Priests as he was going to *Winefred's Well* for to seek relief as to some of his Bodily Distempers, as well as those far worse of his Mind, the Priest told him, That he was then coming from that Holy Well, and that he had about him a miraculous Stone from thence, which he did not doubt but would Cure him. *Oldcorn* thankfully accept's of the Stone, and reverently Kisses and Worships it that Night; tho' he found himself better by next Morning yet he would go on in his Journey, to engage *Winefred* still more of his side; which was crown'd with so much Success that the Gratitude of the Cur'd Patient has render'd the Power and Seat of that Heavenly Doctress miraculously famous ever since. This is pretended to have happened in the Year 1606. *Morre's History* was not printed till the Year 1660. at *St. Omers*. Tho' there was doubtless some private Resort to that *Walsb* Spring by some few *Popish* Zealots ever since the beginning of *Henry* the 8th's Reign, increasing proportionably with, or rather in opposition to the Reformation; yet the incredible Carreer of *Popish* Pilgrims, and their more incredible Miracles did not commence before that *Jesuit Oldcorn's* wonder-working Epoche of 1606. as may be seen in Mr. *Medcalf's* late florid Edition of Mrs. *Winefred's* Life, in 1712. who with unusual candour, for very good reasons, owns he will not go further back than Sir *Roger Bodenham's* *Miraculous Cure*, which is not pretended to have happen'd before that Year, 1606. this Mr. *Medcalf* is a Secular Priest of *Lancashire*, now Missionneering in *Torkshire*, with Bishop *Smith* and Bishop *Withams*, as I am inform'd.

It can't be reasonably suppos'd that there was any great matter of Devotion, or any formal or frequent

frequent visits from any great distance paid to that pretended Saint before the Building of the Chappel above the Well : Now 'tis almost certain, that there was ne'er a Chappel there when *Henry the Second* gave to the Monastery of *Basingwerk* the Forfeited Estate of *William Peverell*, together with *Haliwell* and *Fulibroch* and the Chappel of *Basingwerk*, &c. in the Year 1131. or when *Lewellin* and his Son *David* gave the forfeited Estates of *Hutser* and *Meridith Wamor*, with the Church of *Haliwell* and the Chappel of *Colshull* to the said Monastery, in the Year 1240. which last Charter was dated from *Colshull*, on *St. James the Apostle's* day. See *Dodsworth* and *Dugdal* in *Monasticon Anglican.* Vol. 1. pag 721, 722. and *Chronicon S. Werberge Cessria*, MS. in *Biblioth. Cotton*, &c. Hence 'tis demonstrable there was no *Winefred*, no Chappel, whatever becomes of the Well in those days, when *Robert of Shrewsbury* is suppos'd to have been actually translating *Winefred's* Body, and writing of her Life; wherefore those hitherto unquestionable Records must fall to the Ground, or else *Prior Robert's* Legend, *John of Tinmouth's* Abbreviation thereof, *Capgraves's* Transcription thereof, the *Cotzen* and *Gale's* Manuscript-Alterations thereof, *Bodley's* Manuscript-Ballad thereof, the *Roman* and *English Martyrology's* Imposition thereof, *Surius* and *Bollandus's* Hallucination therein, *Alford* and *Cressy's* Credulity therein, the *Jesuit F. K.* and the *Popish Priest Medcalf's* Cheat therein, and lastly, the *Roman Catholicks's* foolish Zeal and Stupefaction thereat, must all at once vanish into Smoke and Ashes, together with *Archbishop Chicheley's* Synodical Constitution, and the usage of the Church of *Sarum's* Canonization of *Winefred*. That *Chicheley* had been Chancellor of the Church of *Sarum*, Bishop of *St. David's*,
and

and at last a Cardinal of *Rome*; to encourage him in his Superstitious Zeal, which led him not only to oblige those three Churches with a double respect for *Winefred*, but also with a duplicate Service for *St. George*, according to *Usum Sarum*, as his Predecessor foul-mouth'd *Arundel* had begun before; the Legends of both those Romantick Saints being much of a piece, tho' that Synod and the Church of *Sarum* recommended no more of *Winefred* than what was thence taken into the *Roman Martyrologe*, viz. *In England of St. Winefred, Virgin and Martyr, Novemb. 3.* For I take it to be very plain, that the nine Lessons allotted for *Winefred* in the *Sarum Breviary*, which was printed in 1556. or which was us'd in *Sion-Monastery*, were manag'd by *Whitford Junior*, and Cardinal *Pöol*, whose Stile therein seems apparent enough: The *Cotton Manuscript* is much of the same Date and Management, as well as that of Mr. *Gale's*, notwithstanding the seeming Characters of Antiquity therein; for the Monks and Cardinals of *H. 8th's* days had not forgot the Art of forging Manuscripts of far more Ancient Date, more Difficult Character and Resemblance than those Manuscripts can pretend to be; neither were the *Jesuits* so young then but that they could be notable Help-mates to the Monks in that kind of Forgery; witness their learned *Turrianus*, who is own'd by several of his own Party to have forg'd the Manuscripts from which he printed the five additional Canons of the pretended Apostolical Council of *Antioch*; for he would never own from whence he had them, or where the Manuscript was to be seen; the like Fraud did he shew in his pretended Manuscript of the Apostolical Constitutions, which he never could or would produce or discover; from which

minat all the Manuscripts, as well as Prints, of those Apostolical Constitutions and *Antiochæan* Canons, that appear in some Libraries, take their Origin 'tis much to be fear'd: The like irreconcilable Manuscripts in the *Ethiopic* and *Greek* Churches are owing chiefly to the Productions of their respective Monks, who have for these many Ages, as well as the *Latin* Monks, made it a Trade of transcribing and selling of Manuscripts, taken more from Prints, and their own Brain-contrivances, than from Authentick Manuscript Copies. In like manner Mr. Brown, in his Edition of *Johannes de Rupe-Sciffa's Vademecum*, seems to intimate that Mr. Crasshaw, who gave it him to publish, could give no good account of its genuineness, or in what mint 'twas coin'd, so he leaves it wholly upon him. See *Brown's Prefat. ad Læctor.* tom. 2. Fascicul. p. 493. *Natal. Alex. Seculo,* 1. Rer. 2. p. 740. *Joh. Ludolph. lib. 3. Hist. Ethiop.* c. 4. N. 31. and in *Comment. ibid.* p. 336, 338, 340, &c. However, those Manuscripts of *Winefred's* Life in *Cotton-Library*, in Mr. Gale's, and in Mr. Ware's Library, and that amongst Sir Thomas Bodley's own Manuscripts, have nothing of her Body's Translation from *Guetherin* in *Flintshire* to the Monastery at *Shrewsbury*; nor any thing of any Pilgrimage to *Holywell*; tho' in that bundle of the Lives of Saints, amongst Sir Thomas's own Manuscripts, there be the Lives of *Crispin* and *Crispianus*. pag. 72. where there's mention made of fair *Winefred*, whom those Saints of the Gentle-Craft made Shoes for, &c. And amongst the Manuscripts given to Bodley's Library, by Mr. Charles King A. M. in *J. Leclaud's Itinerarium*, Vol. 8. pag. 89. there is a Collection, *Ex Legenda SS secundum usum Exoniensis Ecclesie, Autore Joh. Grandisone Episcopo Exoniensi.* (about the Year 1367.) viz. *Ex Vitis Banafasie Archiepiscopi*

chiepiscopi Mogunt. Sti. Gulielmi Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, S. Cuthberga, Sti. Molari, & Thoma Cantelupi Episcopi Herefordiensis, &c. As also among the Manuscripts given to the *Bodleian-Library* by Sir *Henry St. John*, Num. 22. and 27. There be Antiquities of *Leland's* own Hand-writing, with the Lives of *St. Winefred* and *St. Gudlac*. And amongst the Manuscripts given by Archbishop *Land* to the *Oxford-Library*, in Numb. 21. there is *St. Winefred's* Life, written, as 'tis suppos'd, by *Robert Prior* of *Salop*: These two last were the Prototypons, or rather Productions and Copies of *Capgrave*, *Caxton*, and *Richard Whitford* Senior, in setting forth that *Popish* Legend and Idol of *Holywell*; they were all three Cronies in Time, as well as in *Legendary Devotions*; the two first dy'd about the Year 1490. and the last in 1511. *Caxton* liv'd in *London*, and *Whitford* just hard by in *Sion Monastery*; *Capgrave* mostly in *Norfolk*, but often in *London*: *Whitford* was Born in the Parish of his own Denomination, next to *Holywell*, where he had a great Estate, and another as great in *Hope* and *Hopedale*, not far off, and also a considerable Estate at *Farnworth* and *Widdows* in *Lancashire*; he doubtless furnish'd Materials to *Winefred's* Legend, as well as to her Chappel above the Well.

Tho' *Capgrave* might have follow'd *Tinmouth* in the Bulk of his Legend, yet it does not follow that he copy'd him as to *Winefred*, but rather that that *Legendary Triumvirate* found ways by means of their *Popish* Zeal and great Wealth (for *Caxton* was also a Wealthy Lay-Gentleman) to fob into *Tinmouth's* Gold-finding *Legendary* their own production of *Winefred's* Life, more at large: There is but one Manuscript of the pretended *John Tinmouth's Aurea Historia*, and that in *Lambeth Library*;

brary; nothing was more common in all *Popish*
 Ages than such forgeries and shufflings in, of Monk-
 ish Manuscripts, especially in that Legendary
 Trade; the *Greek Monks* were dexterous at it,
 whereof *Metaphrastus's Greek Legends* are undenia-
 ble instances in that Manuscript Stock-jobbing, as
 is own'd by *Bellarmin* himself, who speaking of *Me-*
tafrastus, says, 'He spoke of Saints Lives as they
 might possibly have been, not as they were actu-
 ally transacted: Another fresh Instance is the
Heretick Eunomius's Apology, pretended by our mo-
 dern *Arians* to be still Extant in Manuscript, in,
 or near *Lambeth Library*. As for my part, I am
 fully perswaded that the Life of *Winefred*, whether
 in Prints or Manuscripts, is a *Popish* Forgery, pro-
 pagated industriously by the *English Jesuits*, and
Popish Missioners, for their well-known sinister Ends
 and factious Designs; for tho' *Winefred's* Legend,
 Chappel and Pilgrimage, were gradually set on
 foot from *H. 8th's* time, by the aforesaid *Whitfords*
 in a great measure; but neither the said Legend, nor
 Pilgrimages were ever fully set a-going before the
 schismatical and seditious Attempts of the above-
 said *Jesuits* and *Popish* Emisseries, about the latter
 end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. The last Editor
 of *Cowley's Britannia* observes very well with Mr.
Powel, that the Spring of *Holywell* is so far from
 being the Miraculous Produce of the Romantick
Winefred's Holiness, that 'tis the natural Effect of
 a limpid Current of Water, passing through some
 rich Minerals, branching out from the neighbour-
 ing Hills. Since the curious *Giraldus Cambrensis*
 assures us, that 'twas the general Sentiment in his
 time (about the Year 1190.) that there was in,
 or near *Holywell* rich veins of Silver Mines; and
 on the same Editor, with the said *Powel*, further ob-
 serves,

serves, that the Monks of the Neighbouring Monastery of *Basingwerk* promoted the Superstitious practices at *Holywell*, for the sake of several sorts of Mills of their own. *Basingwerk* seem's to be a Saxon Word, as well as *Winefred* and *Holywell*; tho' the two first might also be reduc'd to British Etymologies: For *Base gunny Worch*, *Gwerah*, *Gwraig*, *Wraig*, imports in Welsh, *Had I had a Daughter or Wife*; and *Wenfremy*, or *Gwenfrewy*, or *Wenfridd*, signifies the same as the Saxon *Winefred*, i. e. a white or fair countenance or good nature. What the Saxons Superstitiously call'd *Holymell*, the Welsh call it to this day *Trefunnon*, that is, Town of the Well, without implying any thing of it's Holyness; there is a Street or Place in *Oxford*, and several other Parts of *England*, call'd still, from the Saxons, *Holywell*.

A late learned Prelate of *St. Asaph*, seems to be of Opinion, that the name *Trefunnon*, is not above 400 Years standing among the Welsh; but that must be a mistake, since it can't chuse but be as Ancient at least as the Saxon, *Holywell*, or rather long before; unless we suppose, that the Well Sprung up exactly, when the foremention'd Charters of *Basingwerk* were granted; or that there was no Houses there before, or no Welsh in the Country: But how that name, as well as *Holywell*, should escape Dooms-Day-Book, I can't imagine, unless 'twas taken for an Appendix or Impropriation belonging to *Basingwerk*; and consequently the Case served by those Monks; for the foremention'd Charters speak of *Holywell* and it's Church, as a Parish Well known and settled long before: As for *Winefred's* Life being Hieroglyphick'd on the Windows of *Holymell* Church; that rank's well be suppos'd to be Ancienter than *Æsch's* time, whatever *Mr. Camden* might have thought, when he made that Observation. Could the Statues and Sculptures

Sculptures still remaining about the defac'd Chappell above the Well, be well blazen'd or decyphir'd, and the date and terms of the Deeds of the Mannor of *Basingwerk*, now call'd *Greenfield*, and of that part of the Lordship of *Holywell*, about the Spring, be known, 'twould be a great inlet into the offspring of those deluding Antiquities, under the Debris of which, the present *Jesuits* and *Popish* Emissaries transact most of their Mysteries of Iniquity, wherewith the *Roman Catholick* Schismatics of this Realm, are so Shamefully impos'd upon. The last Editor of *Cambden*, makes that *Holywell*-Chappel to be Dug out of a Rock; but that's a mistake, for 'tis quite above it upon the Rock or Eminency; and that which is about the Well, is crufted with uncommon Free-stone and Freezwork-Ceiling and wrought Pilasters.

We may Conclude all this Conjectural Enquiry into that Offspring of *English* and *Welsh* Roman Catholick Superstitions, with what that learned *Cambden*-Editor close's his Additions, *viz.* *that's doing too much honour to Winefred and her Well, to spend much time in Confutation of the Superstitious Circumstances thereof*; truly I could be of his mind too, had not I seen the great honour he himself did lately, to things as little honourable and far less useful or necessary, *viz.* the Pompous placing of antiquated *Romish* Constitutions, made by *Otto* and *Ottobon*, the *Pope's* Legates, amongst the Reformation-Canons and *Protestant* Rights of the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd; with the Erudite Marginal Notes, in *English*, to the abolish'd *Popish* Canons in *Latin*; concerning the *Pope's* Bulls, Palls and Power, Monks, Nuns, Confession, Mass, Extremunction, Praying for the Dead, &c. what Tendency or Agreement such *Popish* Regulations can have with the quite opposite Articles of our Present Constitu-

tion in Church and State, I confess, I have not so nice an Ear, as to perceive the Harmony, much less to be delighted with such dissonous concert of Canonical Musick; or what Use or Argument a Civilian or Divine may draw from such obsolete Canons, or rather old *Popish* Impositions, one need have much a more penetrating head than mine to understand. However, I was glad to see in the 18th page of the first Volume, that the Administration of Ecclesiastical matters may be consider'd under the Prince, as *Head of the Church*; which an Orthodox Preacher thought not long ago, to be an improper word. However those *Popish* Constitutions be honour'd, I'll content my self with the honour of adopting the words of the late learned Prelate of St. *Asaph*, in his Preface to *Winefred's* Life, p. 19. ' This I hope ' will justify the present undertaking, and shew it ' was not altogether unreasonable for a *Protestant* to ' be a little zealous for his Religion also, when Sa- ' pestition has so many Votaries, as to crowd to *Holy- ' well*, from all parts of *Brittain*, who successively ' visit the Well it self, from Sun-rise till late at ' Nights; as the Pilgrim-Monger Mr. *Medcalf* un- dauntedly own'd in 1712. but now in 1715. he possibly may think the case a little alter'd, at least, so as to think hereafter, that it will become him better to be a little more upon the retinue and reserv'd, than to boast of numbers, least the Government may with reason apprehend that those Legions of *Winefred's* Pilgrims may be still animated with such Foreign Hopes, as to resume their old Rebellious ex- tacies of the *Holy-Pilgrimage*, formerly set up by their Fore-fathers in *Com. Ebor. & Lincol.* in Hen. the Eighth's Reign.

Whatever might have been the Intent of that *Popish* Missioner *Medcalf*, in making a general Re-
view

view and Muster-Roll of his Pilgrim-Forces, and on the Bloody-Stone-Banner of his Heroine *Winifred*, presume his late Hopes, whether justly or unjustly pre-conceiv'd, of an approaching *Crossade*, rather decrease than otherwise, let his Prophetess *Winifred* entertain him with as many Visions of friendly-pretending Squadrons in the Air, or in *Holymwell*, as he and the small fancy most proper to encourage and delude their sinking Party withal; yet 'twill not be still unseasonable to warn *Protestants* to lye upon their Arms, and stand upon their Guard, to secure all the Passes and Avenues against our indefatigable, restless, and implacable Enemies, the *Papists* both at home and abroad; and particularly against the swarms of Pilgrims at *Winifred's-Well*: For (to make bold again with that intimitable *πᾶσις*, wherewith the same late Prelate of *St. Asaph*, *ibid. ut sup.* pag. 47. expresses himself on the Parallel occasion) ' *Holymwell* is a Fountain of great Superstition; and as ridiculous and idle as that Fable may appear to *Protestants*, it does not as yet appear so to the *Papists*; and for their sakes and service, that worthy Pastor further observ'd, that there will be no undoubted Proofs; 1. That there ever was such a Woman in being as *Winifred*: Nor, 2. That she was of the Church of *Rome*: Nor, 3. That she ever wrought any undoubted Miracles, either Living or Dead; and that according to *Mr. Gale's* Manuscript *Winifred's Day* is the 22d of *June*, and not on the 3d of *November*, as the *Papists* now suppose: He likewise puts it beyond all Dispute, that the silence of all the *British* and *English* Historians, and all other Authors (except the pretended *Salopian* Prior *Robert*, *John Tinmonth*, *Ralph Higden*, and *John Capgrave*) makes up as positive a demonstration and satisfaction as the

the Rules of History and Authentick Conveyance can permit, that there never was any such Person as the *Papists* describe, or take *St. Winefred* to be, especially as to Time, Place, Miracles, and all other pretended circumstances; to *Robert Prior of Shrewsbury's Manuscript Life of Winefred*; he opposes the silence of another Monk of the same Time and Monastery, viz. *Ordericus Vitalis*, who writ thirteen Books of Church-History, whereof the second and third Parts contain the Warlike Exploits and Transactions of the *Normans* in *France, England* and *Apulia*; with several things relating to the Monastery of *Shrewsbury*, where fictitious *Robert* says he translated *Winefred's Bones* to, in 1138. *Vitalis* continues his History to the Year 1141. *John Timmouth* was Vicar to a little Town of that name, in the Diocess of *Durham*, and afterwards a Monk, if *Pitsaus* speak's true: He writ *Historia Aurea*, divided into twenty Books or udwards; containing the Lives of the Saints of this Island; whereof there is but one Copy in being, as was hinted at before; tho' *Pitsaus* says there is another in *Bennet-College, Cambridge*; but I am apt to believe 'tis a mistake for *Lambeth-Library*, tho', I believe, *Pits* follow's Dr. *James's Ecloga*; there be indeed some Excerptions or Collections out of that Golden Legend in *St. James's Library*, Num. 614. *Timmouth* also writ a Supplement to that Legend, still Extant amongst the Collectanea-Manuscripts of Dr. *Richard James*, Num. 18. in *Bodleian-Library*; and *Pits* says still that this is also in *Bennet-College Library*; either *Pits* improves his Art of Imposing, or Dr. *James* is mistaken. *Timmouth* writ to the same Legendary purpose, *Sanctilogium Majus & Minus*, and Appendixes to the Martyrologe, I suppose that of *Sarum*: There is an Extract of the Martyrology, according

according to the Usage of the Church of *Exon*,
or *Exeter*, collected by *John Grandison* Bishop of
that See, as was touch'd upon before.

Our late Prelate of *St. Asaph* has gratify'd the
Romanists so far as to present them with *St. Beuno's*
Life, from a *Brittish* Manuscript in *Jesuit-College*,
Oxon, which certainly is as Old and Authentick as
any of the forementioned Manuscripts of *Winfred's*
Life; as some merry *Welshman* writ the one for
Diversiſion, about the latter end of Queen *Eliza-
beth's* Time, or perchance since; so some Monks,
Fryars and Jesuits, forg'd the other Manuscripts,
in part or whole, down from above the beginning
of *Henry the Eighth's* Time. Our late good *St.*
Asaph Prelate further observes, that both the Je-
suit *I. F.* and the *Popish* Emiffary *Mr. Medcalf*, are
as much guilty of Paraphrastical Romancing (and
truly with as much right) in their Translations,
as *Prior Robert*, *Vicar Tintmouth* and *Fryar Capgrave*
was of Monkish Forgery in their first tracing out
those Fabulous Legends and Poetick Druidisms.
Ralph Higden; it seems, in his Poem *De Laudibus*
Wallie, has 18 or 20 Monkish Latin Rhimes of the
Poetick Goddess or Cambrean Nymph, *Winfred*.
But what is observ'd pag. 30. that, *Veridicorum as-
sertione contestata*, is not rightly translated, by cer-
tain and undoubted Relations: I am of opini-
on that the Jesuit *I. F.* was more honest than or-
dinary, in reading that Sentence into *English*;
for certainly there can't be a more literal Ver-
sion than that on this, 'by the unanimous Affirma-
tion of credible Persons, or by the uncontested Af-
firmation of those that speak Truth; or by the Af-
firmation of Truth-Tellers witness'd together;
these are all the Versions that the Sentence is ca-
pable of, but the last, which is the most literal,

scarce compatible with the *English* Idiom; nor indeed is the Sentence any other than *Monkish Latin*; for *confessare* is taken passively, whereas 'tis a Participle of a Verb deponent, of an Active signification, in proper *Latin*. However, 'tis scarce worth disputing with a Jesuit about such trifles, when he is plainly guilty of a designing Paraphrase in far the greater part of his *Legendary Translation*: But, methinks, one may say of this particular Version what *Bellarmin* said of *Calvin* upon the account of Christ's being *absolved*, that he wish'd he had always err'd for, or that he had never err'd worse; yet loves a great piece of generosity for a Jesuit and a Cardinal to take *Calvin's* part against such a zealous *Remonstrant* and Archbishop as *Gentilius* was, and one of the greatest Scholars, next to himself, that ever the *Roman Cause* produced: The Professor of Divinity in an adjacent and adjacent Isle, was of a far meaner Spirit, when he boasted, not without a Satirist, that all the Learning and Scholarship was come from the *Remonstrants* to those they call'd *Hereticks*; I could but conclude that he was none of these *Hereticks*, by the conceited Termagancy of such unjudicious Presumption that could suit with no other part of the *British* Islands. But to do our late *St. Asaph* Prelate justice, he all along distinguishes the Badness of the Cause from the Learning of his Adversaries, and by a generous work of a *Catholick* Supererogation, over-allows the Jesuit *Alford's* Annals the Tribute of their Deserts; for tho' that Gentleman's Method, Accuracy and Style, are not much inferior to the Compliment, yet *Alford's* Majesterial Air seems to demand a Triumph where an Ovation is scarce due; but methinks our late learned Prelate is not quite so charitable to *Pisquet*, who

who certainly is as far Superior to *Bale* for his Clearness, Civility and *Latin*, as *Bale* was to him in furnishing him with the primogenial Form and Materials. But as for the immature Zealot, Mr. *Medcalf*, who plume's himself with the criminal poling and lifting of his *Winefred*-Pilgrims, I doubt not but he discern's by this time, that we are told from Heaven, *Eam nos, sed they, that be with us are wiser than they that be with them.* 2 Kings 6. 16.

So. Since fair *Winefred* is suppos'd by her Popish Pilgrims to have liv'd miraculously, in the beginning of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, viz. 660. much about the same time, perchance, that *Crispin* and *Crispianus's* Acts and Monuments were miraculously fitting up; should there be procur'd an Authentick Copy of the original Manuscript thereof, 'twould prove a great *Feat*. *Luo* In this important Enquiry about *Winefred*; the Memoirs that *Baronius*, *Savine*, and *Bosquie* made use of, upon the occasion of those Saints Festivals, could not pretend to be from the *original* it self, no more than the *English* Edition of *Crispin* and *Crispianus's* Legend, which, I own, is far from being Compleat or Perfect; it seem's to be but an Abstract of some greater Work, much after the nature of those *Arabic* and *Archiepisk* Abridgments of the larger *Constitutions*; and like the smaller *Epistles* in comparison of the larger, which have been so eruditely discours'd of lately by some of our modern *Arians*: The useful publick Library of *Mansfield* has a wonderful Variety of those Saint-like and Heroick Abridgments, which might contribute exceedingly to the Illustration of the larger Legends of Saints Lives, could the Epochs of their respective Authors, and first Publications or Editions be well fix'd; which would puzzle a Divine to pitch upon exactly. For the

Manuscripts of that Hero-kind, in the Archiviums of *Morefield's* Library, are much exhausted, if I am rightly inform'd: How far the above-mentioned Manuscript of *Crispin* and *Crispianus's* Legend in the *Bodleian* Library, agrees with these abstracted (or rather distracted) *Morefield's* Prints, nothing but a strict collationing of them can assure us; that *Bodleian* Manuscript is in the same Heroick Verse of the *Saxon* Poetry, as *Winefred's* Legend in the same Manuscript Bundle, and printed by the late Illustrious Prelate of *St. Asaph*, in his Appendix of Ancient Records, to the said *Winefred's* Life

The Genuineness and Age (το γνησιον & ηλικια) of those *Saxon* MSS. may be further indigitated and elucidated (for fear they should prove but late Monkish and Jesuitical Imitations or Tryals of their Linguist-Skill, instead of being 400 Years standing) by *Saxon* Prototypens of the Lord's Prayer, according to the different gradual Changes of that Idiom, 'The Ancientest that I can find (says *Cambden* in his *Remains*, pag. 301) is in the old *Saxon* Gloss'd Evangelists, belonging to my good Friend Mr. Robert Bowyer, written by *Eadfrid*, or *Ecdorid*, or *Egbrid*, or *Egbert*, the eighth Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, about the Year 690, and divided according to the Ancient Canon of *Eusebius*, not into Chapters; for *Stephen Langton* Cardinal, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1227, first divided the Holy Scripture into Chapters, as *Robert Stephens*, the famous Printer at *Paris*, 1540. did divide the Scripture Chapters into Verses: And thus it is, *Uren fader thich arth in heofnas, sic ge-
halgud thin nama, to cymath thin ric. Sic thin willa
fue is in heofnas and in eorþo. Uren blaf asir wittlissel
is to daeg, and forges us scylda urna, sue we fergesith
scyldgum urnum, and ne intled usith in eustnung.* Ab-
gefrig

gefrig urich from ifle. Amen. Some 200 Years after I find this somewhat vary'd in two Tranſlations, thus, *Thur ure fader the eart on heofenum ſithin nama gehalgod cum thin ric. Si (or gewurth) thin willa on eorþan, ſwa ſwa on heofenum; ſyle us to dag urn dag-thanlican blaſ, And forgiſ us ure gyltas ſwa ſwa we forgiſaþ þam (or Urum gyletndum) the with us agylath. And ne led the us on coſtnung, ac alys us from yſſe. Si it ſwa (or Sothlico.)* About 200 Years after that, in Henry the 2d's time, Pope Adrian an Engliſhman, ſent the Lord's Prayer in Rhime, to be taught to the People, thus, *Ure Fadyr in heaven rich, thy name be halyed ever lich, thou bring us thy michel bliſs, Als it in heaven y-do, Evar in yearþ been it alſo; that holy bread that laſteth ay, thou ſend it ouſ this ilke day. Forgive ouſ all that we have don, as we forgiwet uch other mon: Ne let ouſ fall into no founding, Ach ſhield ouſ fro the ſawl thing. Amen.* About 60 Years after, in Henry the 3d's eays, it run thus, *Fader that art in heaven bliſs, thin helge nam it wurth the bliſs, Cumen and mot thy Kingdom, Thin holy will be all done, in heaven, and in erdh alſo, ſo it ſhall binfullwell Ic tro. Giſ us all bread on this day, And forgive us ure Sins, As we do ure wider wins: Let us not in ſonding fall, Oac fro evil thou ſyl'd us all. Amen.*

About 100 and odd Years after, in Richard the 2d's Reign, Wickliſſ tranſlated it, with ſome Latin Words inſerted, whereas there was not one before, thus; *Our Fadyr, that art in Heaven; halloed be thy Name, thy Kingdom come to, be thy Will done; ſo in Heaven and in Erth, giſ tous this day our Bread over other Subſtance, and forgiſ to us our Dettis, as we forgiven to our Detters, and leed us not into Temptation, but delivoe us fro Evil. Amen.* The Lawland-men of the Eaſt and South of Scotland, ſpeak it thus,

more like the Ancient, or English-Saxons, *Our Father which art in Heaven, hallow'd be thy Name, thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done in Earth as it is done in Heaven, give us this day our daily Bread, and forgive us our Debts (or Trespases) as we forgive our Debtors, (or them that trespass against us) and lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil; for thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, for ever. Amen.* The

Hechlandmen, or Highlanders of the North and North-West of Scotland, when they say the Lord's Prayer, pronounce it in the *Erse* or *Irish* Dialect; thus, *Acr nathir ataigh air nin, nabh fer bannit, tigiuh dariatatche, deantur da boilambicoit air nimik agis air thalambi, air naran laidhthuil tabhair dhuin a niombh, agis, math duin dair shiata ammil agis mathum viddar feut chunnim, agis na trilaic astock say anausen, ac sarsino ole. Amen.* Those Highlanders, at least the most intelligent of them, are inclin'd to the *Irish* Religion, as well as Language; but many of the meaner sort are so grossly Ignorant in Religious matters, that they differ nothing from meer Heathens; they never having had the Bible, or any other Christian Book translated into their *Erse* Idiotism. For the remedying of which, our late Sovereign Queen Anne, out of her Princely Piety and Compassion to those poor ignorant Subjects of hers, sent

at her own Cost and no small Charges, some Church of England Ministers to Preach the Blessed Gospel to them, and to distribute a considerable number of Catechisms, Bibles and Books of Devotion, in *English*; for their own Language being a mixture of the worst *Scotch* and worst *Irish*, was thought incapable of being printed; for which reason a great many School-masters were to go amongst them, to teach them to understand and to write *English*, and also *Latin* to such that were found capable of it. Which noble Design was recommended to, and embrac'd by, several well-disposed Persons; and we are willing to hope that the same will be kept still on foot, and happily promoted, by the Aid and Encouragement of some serious Christians amongst us. The first that ventur'd to propagate Christianity in some parts of *Scotland* were Monks, (as Mr. Gordon assures us in *Gram. Geog.* pag. 208.) who succeeded the Pagan Druides, and were call'd afterwards *Culdees*; from whom came that fabulous Story of St. Rule, or *Regulus's* bringing over with him the Arm or Leg of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, and his burying it in that place where now the City of St. *Andrew's* stands: But Christianity, no more than the *Roman* Arms, could never enter or penetrate into all the Northern parts of *Hiechland*.

The Lord's-Prayer in the old *Brittish* or *Welsh* Language is thus; Ein Tad yr hwn wyt yn y nefoedd, fanteiddier dy enw. Deled dy deyrnas: Gwneter dy eiddlys, megis yn y nef felly ar y ddaiar hefyd; Diro i ni heddw ein bara brenyddiol, a madden i ni ein dyledion, fel y maddenon ninnu i'n dyled-wyr; ac nac arwain ni i brofedigweth, eithr gwared ni rhag drwg; canys eiddot ti yw'r deyrnas, a'r nerth, a'r gogoniant yn oes orfoedd. Amen. The Bible and Common-Prayer-

Prayer-Book of the Church of *England* were, by Act of Parliament translated into *Welsh*, at the very beginning of the Reformation, and order'd by the same Authority to be Read and Preach'd in *Welsh* in all Chappels, Parishes, Cathedrals, or elsewhere, according to the usage of the Church of *England*: The Clergy there be as proportionably many, and as proportionably learned, and as proportionably well endow'd as the *English* Clergy, in most parts of *England*: In like manner, there be as many Churches and Schools in *Wales*, proportionably to the number of Inhabitants, as in any part of *England*: 'Tis said, the very Poorer sort of all send their Children to learn Reading and Writing in the neighbouring Schools; and, for reading *Welsh*, the Poor having *Welsh* Bibles, *Welsh* Common-Prayer-Books and *Welsh* Almanacks, and *The Whole Duty of Man* in *Welsh*, they teach their own Children of course at Home: As to Civility, Hospitality and Loyalty, the *Welsh* pretend not to be out-done by any proportionable part of the Creation; they pretend likewise to lay claim to another Prerogative, *viz.* That they have fewer *Dissenters*, fewer *Papists*, and fewer inclin'd to Rebellion and Faction, than any part of the *Britannick* Islands. Whether these Claims be Gasconades, let those who have more leisure for such diverting Problems pass their impartial Judgment.

81. A Manuscript Pamphlet, intitul'd *Glossology*, shews that tho' the *Brittish* Tongue preserved it self, in a great measure, from any mixture of other Languages, yet neither the Ancient *Saxon*, nor the *Anglo-Saxon*, nor the *Norman-English*, nor the present *English* Mixture of Dialects, could be kept self-sufficient, without the necessary Articles and Terms of Foreign-Trading Words and outlandish Expressions;

Expressions; nor even without passing the less necessary and more dangerous Bill of Commerce with *French* Home-Importations of servile Terms, and serving-turn-Phrases and *Gallick* Appropriations of new-adopted Airs of domestick Interlocutions, of Grammatical Modes, and Glossological Compliments, agreeable Deceits or Intrigues. But the most barbarous Invasion that ever was made by the designing *French* Tongue, was that upon the *Latin*; which Tyrannical Barbarity was afterwards describ'd by an experienc'd Officer of the *Latin* Army, in the barbarous Invader's new-acquir'd Language-Conquest, with these hideous *Gothick* or *Gallick* Tones or Numbers, *O Deus omnipotens fortissimum quando tuabis, quæ fuit in Guerra tunc inimica mihi? Perdere Garsetas omnes fecit atq; cavallos, In campo Roma quando Batella fuit. Atq; ego pensabam personam perdere charam, sed bene gardavit tunc mea membra Deus. Nam Christum Dominum de grande corde pregabam, & sanctam matrem fortiter atq; suam; omnes & sanctos, et sanctas de Paradiso; Devotus grandus atq; fidelis eram. De tali Guerra non escapare putabam, et mihi de morte granda paora fuit; pou, pou, bombardas tota de parte putabant; dixisses, nigrus ille Diabulus erat: tiff, taff, toff, & tif dum la bombardas pisognat, Guarda las Gambas ne tibi bleffet eas, &c.* This Author was that old ingenious Campaigneer, *Antonius Areria*, (whom I keep as a Jewel, say's *Cambden*,) *De Bello Romano*.

This same Hermæphroditical War was of late renew'd and carry'd on to a higher pitch of *Gothisms* and *Gallicisms* in Religion, as well as in Words; by a *Gallican*-Troop of new-designing *French* Prophets, near upon as much as *Latinists*, that is, equally barbarous, in both those capacities; tho' a primary Adjunct of their English Subsidies

edies, seem'd to have hop'd that their Prophetick Faculty would hallow their *Gotho-Gabrick Latin* Capacity, and on the contrary that the *Latinist* should be an Aid and Assistant to the Prophet, by larding their unbecoming and inconsistent Prophecies, with heteroclit and incongruous *Latin*. See the *English-French Prophet Lucy*, in his Preface to his Prophetical Warnings, pag. 10, 60, 91, &c. The *Latin* Tongue came to be mixt with, or rather the ground-work of, most of the *European* Languages, in proportion, as the *Roman* Arms made Provinces, and especially after *Adrian* or *Marcus Antoninus* order'd all that were Born in the *Roman* Provinces, should be enfranchis'd Citizens of *Rome*, whence *Rutilius* sung to *Rome's* Praise, *Fam cuncti Gens una sumus*, &c. *Dumque* offers *uobis proprii Consortia juris*, *Urhem fatisti*, quod prius *Orkin* erat. Yet for the *Latin* Conjunction Copulative *et*, we and the *Saxons* in *Germany* use *And*, the *Netherlands* *End*, the *Switzers* *Uerd*, other *German* *Ond*, the *Goth-landers* and *Smeder* *Uut*, the *Istlanders* *Ant*, as the old *France* us'd *Rind* and *Ind*.

The ancient *English Saxons* call'd Religion *Ea-festness*, as the one and only Assurance and fast Anchor-hold of our Soul's Health: The *Latin* and *Greek Evangelium*, the *English Saxons* call'd *Godspak*, that is *God's Speech*; the *Latin* word *Saluator*, the *Saxons* call'd *Haehend*, from *Safety*; hence *albaet* and *was-hael*, for *Ave*, *Salve*, for *Salvus*: The Disciples of Christ, our *Saxons* shi'd Learning *Gnihat*, that is, Learning *Servitors*, or *Attendants*: *Pharisees* were call'd by our *Saxons*, according to the *Hebren*, *Sunder-Hodgeans*, i. e. pretended Religions, sundred or sever'd from others: *Boeck* was us'd by our *Saxons*, for *Scribes* or *Bookemen*; and *Abestl* for *Banishment* or *Paper*; *Abelgdome* for *Sacrament*, as holy Judgment;

Judgment ; *Eordeswela*, Wealth of the Earth ;
Domesættle, Judgment-Seat ; *Witten-mot*, Parliament,
 or meeting of Wisemen ; *Inwit*, Conscience, or wit
 and note, or know certainly ; *Stream-æce*, Channel
 or Kennel ; *Baldsæder*, Grandfather ; *Thirða Fæder*,
 Great-Grandfather ; so *Forda-Fæder*, *Fiftha-Fæder*,
 &c. *Unstana*, Eunuch ; *Gitesor*, Covetous Man ;
Misborn, for untimely Born ; a *Doreward*, a Por-
 ter ; *Botah*, Helpship ; *Botesælles*, Sailors ; *Nauplius*,
Naumachius, &c. *Bede*, a Devout Man ; *Bedeßman*,
 Praying Man ; *Eadig*, Blessed ; *Ear*, Ar, Honour ;
Mund, Peace, Mouth ; *Ead*, Ed, Noble Ward, Keep-
 er ; *Ec-life*, Everlasting Life ; *Mere*, Noble ; *Meir*,
 Governour ; *Ethel*, *Adel*, Noble ; *Wold*, *Wald*, Go-
 vernour ; *Eberard*, Excellent ; *Wolf*, *Ulph*, *Hulph*,
Aelf, *Hilp*, *Helf*, Help, Aid, and Assistance ; *Ber-*
tran, *Bertrand*, Fair, Pure ; *Fred*, Pure ; *Reth*, *Rand*,
 Peace ; *Gerard*, all-Towardness ; *Gertrud*, all-Truth ;
Germun, all-Victorious ; *Fred*, *Frid*, Peace ; *Geele*,
 Yellow ; *Giste*, Pledge ; *Fredgisses*, Sureties, Pledges ;
Ard, *Art*, Towardness, Aptness, Disposition ; *Hare*,
Here, Army, Lord ; *Bert*, Bright, Fair ; *Helm*, De-
 fence ; *Sig*, Victory ; *Leod*, People of one City ;
Leodscip, Republick ; *Leud*, *Luti*, *Leuti*, *Leudi*, *Leudi*,
 People ; *Wigh*, War ; *Miles*, *Mild*, *Milht*, *Miel*,
Michel, Michael ; *Os*, House ; *Bern*, *Bearn*, Child ;
Hud, Keeper ; *Rob*, *Rad*, *Red*, *Rod*, Counsel ; *Ruger*,
 Quiet ; *Smithæahn*, very high ; *Theed*, *Theod*, Nation ;
Turstan, *Trustam*, *Trufty* ; *Ucht*, High ; *Walter*,
Walder, a Pilgrim ; *Wald*, Wood ; *Gerwin*, *Warin*,
 All-Victorious ; *Wil*, Much ; *Goodhit*, *Goody* ; *Torn*,
 Discipline or Learning ; *Hild*, Heroick, Heroïna ;
Gund, Favour ; *Winesfrid*, win or get Peace ; *Boni-*
faco, &c.

The latter Rabinical Jews us'd to ascribe an Mi-
 racles to a Name which was engrav'd in the Reve-

fiary of the Temple, watched by two brazen Dogs, which one stole away, and in seam'd in his Thigh, as you may read in the polite *Orosius*, lib. *De Sapientia*, &c. And in Rabbi *Hamma's* Speculations, &c. Some are of opinion that that Name was יהוה, *Jehova*, *Jaho*, *Jave*, *Jah*, *ihie*; which most of the ancient Christian Writers thought could not be pronounc'd, and therefore call'd it τετραγεννηματον, ἄρρητον, ἀνυπόβατον, i. e. the Word of four Letters, unutterable, unaccentable: See *Origen*, *Hom.* 14. in *lib. Numer.* *Euseb.* lib. 11. *De Prepar. Evang.* cap. 8. *Gregor. Nazianz.* *Orat.* 4. *De Theolog.* *Theodoret.* q. 15. in *Exod.* *Hieronym.* in cap. 16. *Ezech.* & *Epist.* 136. ad *Marcel.* &c.

Two Heathen Authors, one in *Latin* and the other in *Greek*, viz. *Diodor. Sicul.* lib. 1. *Biblioth. Macrob.* lib. 2. *Saturnal.* cap. 18. As also one Christian old *Greek* Father, *Clem. Alexandr.* lib. 5. *Stromat.* pronounce and write it *Jaho*: But *Theodoret*, in the forecited place, is rather inclin'd, that it should be call'd *Jave*, or *Jah*. *Sebastian Munster* and *Jahn Buxtorf* were some of the first that ever call'd it *Jehovah*, and most Protestants ever since made use of the same Pronunciation: The *Greek* and *Roman* Churches translate that Divine Name by κύριος, *Dominus*, *Lord*; as also all the Modern and Ancient Synagogues call it *Adonai*, the Vowels or Points of that Word being plac'd by them for that purpose, under the t'other Awful Tetragrammaton: Some further observe that the Name of God consists of four Letters in most other Languages, except the *English*, *Danish*, *Italian*, and some others, which use three Letters, and some use more in expressing that tremendous Name; as, Θεός in *Greek*; in *Latin*, *Deus*; Elca, in *Syr.* and *Chald.* *Adad*, in *Assyr.* *Allā*, in *Arab.* *Agdi*, in *Turkey*; *Toir*, in *Egypt*

Egypt ; *Abdg* in *Sarrafin* ; *Zimi*, in the *Indian Tongue* ; *Ixin*, in *Japony* ; *Sire*, in *Persia* ; *Idio*, in *Italy* ; *Dios*, in *Spain* ; *Dieu*, in *France* ; *Gott*, in *Germany* ; *Dieh*, in *Dutch* ; *Efar*, among the *Tuscans* ; *Bogh*, in *Sclavon*. or *Dalmat*. *Isten*, *Hungar*. *Duw*, in *Welsh* ; *God*, in *English*, &c. whereby is signified the Divine Essence and three Personalities in God, &c. See *I. A. Weber's Ars Discurrendi*, Edit. 1707.

There have always been strange superstitious Uses affix'd to some particular Words or Names, not only in Religious matters by Heretical Sectaries, such as the *Gnosticks*, *Valentinians* and *Popish Exorcists*, but also by Physicians in their Amulets ; such was the Word *Abradacarba*, to which *Samonicus Serenus* in his *Fragmenta* ascribes a strange Medicinal Quality against Agues, &c. The more barbarous the Word seem'd to be, the more Efficacy 'twas thought to have, if *Porphyrius* might be believ'd. But few Words ever came up to the Term *Niding*, for a Political and Military Energy : For when there was a dangerous Rebellion against King *William Rufus*, and *Rochester-Castle* was strictly kept against him, after he had but Proclaim'd that his Subjects should repair thither to his Camp, upon no other Penalty but that whosoever refus'd to come, should be reputed a *Niding* ; they swarm'd to him immediately from all sides in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite Army, and the Rebels therewith were so terrify'd that they forthwith yielded : Now the Word *Niding* is suppos'd to signify no more than Abject, Base-minded, False-hearted, Coward and Nidget : See *William Malmsbury*, &c. *Gloss. W. Watts*, in *Matt. Paris*, &c.

82. The 2d part of the same Pamphlet printed in 1708, tells us, that of all the vulgar Languages, the *Welsh* or *Brittish Tongue* is said to be the most Ancient, by four of the greatest Linguists and Antiqua-

rians, that ever appear'd in the World, viz. *William Cambden, Samuel Bochart, Lewis Thomassin* and *Paul Pezron*; whereof the two first were *Protestants*, and the other two *French Romans*; the first an *Englishman*, and the other three *French*, and all four the Glory of their Nation and Profession: *Cambden* and *Bochart* have brought such convincing Proofs and Essays of the Conformity of the old *British Tongue* with the *Hebrew*, that *Thomassin*, in the first Book of his first Tome of his method of teaching Grammar, with reference to the Holy Scriptures, owns himself so well satisfied, that he could not admire it enough, and that no body could be tir'd with the consideration thereof, *Qu' on ne peut se lasser d' admirer, &c.* The learned *Pezron* Dr. of *Paris*, to give the World a pregnant Instance of his immense Knowledge in Antiquity, publish'd a Book with this Title, *Antiquité de la Nation, & de la Langue des Celtes, autrement appelez Gaulois. Par le R. P. Dom. P. Pezron, Docteur en Theologie de la Faculté de Paris, & ancien Abbé de la Chamoye. A Paris, 1703. in 120. pag. 440.* In which Book he proves that the vulgar Language, which is now in use in that part of *France* call'd *La Basse Bretagne*, and in that part of *England* call'd, *Le Pais de Galles*, or *Wales*, have been preserv'd and continu'd for above 4000 Years, almost ever since *Noah's* time; and at the end of his Book he has plac'd three Tables of *Greek, Latin* and *High-Dutch* Words, which are deriv'd from the *Celtick, Gaulish, Brittish* or *Welsh* Tongue.

There is another Book, intitul'd, *Hebraismorum Cambro-Britannicorum Specimen*; wherein the learned Author observes, that the Resemblance is so great between the *Hebrew* and *Welsh*, that he could not forbear thinking when he read the *Hebrew Bible* at

at any time, but that he heard those old Patriarchs and *Israelites* talk *Welsh* together; especially as to their Musical Accent and Psalmody, the present *Welsh* and *Jews* verify the Similitude to all Intents and Purposes. In like manner the first part of *Isaac Causabon's* Commentary upon four Tongues, (printed in London, 1650.) viz. *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Saxon*, proves the Affinity of the old *English-Saxon* with the *Greek*; and that the *French* is of the same Relation, is shew'd by Mr. *Catherinet* in his Book entitul'd, *La Gaule Grecque*; printed at *Bourges* in 1683. and *Joseph Scaliger* hath observed, *Gras, Fader, Mader, Bruder, Bond, &c.* in the *Persian* Tongue, to be in the very same Sense as we now use them: So also in the Epistles of that learned Ambassador *Bulbequius*, 'tis made appear how the Inhabitants of *Taurica Chersonesus*, in the uttermost part of *Europe* Eastward, have these words, *Wind, Silver, Corn, Salt, Fish, Son, Apple, Waggen, Singen, Islanda, Beard*, with many others, in the very same Sense and Signification as they are now in use with us; whence 'tis plain, that the *Saxons* our Progenitors, who planted themselves here in the West, did also scatter their over-flowing Progeny into Colonies likewise in the East. As to the Relation of the *Saxon-English* Tongue to the *Greek*, it may be guess'd at, by these following Examples, viz.

Καλῶ, I call; *πάτος*, a Path; *λαπτω*, I lap; *ράυς*, Rain; *ραπιζεν*, to rap; *λοισθ*Ⓢ, last; *ζῆω*, I seeth or boil; *σεασος*, rash; *νέ*Ⓢ, new; *γρᾶσις*, Grass; *ὄρχαλ*Ⓢ, an Orchard; *κρέκω*, to creak; *ἀσθε*, a Star; *ὅλ*Ⓢ, whole; *Φαῦλ*Ⓢ, foul; *ἔνε*, a Deer; *ραβδ*Ⓢ, a Rod; *ῥασώνη*, Rest; *μήνη*, the Moon; *μύλη*, a Mill; *τίτθ*Ⓢ, a Teat; *σκάφη*, a Ship; *σερόφ*Ⓢ, a Rope; *καλπάζεν*, to Gallop;
ἄχⓈ,

ἄχ, Ach or Pain ; ῥάχ, a Rag ; ἔρα, Earth ; κλίμαξ, climbing ; ὕδαρ, an Udder ; ὄραρι, who-rish ; κῦσαι, to kiss ; ἀΐχθαι, to hang ; κάρ-ε, a Crab ; φῶλ, a Phaal ; λύν, a Link ; κόπω, I cut ; ραίειν, to raze out ; ὠχερ, Oker ; μοκάω, to mock ; ἑλάσων, less ; ἀξίνη, an Ax ; σκώπλειν, to Scoff ; σερῶνυμι, to strow ; χάρμη, a Skirmish ; κυριακή, a Church ; ποτήριον, a Pot ; μουσά-χες, Mustaches ; θύρα, a Door ; ὄλκας, a Hulk ; πακάω, &c. See Budaus, Baifius, Junius, Pichardus, Billius, and Port Royal's Greek Grammar ; where may be seen the French Larcenies from the Greek Glossology ; as, ἑλδοσις, ἄλδοσις Doricè, alleure Gal-lice ; ἀποθήκη, Boutique, Gall. *dis, deux* ; ἐγώ, ἰώ, εἰώ, Beoticè ; Ego, Latine ; Io, Italice ; To, Hispanice ; Je, Gallice ; I, Anglice ; Ick, Belgice ; Ich, Teutonice, seu Germanice ; Taa, Dalmatice ; Een, Hungarice ; si, vi, mi, Britannice ; -ani, eni, emni, ái, ai, Hebraice ; -ano, ai, ni, nnani, Chaldaice ; -eno, no, Syriace ; -ana, ni, Ara-bice ; man, Persice ; en, Ethiopice ; anah, i, ni Sama-ritanice ; anok, Coptice, seu Egyptiacè ; -ies, es, Ar-menice ; ic, Saxonice ; mee, Cornub. eu, me, Portugal. jeg, mig, Danice ; ya, Sclavonice ; ja, Polonice ; afz Lituanice ; Betta, Indicè ; me, mise, Hibernice, &c. πλίκω, plico Lat. πλιν Gal. ναῦς, navis Lat. navire Gal. ἔσι est Lat. & Gal. &c.

The same Pamphlet observes that the Sclavonian Language may be suppos'd to have been the Step-Mother of most of the more Northern Dialects ; such as the Hungarian, Bohemian, Russian, Danish, Swedish and Turkish in a great measure ; and upon that account sets down the Lord's Prayer in the Dalmatian Idiom, as being the most original Sclavonian now remaining, viz. *Molitua Gospodi nova: Otofe nas koy-yessi na-Nebestih szuetisse gyme tuoye pridi kraylyestuo tuoye budi volya tuoya kako na nebu tako i na-zembyi*

nä-zemlyi kruh nas ssuagdanyni day nam danafs. I-od-
pustiti naam duge, nase kako i mij; odpuschyamo dux-
nikom nassim. I-ne i. naafs iuvodi u-napastt da ofslo-
bodi naafs od-asila. Amen. 'Tis true, one *Becanus* a
 Low-Country-man, about the beginning of the last
 Century, would needs vindicate the Primogeni-
 tureship to the *Teutonick* or *Dutch* Language;
 but honest *Lipsius*, in his third Century of his *E-*
pistles to the *Belgicks*, *Epist.* 44. flouts at all that,
 saying, --- *quā prerogativā nostra Lingua ab ipso Ad-*
amo usq; perennarit? --- Credat Judæus Apella, non ego,
ait ille, &c. A little after, he alledges the foremen-
 tioned Imperial Vouchers (the Sons of *Ludovicus*
Pius, Imp.) for the legal Evidence and unquestio-
 nable Proof of the Authentick Legitimacy and
 Offspring of the *German* and *Dutch*, as well as of
 the *Italian* and *French*, from the Corruption of the
Latin Tongue, occasion'd by the successful Inun-
 dation of the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Huns*, *Picts*, *Saxons*,
Scythians and *Franks*, over all *Europe*, *Asia* and *Af-*
rica, from the latter end of the fifth Christian
 Century; tho' I exscrib'd before, those original
 Instruments, and early instances of the first ap-
 pearances of the said Languages, yet because there
 is some difference in the Words, and length of the
 Text, I perswade my self 'twill not seem tedious or
 superfluous to the Curious Reader to have them set
 down again, according to *Lipsius's* Copy: *Ludovicus*
quidem Romana lingua (id est, corrupta hac Galli-
ca) sic pererovit: Pro do amur, & pro Christian pobla,
& nostro commun Salvament, dist di en avant in quant
ds savir & prodir me dunat si salvarai eo cist meon
fradre Karlo & in adjudha & in codbuna cosa sicum
om perdreit son frada salvar dist ino quid il mi altre
si fazet & abludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai qui meon
vol eiss meon fradre Karlo in damno sit. Quod cum
Lodovicus

Ludovicus explesset, Karolus Teutonica lingua sic hæc eadem verba testatus est: *In Godes minna indultes Xpānes solches ind unser bed-herē gealt nisi von te semo dage frammor desso fram. Iq mir goet gewis ei indi modh furgibit so hald ibtis an minam bruber scal inhi uthi utha zermig so so madno indnuit laherem in nōthe in mit kbing nege gango themivam wilton imo te scadben werhen.*

The Anonymous Author of the foresaid Pamphlet, tells us further, that the old *Norman-Dialect* was compos'd of those, *Theudisque* and the provincial and vulgar *Romanesque*, Dialects, mixt with that of the old *French*, which *Hermophrodite*-mixture differs but very few degrees from the foregoing Instances: The most Authentick Ancient Records in that *Norman* composure, be those two abovemention'd Charters of *H. 1.* and *2.* in *Lambeth Archivium*s: The next for time and gradual alterations, be the Memoranda of the *Exchequer*, under *Edward* the 1st, and the reports of Cases under *Edw.* the 2d, publish'd in that old *Norman-French*, by *Serj. Maynard*: But our Pamphleteer observes that there's no great difference in that *Law-French*, from *Edward* the 1st, to the last or roth Volume of the Year-Books, in the Cases under *H. 8.* so that he contents himself, with setting down but one Sample of the old *Norman Dialect* in our *Law-French*, viz. the old *Law-Form* of Arraighing a Recovery, which is only done at the Common-Pleas-Bar in *Westminster*, by the Serjeants at Law, or at the Country-Assize by any Barrister, or Counsel at Law, as well as a Serjeant; and the Fees thereof are in the last day of the Assize, distributed amongst all the Gentlemen at the Bar; the Form, it seems, is mostly in these words: *Vous avez icy, Monsignor, A. B. qui adporte icy debent vous un brief quod est de forciat envers C. D. de un messuage — en — et autres villes*

en le brief et apres que le Tenent soit demande. Et ledit C. D. defende Son (leurs, if more than one) droit et vouche al Garanty E. F. Vous avez icy le dit E. F. que sons prist entre en le Garanty et vouche al Garanty Juon de Nokes. Vous avez icy le dit Juon de Nokes qui est prest entre en Garanty et prea que le demandant contere envers luy (eux). Autel conte Mutatis Mutandis, autel defens Mutatis Mutandis. Et le dit Juon de Nokes dit que le dit Thomas de Styles, ne le deseiza pas le demandant en manner et forme comme il per son conte a demande et de ceo il luy mit sur le pays. Au vostre conge nos volus imparlar. After this, there's writ in the said Glossological-Pamphlet, *La formule des Avocats Anglois, en plaidoyant pour un arrest legale, qui octroyât l'alienation des terres hereditaires et fœffees; ce qu'on appelle en Anglois, to Arraign a recovery for cutting of an entail, by passing a Fine and Recovery, or by levying a Fine and suffering a Common Recovery, &c.* Toute la dite formule se prononce à l'Angloise, au pié de la lettre sans y omettre le moindre son naturel des lettres tout pure, en faisant sonner chaque lettre, &c. Fine, ascunfoits est prise pur Fine al Roy, pur final concord, pur Fine execute, pur Fine sur release, pur fine executorie; et ascunfoits tiel Fine sur connusans de droit, tantum est pur faire un surrender, ou de passer un reversion, ou pur render la terre ou un rent hor de ceo al canusor; et est appel Fine, quia per ceo le suit est determine; et si ceo soit record ove proclamation solonque le statute 4 H. 7. ceo barre estrangers. He subjoins two or three little Examples more of the Law-French; Nul common person ad ascuns Demesnes en le simple prisance del parol, quia ceo que la nest ascun terre, mes que il depend mediatment ou immediatment del Corone, ceo est, de ascun honor ou autre appartient al Corone, et aeney graunts en Fee al ascun inferiour person, et pur ceo quant un home en pledant voilè enferre son terre

R r

destre

destre son Demesne, il dit, Que il est bu fuit seise de ceo en son Demesne come de Fee ; per que appiert, que nient obstant son terre soyt a luy & ses heires a tous jours, uncore il nest voyer Demesne, mes dependant sur un Seignior paramount & tiendrant per service, ou rent, en lieu de service, ou per service et rent ensemble. Ceux terres queux fueront en le possession de Edouard le Confessor sont appel Ancient Demesne ; & tout autres sont appel Frank-Fee, &c. Dieu son Ait ; ceux sont Parols plusors foits use en nostre Ley, & la est un Maxime, Que le Ait de Dieu serra prejudice a Nulluy, &c.

83. The first that brought this old Norman Law and Dialect into an intelligible Method was Sir Tho. Littleton, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, under Edw. 4. whose small Pamphlet of Tenures is an Original in its kind ; which treats only of Legal Possessions, which may be either of Franktenement or of Chattels ; the possession of Franktenement, must be either according to Common-Law or Custom ; according to Common-Law it must be the Freeholding of an Estate, either in Fee-simple or Fee-tail, general or special ; or else a free-possession, after a possibility of Issue extinct, or by courtesie of England, or by Dower, or for term of Life, or for term of another's Life : Franktenement, according to Custom, may be divided according to that of Common Law ; or else the Possession may be of Chattels, which are either Personal (as all sorts of moveables) or Real, as having a certain term of Years in an Estate, or as being Ward of the Land, or as being a Tenant at Will, &c. That little Book begins thus, *Tenant en fee simple est celui. que ad terres ou tenements a tener a luy & a ses heires a tous jours ; et est appel en Latin, Feodum simplex, idem est quod legitimum vel purum ; & sic feodum*

feodum simplex, idem est quod hæreditas legitima vel hæreditas pura, &c. But *Feodum* or *Fee*, properly imports something got or possess'd by another's Favour or Dependance; it being deriv'd from the *Latin* word *Fido*, I Trust, or Confide; whence 'tis call'd by the more civil Lawyers, *Fus fiduciarium* &c. Our sage Judge thus concludes his Book with learned, as well as edifying, Humility: *Et sachez mon frs, que Ieo ne voyle que tu croies que tout ceo que Iai dit en les dits lieux soit ley; car Ieo ne cea vaile enprender ne presumer sur moy, &c.*

In imitation of this there was a thin Folio publish'd not very many Years ago, i. e. about the middle of the last Century, intitul'd, *The Tenures of Ireland*, pr. 4 s. &c. And one *John Cornell* Dr. of the Civil Law, and Regius Professor in the University of *Cambridge*, publish'd *Institutions of the Laws of England*, compos'd and digested according to the Method and Order of the Imperial *Institutions*; But this is a mean Performance, not answering the Title or any End at all; for Dr. *Cornell* was so far from having parts enough, or sufficient knowledge of the *English* Constitution, that upon publishing his Book, intitul'd, *The Interpreter*, he was complain'd of by the House of Commons (7. *Jacob.* 1. ex *Journ. Dom. Præter. & Commun.*) to the House of Lords, as being equally struck at, 'for rashly, 'dangerously and perniciously asserting several 'heads to the Overthrow and Destruction of Parliaments, and the Fundamental Laws and Government of the Kingdom.

Cornell's Principles, with the evident Inferences from them were these: 1. 'That the King was *solutus a legibus*, and not bound by his Coronation-Oath. 2. That it was not *ex necessitate* that the King should call a Parliament to make Laws, but might

‘ do that by his Absolute Power ; for *Koluntas Regia*
 ‘ (with him) was *Lex Populi*. 3. That it was a fa-
 ‘ vour to admit the Consent of all his Subjects, in
 ‘ giving of Subsidies, &c. Whereupon both Houses
 of Parliament were resolv’d to censure his Errors
 and Boldness ; but upon the Interposition of the
 King, who declar’d ‘ That the Man had mistaken
 ‘ the fundamental Points and Constitutions of Par-
 ‘ liaments: And the King further declaring, That
 ‘ he would himself condemn the Doctrines of that
 ‘ Book as absurd, and him that maintain’d the Po-
 ‘ sitions ; both Houses of Parliament proceeded no
 further therein for that time.

But our great Sir *Edward Coke*, lib. 10. *Inst. Lectori*,
 could not forbear passing his Censure also upon all
 such hardy Civilians, who despise and reproach
 those things whereof they are Ignorant: ‘ It is a
 ‘ desperate (continue’s that Oracle of our Legal
 Constitution, and *quandam* Lord Chief Justice of
England) ‘ and dangerous matter for Civilians and
 ‘ Canonists (I speak what I know, and not without
 ‘ just cause) to write either of our common Laws
 ‘ of *England*, which they profess not, or against
 ‘ them which they know not ; but their Pages are
 ‘ so full of palpable Errors and gross Mistakings,
 ‘ as those new Authors out of our Charity, and
 ‘ their Books out of our Judgment, we cast them
 ‘ away unanswer’d.

What opinion my Lord *Coke* was of, of Divines
 interfering with Common-Law’s rehearsals, is not
 so certain, but I’ll venture to say, that what has
 been advanc’d in the Historical Library, by a Di-
 vine of the first Order, proves but a wounding Light
 even to the Historical part of the Ancient Law-
 Books ; for as to Sir *Thomas Littleton*’s little Book
 of Tenures, he has as many Mistakes as Periods:

In the first place, there be no cases quoted at all out of any Law-Books, much less with any references to the Year-Book of Ed. 4. since that little Original is altogether Doctrinal, and never intended for any other cases than those of occasional A, B's, or rather Appellatives naturally arising from the matter in hand, to explain his Maxims or Positions: As for Tenancy by Elegit, Statute-Merchant and Staple, which he says is omitted, he may find them all treated of under their more proper heads, Execution and Guaranty: Then, that Littleton should copy his Tenures out of *Bracton* and *Briton* is as ridiculous, as if it should be said that he took all his Treatise out of *Hengam Parva*, or *Hengam Magna*, or out of *Fortescue's Laudes Legum Anglie*, or out of *Glanvil's Law Latin*, or even from the *Saxon Law Books*; or if all that be not unlikely enough, from *Justinian's Institutions*, or from our Manuscript *Saxon Homilies*; for, all what was ever writ before *Littleton's Tenures*, whether in Law or Gospel (tho' he might have possibly promoted his Knowledge in Tenures, at large, by reading the Scriptures) could never have made up one Page of that little Book, either in Form or Method, and scarce in that Law-Sense, but especially in that Axiomatical meaning of the fundamental Reasons of the Law. Neither could any of the Year-Books, even those that went before his time, no more than those that came after him, nor any other Law-Manuscripts, of adjusted or adjudged Cases, be any otherwise serviceable to him, than in as much they laid down the *Rational* and Ground-work that the Judgment of the Assizes was founded upon; in which the Excellency of that little Book of Tenures consists, viz. in gathering together into so narrow a compass all the

Fundamental

Fundamental Materials of Law-Theory, and Practice, which were scatter'd about and bewilder'd amongst confus'd heaps of Legal Records, Court-Rolls, and the imperfect Copies and apocryphal Customs of Implicit-Faith-Pleaders and Traditionary Practitioners of the Law.

To talk of mistakes in proper Names, in *Littleton's Tenures*, is a great mistake, and a meer jest; since there's scarce one in the whole Treatise; which is taken (though never seen, or at least not read to any great purpose, by ---) in that Historical Library, for a Book of Reports, where only proper Names are properly to be found, at least as to any mistakes of that kind; as to any Corruptions and Additions to *Littleton's Text*, they be the Textual Commentaries, made ever since *Henry* the 8th's time, by *J. Perkins* Fellow of the Inner-Temple, first publish'd by *W. West* of the same Society, without *Perkins's* Name, yet not without an Asterisk to distinguish the Additional from the Text, in 1581.

This *West* first divided the 3 Books of Tenures into 749 §. the last whereof is quoted in that Historical Library, for another Book of Tenures more Ancient: There be two Mistakes therein; the Quotation should have been fixt upon the Table or Summary of the Chapters, at the end of the Book, as that was tack'd to the end of the other last §. 2dly, *Littleton* speaks not a Word of any particular Book of Tenures, but any occasional Chapters, or Heads of Pleadings or Lectures upon that Subject, by his Masters, or Fellow-Judges, or Serjeants at Law; his Words be these, *Cy ensuist la somme des Chapitres de cecy present lieu. Ore l'eo aye fait a toy mon Fils trois lieurs --- Et ceux deux petites lieurs l'eo ay fait ay toy pur le melior entendre de certains Chapitres de*
les

les aucients lieux de Tenures. --- Mais de tiels choses que ne sont pas Ley, enquires & apprendres de mes Sages Masters apprises en la ley. Nient mins comment que certaines choses, queux sont notes & spécifiés en les diex lieux ne sont pas Ley, uncore tielx choses ferra roy plus apt & able de entendre & apprendre les argumens & les raisons del ley, &c. Car per les arguments & les raisons en la ley, home plus tost aviendra a la certaintie et a la conuissance de la ley. Finis. *Lex plus laudatur quando ratione probatur.* The same learned Prelate, is as much out in his rehearsal of the Canon Law, *Hist. Libr. p. 179.* where he is pleas'd to say, that *Gratian* compos'd *Gregory's Decretal*, near twenty Years after *H. 1st's* Death; for, *Gratian* dy'd about seventy Years before *Gregory's Decretal* was compos'd; since, *Gratian* dy'd in 1151. or 52. and *Gregory* the 9th, who order'd *Raymund de Penna*, or *Rupe Forti*, *Gallice Rochford*, a Black Fryer Saint, to compile that Decretal, as it appears in the very Proemium of that Decretal it self, had it not finish'd, till the Year 1236. at which time he sent it to the Universities of *Paris* and *Bologna*, to be read to the Students of the Cannon Law, as is to be read in his Epistle to those Universities. No *Gregory* had any thing to do in or with *Gratian's Decretum*, till *Gregory* the 13th order'd it to be revis'd and corrected, by *Antoninus Augustinus* and others, in the Year 1580. Besides, *Gratian* did not live 15 Years after the Death of our *H. 1.* who dy'd in 1136. &c. But whether *J. Perkins* made those Glossary Contexts or no, 'tis certain Mr. *Perkins's* Treatise of the Laws of *England* (in French pr. 2 s. in English 8vo. pr. 3 s.) is an Homogenial Comment upon *Littleton's Tenures*; as also the Attorney-General Mr. *Noy's* Compleat Lawyer, or a Treatise concerning Tenures and Estates in Lands of Inheritance for Life, and other Hereditaments.

taments and Chattels Real and Personal, and how any of them may be convey'd, in a legal Form, by Fine, Recovery, Deed or Word, as the case shall require; with observations on the Author's Life; and all for 1 s. whereunto should be added another small Law-Pamphlet, call'd, The Body of the common Law of England, as it stood in force before it was alter'd by Statute or Acts of Parliament; with a Collection of such Statutes as have alter'd, or concern the same; by Edmund Wingate of Gray's-Inn, Esq; in 8vo. pt. 1. s. 6d.

But Sir Edward Coke's Institutes of the Law of England, or his Commentaries upon Littleton, in four parts, are avowedly the most transcendant of any: In the last Leaf of the second Part is to be read, ' *Die Mercurii, 12 May, 1641.* Upon Debate this day in the Commons House of Parliament, the said House did then desire, and held it fit, that the Heir of Sir Edward Coke should publish in Print *The Commentary upon Magna Charta, The Pleas of the Crown, and The Jurisdiction of Courts,* according to the Intention of the said Sir Edward Coke; and that none but the Heir of the said Sir Edward Coke, or he that shall be Authorized by him, do presume to publish in Print any of the aforesaid Books, or any Copy thereof. H. Elfyng, Cler. Dom. Com.

84. I know not by what benign Aspect of Mercury and Jupiter; or any other Celestial Influences, upon those Enthusiastical Times, most of our best Volumes were publish'd during that fanatical Anarchy of 41, both in Law and Gospel; such as these, *Cook's Institutes, Walton's Polygot, Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum,* most of Selden, Archbishop Usher, and Dr. Hammond's Works, with a great many more; and most of these, the greatest Authors that ever appear'd in
Christendom,

Christendom, surviving in those unhappy, heteroclitic Times; Times, to any ones thinking, very heterogeneous and averse to such valuable Christians, and such lasting Monuments of unusual Learning, Study and Industry; especially if we take in, that one Christian and Patriot-like Deed of *Oliver Cromwel* (whose monstrous Character the great Lord *Clarendon* closes up with that emphatick Epiphonema, *a Brave Wicked Man*) who found in his Heart, at last, to buy up the remaining part of the *Baroccian Greek Manuscripts*, (which the great Earl of *Pembroke* had bought of *Francis Baroccio* a *Venetian Merchant*, as I take it, and had kept for his own use, seperately from the rest of those Manuscripts which the same Earl gave to the *Bodleian Library*) and *Cromwel* made a Pretent of those 22 remaining MS. Volumes to the same Publick Library at *Oxford*; as also *Roger Dodsworth's* 160 MSS. given to the said *Oxford Library*, by *Sir Thomas Fairfax* General of the same late Uncivil War and Rebellion: Those gracious Intervals of Providential Returns may seem to be some Sprigs of the Olive Branch, or some lucid shades of the diluvian Rainbow, that were to be the approaching Signals of an appeas'd Deity.

However, *Sir Edward Coke* had posthumous Justice done to the principal part of all his Works, which he, when alive and Lord Chief Justice, was requir'd to castrate himself, by order of *K. James the First*, in Council at *Greenwich*, *June 30. 1616.* and the Castration it self was to be subject to a future Royal Inspection: These were hard Lines, and of the same Authoritative Stile with the Book of Sports, publish'd by the said *K. James the 1st's* Order, the next Year after, viz. 1617. which was one cause (says the judicious *Mr. Eachard*, p. 944.)

of the many Mischiefs in the succeeding Reign; and was all of a piece with another Regal Act in Council, upon another 30th day, of another month, viz. *December*, at *Whitehal*, four Years after the last Sovereign Fact, viz. in 1621. when sending for the Clerk and Journal of the House of Commons, and turning to the Protestation that the House had made in Behalf of its own Rights and Priviledges, King *James* the First tore it out with his own hands; and thereupon made it an Act of Council, and order'd it to be entred as such in the Council-Book; and some days after that, commits the Heads of that Parliament, Sir *Ed. Coke*, Sir *Rob. Phillips*, Mr. *Selden*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Mallery*, to the Tower. About seven Years after, Sir *Edward Coke*, having not digested his Discontent with the Court-Party, as well as he had done the Law, stood for being Parliament-man in 1628. but to prevent his being Elected a Member of Parliament, he was prick'd down Sheriff, for the County of *Buckingham*; but he scrupl'd to take the Sheriff's Oath, pretending many things against it, and particularly that the Sheriff is bound thereby to prosecute *Lollhards*, wherein the best Christians may be included; it being answer'd, 'That he had often seen the Oath given to others without any regret, and knew full well that *Lollard*, in the modern Sense, imported the Opposers of the present Religion, as by Law Established; he was oblig'd to stand, tho' he, as well as his Friends, look'd upon it as an Injurious Degradation of him who had been Lord Chief Justice, now to wait on the Judges at the Assizes; but the Court-Party heap'd Coals of Fire on their own Heads at long run: Tho' he Dy'd as much before the Uncivil Wars as he was Born after Queen *Mary's* Persecution, yet he was a great Lover

Lover of the Church, and having a great many Benefices in his own Patronage, he freely gave 'em to deserving Clergymen, saying, ' Church-Livings ' should be given by Livery and Seisin, not by Bargain and Sale; putting them in mind also, that none err'd worse out of their Element than Divines; which puts me likewise in mind of some further mistakes in the fore said *Hist. Libr.* especially when he says, that the Commentator upon *Littleton* has committed some mistakes in proper Names, without any manner of Instance or Proof; which is not fair dealing with such a Commentator as Sir *Edward Coke*, particularly in his own Profession. Then as to *Coke's* Compleat Copyholder, of the Antiquity and Nature of Mannors and Copyholds, with the Supplement, being a second Comment on *Littleton's* Tenures, he might as well say that all the Law-Books, and other Treatises of Sir *Edward Coke*, were the third or fourth Commentaries upon the same Fundamental Subject of Tenures; especially *Coke's* Treatise of Ball and Mainprize; with much more likelihood than the poor Notions of Sir *Henry Spelman's* upon Feuds and Tenures, in his Remains: There's nothing in *Littleton's* Tenures so much disus'd, but what is absolutely necessary to be known, for the solid settling of other Points of Law, upon the same or such-like Subject, or the like Materials: But that the *Saxon* Constitution in this Land should have nothing of any *Saxon* Tenures is a meer Chimera, since the Tenures in Ancient Demesne are still in force; as also those of Gavel-kind, which, without the least Dispute, are deriv'd from our *Saxon* Law and Customs, time out of mind; which was the first *Saxon* Liberty and Property that the brave *Kentishmen* with their Green Boughs in their Hands, and their

Archbishop and Canterbury-Abbot in their Front, forc'd, or rather surpriz'd the Norman Conqueror, to confirm unto them, at *Swancombe* near *Gravesend*.

Besides, the Tenure of *Frankalmoigne* is without the least scruple deriv'd from the charitable Saxons, who were such famous Church-Builders and Monastery-Donors, and who exempted those Tenures from the Service of Fealty; which Tenure was the only Legal Foundation of all Ecclesiastical Privileges, and Clergy-Immunities; tho' the Tenure of *Frank-marriage* and *Hasc-pot* was exempted also from all other Services, yet not from that of Fealty; but the Services being now chang'd into more modern Considerations, as well as mostly those belonging to all other Tenures, both the Exemption and Tenure it self have chang'd their Names indeed, and Modus, but not the Substance of their present Subsistence and Being, no more than any other Tenure or Tenures, with their respective Legalities; which are all of them more pregnant and fertil in *Moot-cases* than that of *Frank-marriage*, which affords but one considerable *Moot-case*, which is, whether, *Home poit donne Terres a a son fils en Frankmarriage, cy bien come a son file?* See *Gregory's Moot-Book*, in 8vo. French, pr. 4s. in English by *Hughes*, in 4to. pr. 5s. &c.

In short, most of the Substance of our Law-Tenures, and of our Fundamental Liberties and Properties, were the same in the *British, Saxon, Norman* and *Union* Governments of this Isle; tho' the *Norman* has Frenchify'd our Laws and Language, yet not so as to discard, but rather to reunite the *Britain* and *Saxon* Rights and Tenures into one *English* Constitution of *Great-Britain*, which places a Monarchical Executive Power in the King alone, who as Head of the Legislature, and

of the Church, gives the Life, Force and Sanction to the Enacting Power of Parliaments, as well as to the Directive and Canonical Property and Ministry of Convocation; the Ecclesiastical as well as Civil Sanctions being properly the King's Laws of England, *Car Roy esteant absolute Monarch, & estant Royal Teste de c^r Corps Politique, ad plenary Pouir per render Justice a Subjects en causes Ecclesiast^{ik} & Temporal, &c.* as may be seen at large legally try'd and evinc'd or adjudg'd, in *Cawdry's Case*, in *Sir Edward Coke's Fifth Book of Reports*; upon which there is an Episcopal *apolois* in the often-quoted *Hist. Libr.* in these Words: 'And the false grounds wherein many of the Judgments are there (in the Lord Coke's Reports) given, in *Cawdry's Case* especially, have been shewn by *Parsons* in his Answer to that Part. I dare say, that's a greater piece of Honour done to that attainted Rebel and Jesuit *Robert Parsons*, than the very Popish Bishops, *Gifford* and *Whitham* (now residing amongst our Protestant Bishopricks) could ever find in their Hearts to allow to that Anti-Clergy-Jesuit, who writ the Answer of a *Catholick* Divine to the fifth part of Reports lately set forth by *Sir Edward Coke*, at *St. Omers*, 1606. *qu.* wherein the Jesuit acts the part of a Barrister so very notably, that one might take him to be really of Counsel with *Cawdry*, (who was a Church of England Minister, and depriv'd of his Benefice by the Bishop of London, for Schismatically Preaching against the Common-Prayer-Book) and actually to stand at the King's-Bench Bar in *Westminster-Hall*, repeating often, and Apostrophizing to *Sir Edward*, as Attorney-General, as he then was, and a Counsel of t'other side; as, *Under Favour, Mr. Attorney: Mr. Attorney you mistake the Fact: Mr. Attorney you omit the Statute* made

made and provided—*Mr. Attorney does not fairly state the Case.* — *That's not the Case Mr. Attorney.* — *You know that was not Law then, Mr. Attorney.* — *That's a Law of your own making Mr. Attorney.* — *Mr. Attorney, that's taking away all Spiritual Power and Jurisdiction.* — *Mr. Attorney, I doubt not but a great many of your own Protestant Bishops and Clergy will be against you, in, and perchance for, this Argument of yours.* — *Mr. Attorney is an Enemy to his own Church, &c. with such-like Jesuitical Cant, to that or the like Effect :* Therein also, Counsellor *Parsons* drops Law-cales and Precedents with *Mr. Attorney* for his Ears, even out of his Year-Books, which the Jesuit pulls and hauls about like any old *Serviens ad Legem*; but *Mr. Attorney-General* not being able to joyn Issue personally with the cunning Jesuit, or to give him the one and sole Answer he deserv'd, for not having God before his eyes, according to the last Cases alledg'd in that Case of *Cawdrey*, viz. 13 *Eliz.* *Fuit enact si ascun, &c. Sur que Campian & Sherwin fuerent at-taint* 21. *Eliz.* *donque Libri falsidici fuerent disperse.* 23 *Eliz.* *enact que publier de tiels liures ser' felony, &c. & 27. Eliz. &c. per que appert que Priests ne sont execute per leur Priesthood, mes pur leur illoyal practizes, &c.* *Mr. Attorney*, I say not having the opportunity of answering *Parsons* by Word of Mouth, he contented himself, especially after he was made Lord Chief Justice, with the unanimous Judgment of all Protestants in the World, except a few that seem'd to wish to be invested with *Parsons's* Spiritual independant Jurisdiction, that the Grounds whereon the Legal Judgment in *Cawdry's* Case, were so far from being answer'd by *Parsons*, and so far from being False, that they were the very same Grounds, whereon the Protestant Reformation in General, as well as that of the Church of England in particular, were impregnable by Law and Gospel establish'd;

lish'd; tho' the Lord *Coke*, as well as others, often occa-
sionally confuted *Parsons's* Answer; which, I think, is
the meanest and most Sophistical piece, that ever *Par-*
sons or any other *Papist* could well pretend to publish.

Yet, I must confess, I have often stood amaz'd at the surprizing luck that attended that *Jesuit Parsons's* Infamous Designs and Villanous Elucubrations; in the first place, when alive, he was hated by most *Papists*, and envy'd by most of his Fellow *Jesuits*, and execrated by all Protestants whatsoever, yet the infernal Fox-like, the more he was curs'd, the more he did thrive; for, (2.) he was accus'd by a great party of *Spanish* and *Italian* *Jesuits*, to the General of their Society, for tracing out in Writing some designs for the Reformation of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the Society it self; yet the King of *Spain* intended to Nominate him for Cardinal at the next Promotion, had not he play'd the Fool as well as Knave; in going to the *Pope* and desiring him not to make him Cardinal, before the *Pope* had any such Intentions or Recommendations from the *Spanish* Court; and the General of the *Jesuits* continu'd him Rector of the *English* College at *Rome*, in spite of all the Opposition of the *English* Secular-Priests, who bel- low'd against him to the *Pope* and Cardinal *Allen*, and most of the *Popish* Potentates, with as great a Hue and Cry at home and abroad, as the *English* Collegians of *Doway* and *Lisbon*, do now against their Fellow Rebels, the *Jesuits* now adays; in- so-much that all good People hop'd for what our great Dr. *James* seem'd to Prophecie, viz. their General Exit; in his Book publish'd two Years after *Parsons* had made his particular Exit, with this Title, *The Jesuits Down- fal threaten'd against them by the secular Priests for their wicked Lives, accursed Manners, Heretical Doctrines and more than Machiavillian Policy*, OXON. 1612. 4to.

(3) *Parsons's Christian Directory, guiding Men to their Salvation*, no sooner came out in 1585. but three or four Years after, *Edmund Bunney*, Fellow of *Magdalen College, Oxon.* Prebendary and Sub-dean of *York*, reprinted it here in *London*, with some few alterations, and dedicated it to the Archbishop of *York*; whereupon *Parsons* took the Alarm, and gave another Birth and Name to his own Bantlin, calling it, *Christian Resolutions, &c.* accusing *Bunney* of an unheard of piece of Larceny, Self-condemnation, Plagiarist Shifts, giving up the Protestant Cause, threatening to bring an Action of *Trover* and *Conversion*, and what not? *Bunney* did put a good Face on't, and stuck fast to what was good, even in *Parsons*, publishing, *A Brief Answer unto those Idle and Frivolous Quarrels of Robert Parsons, &c.* print. at *London*, 1589. 88. *Bunney's* Edition of *Parsons*, was iterated in 1640. and done over again very lately by one of our best Pens and Divines in *England*, viz. *Dr. Stanhope*, as I am inform'd. (4) *Parsons's* *Examen* of *John Fox's* *Calender-Saints*, printed in 1604. has been all along but too much countenanc'd, and taken for a good Answer to that Book of *Protestant* Martyrs, even by some very high Professors, and even of the stiffer and severer sort of Divines, who never fail to endeavour to unperche that good old *Fox's* well-meaning Book from its Post and Chain in our Churches; tho' for ought I know *Fox's* Heirs, per Descent, or even his *Prochain-annis*, might bring their Assize for for that Disseisin, and so re-enter; were it not, that *Proteus Parsons* was in too much favour with the Lawyers, as well as with some high Divines, for his forementioned *Reply & Rebuttel* to the Lord *Coke's* Pleadings and Reports: For (Fifthly) *Parsons's* Book against *Coke*, was so much esteem'd by the great Students of the Law, that scarce any of their Stud-

dies

dies is without it, and plac'd in the Catalogue of the Law-Books of this Realm, at the highest Rate of any there; tho' it is but a thin *quarto*, yet the standing Price was always 8 s. and now scarce to be had under 10 or 12 s. but I believe the *Histor. Libr.* is the first *Protestant* Book that ventur'd to give up the Cause and Victory to the Jesuit *Parsons* over the Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, even in Law-Cases and Legal-Judgments, relating to Spiritual Courts, and our Ecclesiastical Legal Constitution; so as the Jesuit *Parsons* must be the one only Man, forsooth, that has shewn or expos'd the Lord Chief Justice *Coke's* (the great Oracle of the *English* Constitution in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd) false Grounds and erroneous Judgments thereupon, &c. Sixthly, *Parson's Doleman*, printed first of all in 1593. and forbid by a special Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of High-Treason; nevertheless 'twas so highly valu'd as to be esteem'd a Treasury (as it is, but of Rebellion) worth venturing Neck or Nothing for, by a certain Party of *Protestant* Malecontents, who gave it two or three new Editions in Specie and Print, but several more in their Lives and Mal-versations: Yet all those Parties would be thought to hate *Parsons*, with his Books and Jesuitism, *Odio plusquam Vatiniano*; or rather, with such an hatred as the Historical Politician *Tacitus* says the *Brittains* hated the *Romans* and their Language, but did imitate the *Roman* Politeness and Eloquence.

'Tis true, it may be a piece of Generosity, and perchance Duty, to do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables, but not at the Expence of ones own Cause, much less at the Rate of self-condemnation, as must necessarily be imply'd in such over-rating *Parson's* Performances in Divini-

ty, History, Law and Politicks ; which is not only staring at, but also pulling at the *Trojan*, or rather *Roman* Horse, towards the Bowels. as well as the Gate of our Cittadel ; especially if these Advances towards the Enemies Forces and Frontiers, be seconded not only with stretching out of the Hand, but also with Porrections or Surrenders of the Submissive *Herba*, (*porrigere herbam*) or of the more Victorious Palm or Laurel to the Enemy ; together with the back-strokes and sinister reboundings of the reproachful Sarcasms and uncharitable if not unchristian Raileries, upon some of our own Party, and upon some of the principal Leaders, and the most signaliz'd therein, then the unguarded Indiscretion degenerates into a more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest, and of ruffling the most sedate Temper, and of inflaming the coolest Thoughts : Such, in my opinion, is that uncivil and uncharitable Sarcasms, which that *Histor. Librar.* casts upon our *John Bale*, the first *Protestant* Bp. of *Ossery* in *Ireland*, and one of those five or six Bishops that were nam'd in the Royal Mandate for the consecrating of Archbishop *Parker* ; and one that suffer'd Banishment in *Queen Mary's* Persecution-Days : Yet this learned Episcopal *Protestant* Confessor must be reflected upon as if he turn'd *Protestant* for no other reason, but that he might Marry his Wife *Dorothy*, and consequently she must have the greatest hand in his Conviction of the Truth of the *Protestant* Reformation : This seems to be a Second Part to the *Jesuit Parson's* Reflections upon our Archbishop *Cranmer's* having his Wife lock'd up in a Chest, and so carry'd about : Or it may seem to chime in with a *French* Bishop's reflecting upon the Marriage of our *English* Bishops ; who, upon his return home

home from an Embassy to King *Charles* in *England*, being ask'd by one of his Episcopal Brethren what he had seen there, reply'd, *Vidi Episcopos, Episcopas, Episcopatulos & Episcopatulas*, i. e. *I saw Men-Bishops and Women-Bishopeffes, or their Wives; and their Children little He-Bishops and little She-Bishopeffes.*

There's but little fence left against these *Popish* Sarcasms upon our Hierarchy, if *Protestant* Bishops themselves reflect upon one another for being Marry'd, or indeed for turning *Protestants* upon the sble Motive of having liberty to Marry, as that *Historical Library* charitably insinuates of Bishop *Bale*, who had the Misfortune perchance of drawing that Reflection upon himself, 1. Because he seems to be leaning towards the *Calvinists*, or Anti-Episcopal Reformers. 2dly, He seems to rub too hard upon *Popish* Bishops, calling them *Christati Achilles*, and other uncivil Names. 3dly, He recommends his Wife so much, as to say he had her from the Hands of God. 4thly, Because his Wife's Name was *Dorothy*, and so proper to break a Jest as well as Charity upon. 5thly, Because of his malicious and bitter Invectives against the *Papists*, &c. See in the *Historical Library*, pag. 155, 156, and p. 235. where there's a very contradictory Story of Dr. *Cowell*, spoken of before: 'Tis something strange that the Parliament should order him to be imprison'd; and his Book to be Burnt, for his maintaining that the Royal Prerogative was limited; and for saying that King *James* the First never took the Oath, which he ought to have done at his Coronation; whereas the true Reasons be the very Reverse and Negative to those Affirmatives: But as to his suffering Imprisonment by order of Parliament, 'tis not very likely, (tho' the Burning of his Book may be) since the King thought fit to skreen him from any further Parliamentary Proceedings against him; nei-

ther had he much reason to fear Imprisonment from the King, and the King less reason to be displeas'd with him than the Parliament, &c. 'Tis true, Dr. Cowel did vilify *Littleton's Tenures* (which King James did not much like himself) out of *Fr. Hottoman's* Raillery and Objections against them: The thing that makes that and the Year-Books, Statute-Volumes, with most of the rest of our Law-Books so frightful to Strangers still, and always have been, is because they are Written and Printed in such uncouth Characters and Abbreviations, that makes the Text, Context, Terms of Art, the reason of the Theory and Practice appear so difficult to be comprehended, and even read, that they presently conclude 'tis scarce worth while to spend more time about it than what is absolute necessary for the present turn; and besides, the Publishing and Printing of those Law-Books being monopoliz'd or appropriated to some certain Persons, *in* to Strangers at least, that 'tis a contrivance of the Lawyers, on purpose to keep their Art in a few Hands, and to make it an everlasting mystery of some barbarous Chicanery; whereas were our Tenures, Year-Books and other Reports, translated and printed at full length, in a fair usual Character, our Law-Study would be one of the Pleasantest, most useful and most Diverting Studies in the World; for 'twould be but one continu'd Lesson of Ethicks, History and Politicks, in all their most instructive and agreeable Degrees and Circumstances; the roughness of the old Norman Dialect would not then appear so hideous: The first Monument of the old *French* Tongue in general, is doubtless the *French* Version of the Bible, made about the Year 1290. (by *Guiars Desmoulires*, Dean of *St. Peter d'Aire*.) and extant in Manuscript

in the *Lower-Library* at *Paris*, *Numer.* 6824. and printed with a Dedication to *Charles* the Eighth, King of *France*, about the Year 1480. About which time also *Jean de Rely*, Canon of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, meliorated the Language in another Edition of it. And about the Year 1370. *Charles* the Fifth, King of *France*, order'd the Bible to be translated by *Nicholas Oremus* in the *Picardian* and *Norman Vernaculars*; with *Missals*, *Breviaries* and *Psalters*. See in *Carol. Maline.* tom. 3. col. 574. 612. pag. 125, and 235. And in *Anton. Verger. en Bibliotheque*, tit. *Bibles*, pag. 137. *Plessa. Morn. in Mister. Iniq.* pag. 1071.

The next for Antiquity is the *Customier de Normandie*, done by various Hands, in various Reigns, from *William* the Conqueror to the end of King *Richard* the First's Reign, Printed in *English* in the last Century, in Folio, price 20 s. *Ralph de Meschines*, third Earl of *Chester*, and *Ralph de Glanvill* Publish'd the Law-Regulation of *Henry* 1. and 2. Edition'd in 8vo, 1554, 1557, 1604. in *Law-Latin*; 'tis divided into 14 Heads or Books, &c. Some of the most ancient Manuscripts of that Law-Manual has *E. N.* prefix'd, i. e. *E. of Narborough*, which might have been the Lord Chief Justice *Glanvill's* other Title, or an Associate Judge, &c.

John Bracton's 15 Books of Law-Institutes are also in *Latin*, Judge itenerant under *Henry* the Third, not printed before the Year 1569. which was Epitomiz'd by *Gilbert Thornton*, Chief Justice also, towards the latter end of *Edward* the First's Reign; which Abridgment is divided into eight parts, and those into 212 Chapters: It remains still a Manuscript in the Lord *Burghley's* Library. See *Selden's Dissertat. ad Fletam*, &c. Which *Fleta* is another original Law-Book in *Latin*, transcrib'd

in the Fleet-Prison, about Edward the First's time, (1290.) with the little *Norman Tract, Per assavoir*, by way of a textual Comment or Addition, not printed before it was by Mr. Selden, but receiv'd a second Edition in 1685. not over-complete.

A little after, about Edward the Second's time, *Andreas Horne* publish'd, in the *Norman Idiom*, his *Minoir des Justices*; but Printed in French before the English Edition in 120. Lond. 1646. The two *Sans* of Sir *Ralph de Hengham*, or *Hegham*, were writ in Edward the First's Reign, but translated into old English in Edward the Second or Third's Reign, and printed in its Latin Original, with *Forresc*, by Mr. Selden, in 8vo. Lond. 1616. and again in 1660. 'tis pity the old English Translation were not also printed, as an Authentick Gloss upon, and as an Original View of, the vicissitudes of the English Tongue.

Between the two Reigns of Edward the First and Second, *John Breton*, or *Briton*, one of the Justices of those times, compil'd out of *Bracton* and other Law-Books, a useful Summary of Laws, in very old Norman Terms, printed and gloss'd by *Is. Wingate*, Esq; in 120. or a little 8vo. Lond. 1640. Price 5 s.

There are some Manuscript-Ordinances of Barons of the Exchequer, for the Establishment of the Estate of Edward the Second's Household, in Cotton-Library, under *Claudius A. 8. Nova Narrationes & Articuli ad Nov. Nar.* were printed in *Lath* in 8vo. price 2 s. but first publish'd about the beginning of King Edward the 3d's Reign, extant in Manuscript in *Bibl. Hosp. Lincoln.* where also is to be seen, a Manuscript Collection of old Tenures; which, tho' made before, for some private use, might serve for a Comment for *Littleton's Tenures*,

Tenures, if the Bench of *Lincoln's-Inn* would be perswaded to have it printed.

In the same *Edward* the Third's Reign, was writ, *Natura Brevium Vetus*, printed in *Land.* 1572. 1584. As also in the same Reign was writ, *Speculum Regis*, by *Simon Islip* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to King *Edward* the Third, &c.

Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Chancellor to King *Henry* the Sixth, publish'd a Book under the Title of, *De Laudibus Legum Anglie*, in opposition to *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who being *Henry* the Sixth's great Favourite and Flatterer, endeavour'd to bring into *England* the use of the Civil or *Justinian* Law : *Fortescue* was printed by *R. Mulcaster*, with an *English* Version, in 8vo. *Land.* 1599. and again by *Selden*, with cursory Notes, in 8vo. *ibid.* 1616. and in 12o. *ibid.* 1660. and *Fortescutus Illustratus*, by *Edward Waterhouse*, in Fol. price 12 s.

In opposition to these Editions of *Fortescue*, one *Robert Wiseman*, Doctor of the Civil Law, ventur'd (notwithstanding his Brother *Cornel's* ill success) to publish, *The Law of Laws : Or, The excellency of the Civil Law above all other Humane Laws whatsoever*, in 8vo. price 3 s.

Fortescue wrote also two Books of the Distinction betwixt *Dominium Regale & Politicum*, and a Retraction of his Errors about the Title of the House of *York*, Manuscripts in *Cotton-Library*, for the use of Prince *Edward* ; this is lost : But 'twere to be wish'd that the other two Manuscripts were printed, for a further Bulwark against some Gentlemen of another Robe, who, under pretence of uniting our Laws to those of a neighbouring People, would willingly vote for the Civil Law, &c.

Chancellor *Fortescue's* Fate, for adhering too fast

to the House of *Lancaster*, resembles something to Chancellor *Bacon*'s Misfortunes, in adhering too much to his own Household-Rulers; for as the latter was forc'd to retire to his poor Chambers in *Grays-Inn*, so the former was glad to retreat to *Eburton* in *Glocestershire*; where he lies bury'd, with a handsome Monument lately erected to his Memory, such as Chancellor *Bacon* has, set up for his, in *St Michael's*, or *St. Miles's Church* at *St. Albans*.

Nicholas Statham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *Edward* the 4th's time, publish'd sometime before, in *Henry* the 6th's Reign, an Abridgment of the Ancient Law out of all Monuments, down to his time: It was printed in *Henry* the 8th's time, as the Historical Library will have it, tho' very prudently there's no Year fixt; but I am apt to believe 'tis a mistake of one Abridgment for another: Since 'tis certain that Sir *Anthony Fitzherbert's* Abridgment of the Common Law was printed in 1516. (8 *Henry* 8.) in *quarto*, now sold for 35 s. and again in Fol. 1565. sold now for 25 s. So *Brooks's* Abridgment in Fol. is of the Price of 25 s. but his *Quarto*-Edition is 30 s. price; and *Statham's* Abridgment in fol. is sold for 30 s. there's no *Quarto*-Edition of *Statham*: So that upon the whole *Fitzherbert's* Abridgment should be in the greatest Repute, for it bears the best Price of all the 3, and even equal to *Shephard's* Grand Abridgment of the Common and Statute-Law of *England*, which is but 35 s. price: But *Roll's* Abridgment, for the sake of the Great Publisher *Hales*, sells 50 s. deep, tho' but one Folio; yet *Hughes's* Grand Abridgment is valu'd at 3 l. All those Abridgments be in *French*, bewilder'd with the Character and Abbreviations far worse than with the Barbarity of the Language; and prove far worse than a Prison
to

(or *Fleta*) to both Author and Student; it being an unnecessary piece of Drudgery to study our Eyes out for to pick out our Laws, Liberties, Poperties and Practices, within such *Gothick* Loop-holes, Mysterious Characters and Confinements; but *Shepherd's* and *Hughes's* Grand Abridgments be in *English* and three Quarto-Volumes.

85. Sir *Thomas Littleton's* Tenures are said in the Historical Library to have been printed at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, in *quar.* and in *fol.* at *Lon.* in *Henry* the Eighth's time, and often in *French* and *Latin*, but no Years assign'd; so that the first Edition with the Years, is in *French* and *English* in 8vo. at *Lon.* 1604. and in *French* alone, with the asterisk'd Textual Comments, in 8vo. at *Lon.* 1617. and in *Fr.* and *Eng.* in 8vo, at *Lon.* 1670. &c. These Tenures, and Doctor and Student, and the Lord Chief Justice *Hales's* Pleas of the Crown, with the Lord *Coke's* *Bail* and *Mainprise*, be the only first 4 (pr. for all 4, 9s. 6. d.) most necessary, and most unquestionable Textures of the original Grounds of our Common-Law; to which should be added the Abridgment of the Statutes, the Summary of the Common-Law of *England*, extracted, for the most part out of *Finche's* Law, in 8vo. price 10d. *Legis Series*, or the Process of the Law, price 6d. Religion establish'd by Law, asserted to conduce most to the Interest of Prince and Subject, by *Pennyston Whaley*, Esq; in *quar.* price 6d. *Scudis Legalis Ratio*: Or, Directions for the Study of the Law, by *William Phillips*, in 12o. price 1s. 6d. *Lambert's Archaionomia*, with Additions by *Abr. Wheloc*, edit. 1644. price 20s. *Falbeck's* Parallel of Laws, pr. 10s. Sir *Sim. & Ewes's* Journal of Parliament, ult. edit. pr. 12s.

Ashe's Promptuary and Epiceia. *Thomas William's* Excellency and Preheminency of the Law of *England*. *Spelman's* Councils, Glossary and Law-Terms. *Dug-*

dale's Origines Judiciales. *Hardress's* and *Lane's* Reports of the Exchequer. *Cary's* Reports in Chancery. *Calthrop's* Reports and Customs of London. *Sir John Davis's* Reports in Ireland. *Doderidge* and *Vaughan's* Customs of Wales, Chester and Cornwall. *Sir John Skeen*, and *Sir Thomas Murray's* Laws of Scotland. *Lambard's Eirenarcha, &c.* Proposals for the Regulating the Law, by *W. Sheppard, Esq;* in 8vo. price 1 s. *Sheppard's* View of all the Laws and Statutes of this Nation, concerning the Service of God and Religion, in 12o. price 1 s. *Powell's* Repertory and Search of Records. *Clayton's* Topicks in the Laws of England. A Vindication of the Law, by *W. Cook* of Gray's-Inn, in quar. price 1 s. *Bridal's Speculum Juris, & Jus Imaginis.* *Brown's Examen Legum Anglia.* *Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis & Nomolexicon.* The Book of Oaths, in 8vo. price 2 s. 6 d. The new Register of Writs in fol. Latin, price 1 l. 2 s. *Petty's Miscellanea Parliamentaria.* An Abridgment of the Book of Assize. *Cotton's* Abridgment and Abstract of the Records of the Tower. *Cronica Judicialia*, in 8vo. price 4 s. *Bagshaw's* Canons and Premunire, in qu. price 6 d. *Davenport's* Synopsis of *Coke's* Institutes. *Trotman's* Epitome of *Coke's* Reports. *White's* Sacred Law of the Land in 8vo. price 1 s. 6 d. *Lex Mercatoria*, in fol. price 24 s. *Jus Sigilli, & Jus Criminis.* *H. Cary's* Law of England in 12o. price 10 s. *J. Kitchin's* Jurisdictions, in 8vo. pr. 6 s. Reports of the Court of Wards, by *James Ley E.* of *Marlborough*; and his Treatise of Wards and Liveries. *Pourallee* and *Forrest-Laws*, in 4to. pr. 14 s. The Court of *Briavells* and *Minors* in the Forest of *Dean*, in 12o. pr. 1 s. 6 d. *J. Selden's Epinomis.* fol. edit. Lond. 1683. with *Jani Anglorum facies altera*; and of Testaments and intestate Goods pr. 8 s. *Sheppard's* Court-keepers Guide;

Guide; and his Survey of County Judicatures. *J. Godolphin's* Admiral Jurisdiction, in 8vo. pr. 2 s. 6 d. *Greenwood's* Country Judicatures, in 8vo. pr. 3 s. 6 d. *J. Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum*, in 4to. pr. 10 s. *Doderidge's* Compleat Parson. *Hugh's* Parsons Law. *Sheppard's* Parson's Guide. Sir *Simon Degges's* Parson's Counsellor, in 8vo. price 4 s. The Parson's Monitor, by *G. Meriton*, in 12o. pr. 2 s. *Practice Wallia*; Or, The Proceedings in the great Sessions of Wales, by *Rice Vaughan, Esq*; late of *Gray's-Inn*, in 12o. pr. 1 s. 6 d. The History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of *Wales*, and Duchy of *Cornwal*, and Earldom of *Chester*; collected out of the Records of *London* and divers Authors, by Sir *J. Doderidge*, in 4to. pr. 2 s. 6 d. The Orphan's Legacy, by *J. Godolphin*, in 4to. pr. 6 s. *H. Swinburn*, Of Wills and Testaments, in 4to. pr. 10 s. A View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and wherein the Practice of them is straitened, and may be relieved within this Land; by Sir *Thomas Ridley*, and *J. G.* in 8vo. price 3 s. The Law-man's Lawyer, by *Thomas Forster*, in 8vo. price 2 s. Lord *Ellesmere's* Office and Duty of a Lord Chancellor, in 8vo. pr. 1 s. 6 d. *Jus appellandi ad Regem ipsum a Cancellaria*, by *Walter Williams*, pr. 2 s. *Sheppard's* Touchstone of Common Assurances and Conveyances, in 4to. pr. 10 s. *Sheppard's* Office of the Clerk of the Market, in 8vo. pr. 1 s. *Sheppard's* Law of Common Assurances, in fol. pr. 14 s. *Sheppard's* Action on the Case for Slander, in 8vo. pr. 2 s. 6 d. *Sheppard's* Practical Counsellor, in fol. price 12 s. *Sheppard's* Faithful Counsellor, in 4to. pr. 12 s. *Star-Chamber Cases*, in 4to. pr. 1 s. *Sheppard's* Sure Guide for Justices of the Peace, in 8vo. pr. 3 s. 6 d. To *Andrew Horne's* Mirror of Justices in English, is added, The Diversity of Courts, with their Jurisdictions,

diction, in 8vo. pr. 3s. but *Horne's French Edition* is in 8vo. pr. 2s. The ten Volumes of the Year-Books in *Norman-French* at 2s *super* Volume, of the last Edition, in 1679. which were recommended by all the Judges in *England* to all Students and Professors of the Law, as an Essential part of their Study.

Those Law-Annals were first collected together in the present Form, 'tis thought, by one *Richard de Winchendon*, a Gentleman of the Long Robe, in *Edward the Sixth's* time; which very Original *ὑπομνημα* of that Collector coming to the Possession of Sir *John Barker* Chancellor of the Exchequer under *Phillip* and *Mary*, he gave it to the Library of the Inner-Temple: That Manuscript is so fairly writ that it is easier to be read than the first Editions in Print.

There's another Manuscript never printed, which might serve as a sort of an Index supplementary, or as an Ornamentary Appendix to those Annals, viz. Sir *William Dugdale's* Observations upon sundry Persons learned in the Law, extracted from the Law-Books; which Manuscript lies now Dormant, in the *Ashmolean Museum*, or Repository at *Oxford*; whence, 'tis hop'd, 'twill be'er long made a Present to the Publick by some of those *Oxonian* Sons of the Muses. (vid. *MSS. Dugdal. in Musæ. Ashmol. E. 2.*) In the mean time our Law-Students may peruse *Dugdale's* forementioned *Origines Juridicales*, in fol. the third Edition, pr. 18s. and the *Cronica Juridicalia*, in 8vo. pr. 4s. As also, The *Englisk* Lawyer, describing a Method for the Managing of of the Laws of this Land, and expressing the best qualities requisite in the Student, Practiser, Judge and Fathers of the same, by Sir *John Dodderidge*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in quæ price

price 3 s. Sheppard's Actions upon the Case for Deeds, in 8vo. pr. 5 s. Fabian Phillip's *Investigatio Jurium Antiquorum*, edit. Lond. fol. 1686. Parliamentary Writs, in 4to. pr. 25 s. Pryn's Tower-Records, in fol. pr. 16 s. *Dissertation sur le Relief de Fiefs en Normandie*, par M. de Fort, a Rouen, 1710. in 12o. *Dissertatio Inauguralis De Originalibus Feudalibus*, per Johan. Otho Keller Hannoveran. Hale, 1710. in quar.

Rowland, or Ralph Glanvil's Laws and Customs of England, in English, in 8vo. price 2 s. 6 d. Bracton's Treatise of the Laws and Customs of England, under Hen. 2. as some will have it, in fol. Latine, pr. 22 s. and in 4to English, price 18 s. Britton's Treatise of the Law, the second Edition, by Ed. Wingate, in 8vo. French. pr. 5 s. *Fleta & Fletassavoir*, by Selden, 2d. Edition in 4to. Latin, pr. 10 s. Fortescue and Hengham, with Notes, in Eng. in 8vo. pr. 4 s. Law, or a Discourse thereof, by Sir Henry Finch, in fol. French, pr. 8 s. and in 8vo. English, pr. 4 s. The Lawyers Logick, exemplifying the Precepts of Logick by the Practice of the Common-Law, by Abraham Fraunce, in 4to. pr. 3 s. 6 d. The Charter of Romney-Marsh, in 8vo. price 1 s. An Abridgment of Coke's 12 last Volumes of Reports, by Th. Manley, in 8vo. Eng. pr. 1 s. 6 d. H. Fulbeck's Direction or Preparative to the Study of the Law, in 8vo, pr. 1 s. 6 d. Fundamental Laws in 8vo. pr. 6 d. Maxims and Rules of Pleading, by Robert Heath, pr. 4 s. Legal Queries, or Choice Moot-Cases, concerning Pecuniary Actions on the Case, *Ac Etiam's* annex'd unto *Clausum Fregit's*, or Writs of Trespass and Bail thereupon, in 8vo. pr. 2 s. 6 d. A Comment upon Littleton's §. 508. lib. 3. *Si home releffe a un autre tous matters de Demourds ceo est le plus melior releas a luy, a que le releas est fait que il poit aver & plus utera a son advantage*

vantage, car per tiels releas de tous manners de demands, tous manners d'action reals, personels, & actions d'appel sont ales & extinctes, & toutes manners d'executions sont ales & extinctes: For thereby all manner of Causes of Demands, in Deed or Law are releas'd, except those of Discharge only, as Writs of Error, or to reverse an Outlawry, &c. in 8vo. pr. 3 s. 6 d.

Mr. *Madox's Formulæ Anglicanæ*, gather'd chiefly out of the Office of Augmentation, under the general Heads of Certificates, Confirmations, Compositions, Feoffments, Letters of Attorney, Releases, Wills, &c. Edit. London, in fol. 1702. Considerations for regulating of the Exchequer, per *T. Vernon*, in 8vo. pr. 1 s. A Compendium of the Court of Exchequer, in 8vo. pr. 4 s. Star-Chamber Cases out of *Crompton's* Jurisdiction of Courts, in 4to. pr. 8 d. Transactions of Chancery, by *Sir Robert Holborne*, in 8vo. pr. 1 s. 6 d. The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, against *Coke*, by *Rich. Zouch*, in 8vo. pr. 1 s. 6 d. The Practice of the Exchequer-Court, by *Sir T. F.* in 8vo. pr. 1 s. 6 d. Courts of *Loet*, and the old Oath of Allegiance, by *Rob. Powel*, in 4to. pr. 2 s. 6 d. *Sir Roger Twisden's Decem Scriptores. Gloss. Edit. Lond. 1652.* The Ancient State, and Authority and Proceedings of the Courts of Requests, in 4to. pr. 3 s. *Liber Taxationum Omnium Beneficiorum in Anglia: Or, The Valuation of Benefices, MS. in Bodleian-Library, in Dqd/w. MS. Vol. 26. Nomina & Valores omnium & singulorum Archiepiscopatum, Episcopatum, Archidiaconatum, Diaconatum, Præbendarum, Ecclesiarumq; Parochialium infra Regnum ac Dominia Angliæ, ac omnium aliarum promotionum quarumcunq; Spiritualium infra eadem, quæ ad solutionem decimæ partis eorundem, Dav. Regi & Regina (Philip. & Mar.) nuper. renebantur.* This is lately publish'd more correct,

rect, and according to the present State of that Revenue, by Mr. *Elton*, in 8vo. 1711. From which Title also was another Book of Valuations, printed in 12o. 1680. and likewise, *Index Valoris*, publish'd by Mr. *Adams*, in fol. Lond. 1680. Sir R. *Twissden's Leg. Will. Hen. 1. &c.*

86. See in *Wm. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* p. 315, 316. Of several MS. Copies of the Returns made by the Commissioners appointed to take the Valuation of the Church-Dignities and Benefices in *England*, about the 20th Year of *Edward the First*. See the *Engl. Hist. Libr.* pag. 207, and 201. where 'tis said: ' that there be two several Courts in Chancery, ' even at this day; the one (which was only known ' to the Antients) wherein the Process runs, *Secun-* ' *dum legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*, which determines ' all Contests about Letters Patents, Offices, &c. ' The other proceeds, *Secundum equum & bonum*, &c. But 'tis a Mistake proceeding from the Misunderstanding of the Nature of the Cursitor's Office, where all Writs or Actions at Common-Law are suppos'd to begin for to warrant the Proceedings in both the Benches; but the King's-Bench has almost laid it quite aside, as to proceed by original Writ out of the Cursitor-Office, as formerly they were oblig'd to do; upon which account a Philizer's place in that Court is scarce worth accepting of, tho' the Name is kept up still; tho' in the Common-Bench or Pleas, a Philizer's Office is a considerable Place, and divided into one or more Counties, according as the Lord Chief Justice of that Court pleases; for all mean-Process-Writs there, are made out by the Philizers of the respective Counties; whereas in the King's-Bench and Exchequer, the Attorneys make out their own Writs. But the Philizers of the Common-Bench, are paid for an
Original

Original to be taken out of the Curfitors Office, and are accountable for it to the Curfitors; but they us'd formerly to lump it together, or neglect otherwise some way or another, wherein the Curfitors happen'd to be worsted; till the late Lord Chancellor *S—rs*, as I take it, began to keep them to a more exact Date of their Writs, without any Anti-dating or Post-poning, as near as possibly it could be brought to pass; with those sharp Expedition-Clerks, especially as to Outlawries: The Attorneys also of the Common-Bench ought to take out a Curfitors Original to back every Declaration that is deliver'd to the opposite Attorney; otherwise, if a Writ of Error (which belongs to the Curfitor's Office) be brought against the Proceedings, or Judgment obtain'd upon such a Declaration not warranted by an Original, that Error being assign'd and allow'd, is enough to get Costs, or even to lay aside the former Judgment: This is all that any of the Offices of Chancery has to do with Common-Law; as for the Determination of Contests arising from, or about Patents or Offices, that's done by no other Process than that of Common-Law in one of the foresaid Law-Courts, or else by a Petition or Bill in Equity, which is the only Process in Chancery, except the foresaid Curfitors-Original, unless the Contest happens to be between some of the Patentees, Commissionees, or Officers in Chancery, then indeed it is generally made up amicably before the Master of the Rolls, as Attorneys usually do before a Judge.

It is further said in that *Mistake Libr.* that the Proceedings of that pretended Court are not Enroll'd, but Fil'd up by the Petty-Bag Office: Here the Mistake is widen'd; for the *Latin* Pleadings concerning whatsoever passed the Great Seal, that
us'd

us'd to be kept in the Petty-Bag, are now as little known and us'd in Chancery, as Proceedings by Original, be in the King's-Bench; besides, those Pleadings and Demurrers were in the Form of a Bill of Equity, as they be now in *English, secundum Legem, & consuetudinem Anglia*, without making it a distinct Court from that of the Equity side, otherwise there would be as many several Courts as there be Offices in Chancery; wherein there are fix'd or reposit'd many Processes or Materials for other Courts, as Statutes, Recognizances, Affidavits, and especially the Filing of Originals with *Latin* Declarations in the Body of the Writs; for to secure or perpetuate legal Claims; which Chancery in no Capacity ever troubles it self further with, than to keep them in one of its most proper Offices, till they are call'd for to be produc'd in the Nature of a Record at any time or Evidence: It's true, the *English* Bills, now in use, were formerly often prefer'd in *Latin*, and the Petitions in the vulgar Tongue were to those *Latin* Bills as another kind of Procedures (still less confin'd to the Law, Methods) more at large, than those infrequent *Latin* Bills, which were then, as well as the *English* Bills now, far from being ty'd up to the strict Rules of Common-Law, which was always call'd, *Lex Terræ & consuetudo Angliæ, or hujus Regni*; which words can't be declar'd with, upon a Pecuniary Note, or such-like Demand, in a *Nar'* or *Bill'*, (which are synonymous in the Stile of the King's-Bench) without the hazard of being legally and regularly Demurr'd to.

Tho' by the Statute *Jeofaile*, (I fail or err) 18 *Elix.* 14, after Verdict given in any Court of Record there shall be no Stay of Judgment or reversing thereof, for want of Form in any Writ Original or Judicial, Count, Declaration, Plaint,

Bill, Suit or Demand, or for want of any Writ, Original or Judicial, or of imperfect or insufficient return, or of any Warrant of Attorney, &c. except in Criminal and Penal Prosecutions, Actions, Informations, Indictments, &c. Provided, all Attorneys deliver in, their Warrant of Attorney; who for that default are to be Punish'd at the Discretion of the Justices, &c. Stat. 21. Jacob. 13. & Stat. 23. Eliz. 3. No Fine, Proclamation or Recovery shall be reversable for false *Latin*, Rasure, Interlining, or any other matter of Form and not of Substance, &c. *Mes si erroneous Judgment soit done in Banke le Roy, donques il ne poit estre reverse forsque per Parliament, tanque le Statute* 27 Elizab. cap. 8.

87. The same Pamphlet at last enumerates the Originals of our Statute-Laws, from *Magna Charta*; which containing 38 Chapters in *Latin*, was first sign'd in form by *Hen. 3. dat. 10. Febr. Regn. 9.* (in 1225.) and witness'd by *Boniface of Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) and *Eustatius De Falconbridge*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Treasurer, and Bishop of London, with others; and confirm'd by *Edm. 1. dat. at Westminster 28 die Martii, Regn. 28.* his Testibus, *Robert Winchelsey* Chancellor of Oxon, and Archb. of Canterbury, and *Anthony Beck* Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Hierusalem, in 1300. &c. It was also confirm'd by 31 Acts afterwards, &c.

Next to *Magna Charta* is *Charta De Foresta*, in *Latin*, *Edita An. 9. Hen. 3.* consisting of 16 Articles, or §. then, *Statutum De Merton*, edit. An. 20, *Hen. 3.* having 11 Chapters; then, *De Anno Bissextili*, 21 *H. 3.* Days in Bank, &c. *Affiza panis & cervisia*, 51 *H. 3.* about Weights, &c. *Dies Communes in Banco*, An. 51. *Hen. 3.* of one little Chapter: *Dies Communes in Banco*, in *Placit' Doris*, edit. An.

51. H. 3. of the same length. Statutum de Scaccario, 51 H. 3. Distresses, Exchequer, &c. Judicium collistrigii, 51 H. 3. Weights, &c. De Ponderibus & mensuris, 51 H. 3. Weights, &c. De tallagio non concedend, 51 Hen. 3. Franchises, Purveyors, Taxes, &c. Statutum de Marlebridge, 52. Hen. 3. of 29 or 31 Latin Chapters; then follows Westminster Primer, edit. An. 3. Edw. 1. Caux sont les Establisments le Roy Edward fils le Roy Hen. faite a Westminster a son primer Parliament general apres son coronement, lendemain de la cluse de Pasche, lan de son Raigne 3. per son Counsel & per les sentments des Archievesques, Evesques, Abbes, Priors, Countees, Barons, & tout le Comminaltie de la Terre illoques summones; pur ceo que nostre Seignior le Roy ad graund Volunt, & desire delestat de son Realme redresser en les choses ou mestier est d'amendement. --- Cy ad le Roy ordeine & establie les choses southscripts, les queux il entend destre profitables et convenables a tous le Realme. Monasteries 2. cap. 1. En primes voit le Roy & commande, que la peace de saint Eglise, & de la Terre soit bien garde & mainteigne en tous points & que common draiture soit fait a tous, auxy bien as Povers come as Riches, sans regard de nulluy, &c. --- cap. 50. --- Il ne voit nuy que auterfaits pussent turner a Prejudice de luy ne de sa Corone; mes que les droits que a luy apperteign' luy soient saves en toutes Poinch, Affize 4. cap. 51. Et pur ceo que graund Charite serra de faire droit a tous en tout temps, ou mestier serroit; purview est per assentment des Prelates & Assises de Nouvel Disselsin, Mortdauncester & de Darreyn presentment fussent prises en le Advent, en le Pentecost & en quaresme, auxy bien come le home prent lenquest, & ceo pria le Roy, as Evesques.

Those 51 Chapters were Publish'd in the Year 1264. Then comes, Extents of Manners 4 E. 1.

Surveyors, &c. Office of Coroners, 4 E. 1. *Statutum De Bigamis*, editum An. 4. Ed. 1. of six little Latin Chapters. *Statutum Glocester*, edit. An. 6. Ed. 1. *Leu du Grâce*, 1267. (others since make it 1278.) & *del Raigne le Roy Edw. fils le Roy Henry a Glocester* lemoys august, parview ante mesme le Roy, par amendement de son Roialme, & par plus pleiner exhibicion de droit, sicome le profit doffice demande, appellez les plus disdirectes de son Roialme, auxybien des greinders come des meinders. Establie est & concordamment ordaino, que, &c. There be but 15 little Chapters. *Explanaciones Stat' Glocestr' An. pradiet. Regis 6. edita.* Postmodum per Dominum Regem & Justiciarios suos facte sunt quedam *Explanaciones quorundum Articulorum superius positorum.* Of five lesser Chapters. *Dat. apud Glocest' die Dominica, &c. Statut' De Religiosis*, editum, An. 7. Edw. 1. of one Chapter in Latin. Against bearing Arms, 7 Edw. 1. Armour, &c. The Statute of Rutland, 10. Ed. 1. Exchequer, &c. And, *Statut' De Alton Burnel* edit. An. 11. Edw. 1. Of one Chapter in French. Purcea que Merchants. --- Sont chues en Povertie. --- Le Roy per luy & per tout son Counsel ad ordeine & establie, que merchant que voit estre sure de son det, &c. Recognisance & Stat' Merchant, &c. The Statute of Wales, 12 E. 1. &c. *Statutum de Westm' secundo edit'*, An. 13 Edw. 1. of 56 Capitularies, all in Latin except the 54th or 49th of Champertie, &c. *Statutum De Mercatoribus*, edit' An. 13. Edw. 1. cap. 2. in French. Statute Winchest. 13 Ed. 1. Fairs, Robberies, &c. *Circumspecte agatis*, 13 Ed. 1. Prohibition, &c. The Statute of Exon, 14 Ed. 1. Coroner, &c. The Ordinance for Ireland, 17 Edw. 1. &c. *Statut' de Westm' 3. edit.* An. 18. Edw. 1. Of one chap. Latin. Tenure & Qu. Warranta, 18 Edw. 1. Franchises, &c. *Modus levandi Fines*, edit.

edit. An. 18. Edm. 1. Fines 1. in French, &c.
Statut' de Vocat' ad Warrant' edit' An. 20. Ed. A.
 Voucher 6, in Lat. &c. *Statut' De Defensione, fidele*
edit. An. 20. Edm. 1. Champertie, Refectin. 1. Lat. &c.
Statut' De Finibus levatis, editum An. 27. Ed. 1. Fines
 2. Chapters 3. Lat. &c. *Articuli super Chartas, edit'*
An. 28. Edm. 1. Chapters 20. in French, &c. Sta-
tut' de Appellatis. Appeals 5. Dominus Rex ad
Parliamentum suum apud Westm' An. Rognisui, 28. &c.
Statut' de conjunctione facoffatis, An. 34. Edm. 1. Lat.
 chapters 2. Assise 7. *Indicavit, a Writ, &c. dat.*
teste in ipsa apud Westm' 27 die Marti, &c.

Statut' de Francigenis Prisonariis, edit. An. 1. Edm. 2.
 Felonie 2. one little Article, Lat. &c. *Articulus super*
Gloce' correctus, pro cibus London' de Forensteri Vocatis
ad Warri in Hastinga Lond' (9 Edm. 2.) Voucher 7. Par-
tyes est mesenant, Que si hanc complet en la Cite de
Londres, vouches ferraiz a garantir, le Mayor & les
Bailifes ajournent les Parties devant Justices de Bank en
certain jour & envoyent la leur record, &c. Articuli
Clori edit. An. 9. Edm. 2. Chapters 17. in Latin, &c.
Statut' Eborac' edit' An. 12. Edm. 2. cap. 6. French.
Statut' de Effoin' Calomniand. edit' An. 12. Edm. 2.
 Effoina 11. Chap. 11. Lat. &c. *Prorogatione Regis, An.*
 17. Edm. 2. Chap. 11. Lat. *Statut' De Magna Assise*
Injurgend' sine duello Chapter 1. French, &c. Some
 few Capitularies are omitted, &c. under Edm. 3.
 the Acts of Parliament begin to be more Regu-

88. He concludes the said Pamphlet with recom-
 mending the several Editions of the Statutes, and
 a choise Collection of all printed Tryals at Law:
 Fitzherbert's Edition of *Magna Charta cum Diversis*
aliis Statutis, in 120. 1519. seems to be before Tottel's
 Publication of the same, with the Customs of Kent,
 as he says. R. Pynson's edition of *Antique Statuta*,
 &c.

&c. in 12^o. 1527. And *Magna Charta*, with other Ancient and Modern Statutes in 8^{vo}. Lond. 1618. Latin, pr. 2 s. 6 d. and the same in English by Edw. Coke, Esq; in 8^{vo}. price 1 s. Wm. Rastal's Statutes at large in fol. 1559. and continued in fol. to 1603. both Volumes price 25 s. Four Volumes of the Statutes of this Land, &c. Ferd. Palton's Collection of Statutes, edit. in fol. Lond. 1608. The Statutes in 2 Vol. edit. in fol. Lond. 1618. Joseph Kettle's Statutes at large, price 50 s. in fol. Rastal's Collection of the Statutes, in fol. price 10 s. Hugh's Abridgment in 8^{vo}. price 1 s. 6 d. Manby's Abridgment, in 8^{vo}. price 2 s. Wingat's Abridgment, in 8^{vo}. price 7 s. *Statuta Vetera & Recentiora*, price 1 s. Oliver's Ordinances in fol. price 6 s. H. Scobell's Acts of Parliament in 7 and 8 Carol. 1. 1641. 48, 49, 50. in fol. price 10 s. Collection of the Statutes in use in Ireland, in fol. price 15 s. Sir Thomas Murray's Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland, in fol. 25 s. Sir John Skene's *Rexem Majestatem* in fol. price 12 s. and his *Verborum significatio*, in 4^{to}. price 2 s. 6 d. &c. The Laws of the Forest and of the *Pourellee*, out of the Assizes of Pickering and Lancaster, by J. Manwood, in 4^{to}. pr. 4 s. Jurisdictions of Courts, of Pypowder or Ancient Demeſne, &c. by J. Kitchin, in 8^{vo}. in French price 4 s. in Eng. in 8^{vo}. pr. 6 s.

As for Tryals at Law upon the Penal Statutes, 'tis certain no Lectures or Readings on our Laws can better instruct a Law-Student, no Writings or Studies can be more informing of our legal Constitution to an English Subject, no lesson of Politicks can be more profound for a Statesman to dive into the Depths of the Niceties of the *Britannick* Interest and Government, no History can either more divertingly or more engagingly, lead an English Gentleman into the

the most easy and necessary Knowledge of the Truth of the greatest *Arcanums* of our Church and State-Establishment: Tho' none have been Printed of the *Assize*, or *Nisi-prius* side, in that familiar Form and Communication, as those of the Crown side; yet I make bold to say that there be but very few material Difficulties in all our Laws in general, than what a Gentleman might have a competent Knowledge of, by the serious Perusal of what is already publish'd in that kind of Tryal-Reports; which scarce would have come to the Share of the Publick, had not Providence drawn that good Effect from the otherwise intended mischievous Causes of Ambiguous, Politick and Murmuring Party-Designs, to which the Publick chiefly owes those instructive and satisfactory Tryals at Law, publish'd by the way of Reports.

'Tis a melancholly Thought that our first instructive Pamphlets of this Historical-Law kind must take their original Date either from that of good King *Charles* the First's first printed Illegal Tryal, (at least in Form and at large first publish'd, Pamphlet-wise) or from that of his best Friends and Subjects, the Earl of *Strafford* in 1641, and Archbishop *Laud*'s in 1644. &c. King *Charles* the First's Tryal, done by *Nelson*, price 7 s. Sir *Henry Vane*'s price 3 s. *Regicides* 29, price 2 s. 6 d. Earl of *Strafford*'s, price 18 s. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*'s, price 2 s. *Love and Knox*, price 2 s. Earl of *Seaford*, price 5 s. Earl of *Castlemain*, price 1 s. 6 d. Count *Koningsmark*, *Borofsky*, *Stern* and *Vratz*, price 1 s. 6 d. *Anderson*, *Munson*, *Kemish*, *Russell*, alias *Napper*, *Parris*, alias *Parry*, price 1 s. 6 d. Earl of *Essex* and *Southampton*, price 1 s. *Bromwich*, *Kern*, *Atkins*, price 6 d. *Lilbourn*, 3 s. *Whitebrand*, *Fenwick*, *Gawen*, *Harcourt*, *Turner*, price 2 s. 6 d. *Green*, *Berry*, *Hill*, price 2 s. 6 d. *Baillie*,
at

at Edinburgh, price 1 s. Braddon and Speke, price
 2 s. Ireland, Grove and Pickering, price 2 s. 6 d.
 Lamborne, 2 s. Lewis, 4 s. Marshal, Corker, Rumley,
 Sturley and Wakeman, price 2 s. 6 d. Scapleton,
 Tiving, price 6 d. Rioters, 1 s. 6 d. Tasborough,
 Price, price 2 s. Staley, price 4 d. Thomson, Paine,
 Farewel, price 1 s. 6 d. Busby, price 1 s. Sir Sa-
 muel Barnardiston, price 1 s. Fitzharris, Plummer,
 price 2 s. 6 d. Lord Russell, Armstrong, Walcot, Flotte,
 Row, price 2 s. Sydney, price 1 s. 6 d. Shaftes-
 bury, price 1 s. 6 d. Pilkington, 1 s. Pritchard,
 Popillion, price 1 s. Reading, 2 s. Coleman, 3 s.
 Colledge, price 4 s. Cellier, by Authority, price
 1 s. Cellier, publish'd by her self, 2 s. Cornish, Fern-
 ley, Gaunt and King, price 1 s. Carr, price 6 d.
 Lord Cornwallis, price 6 d. Bateman, Davis, Holland,
 pr. 6 d. Oates, price 4 s. Lord Delamere's price 2 s.
 Johnson, 6 d. Gascoyne, pr. 1 s. Giles, price 1 s. 6 d.
 Holloway, pr. 6 d. Pen and Mead, pr. 6 d. Bishops 7,
 3 s. 6 d. &c. The Tryals of the Lords, Sommers, Orford,
 Halifax, Mohan, Warwick, Sir John Penwick, Perkins,
 Friend, Charnock, Cooper, Rigby, Fielding, Peasant,
 Morton, Greg, Hamilton, &c. It's true there were
 some of the Tryals of the Popish Traytors, Priests
 and Jesuits, printed in Queen Elizabeth's time, but
 not at large and so accurately, as has been us'd af-
 terwards: Sir Walter Rawley's Tryal was not prin-
 ted, as I take it, before that of the Glorious Mar-
 tyr King Charles the First; but some of the most
 noted latter ones, were the Tryals of, Dr. Sache-
 verel, in 89. price 4 s. and of Demaree, Purfel,
 Drifob-Riotors, &c.

89. Were the Sessions Paper drawn up by a Jarid-
 ical Pen (as they should be for the Advantage of the
 Publick, and for preventing of Reflections upon the
 Publick Justice) they might be of great use and
 assistance

assistance to an English Historian, as well as to an English Lawyer; which makes me wonder, that in the English Historical Library 'twas not thought fit to mention those avowedly serviceable Vouchers and recorded Guarantees of all the memorable Turns and great Crises in Church and State; and if those, or such Tryals, were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd and edition'd, with the original Indictments, Traverses, Evidences, and the most material points of Law argu'd and awarded in those Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, they would be as authentick and infallible Records, as any that are honour'd with those Epithets in the said *Hist. Libr.* pag. 209. How inconsiderable soever those hawk'd-about Tryal-Pamphlets may seem to that Historical Author, or any body else, it can't well be deny'd but that in an able Hand, they may prove such Master-Keys as to unlock the true Secret of all frail-vain-humane as well as of the whole *Britannick* Constitution, which is subject to no other Mutability than what the immutable Boundaries of common Mortality, and its own Circumjacent Watry-Element do limit it unto.

Vita mare est; res plena metu, res plena tumultu

Utraq; Mortales, Credite, Vita Mare est.

&c.

Tuq; Nurus, tu Nerines formosa, perenni

Et Maris & curarum astu perfusa tuarum,

Extremam infelix implebis Anglia celam.

Infelix? Nam qua felicior? Orbita fines,

Usquam si qua fuit, lustrat Saturnia nostros.

Attamen ille quis ora, Themis, comitumq; tuarum

Insedit terror? Necdum exaturata resedit

Ira? Ræ numquid superest de sanguine vena?

At quas non terras nuper, non æquora tinxit?

Anglia tange aras & adhuc ambire minantem

Y y

Obsequio

Obsequio poteris; da thura; clementur odores:
Votivo poteris cetare piacula nimbo.

Sol oritur: Rosco perfunditur aethere terra.
Ecce tuos Regnator adest qui perculit hostes;
Perculit; & nullus sequitur de vulnere sanguis.
Est rerum Domina & nulli subdenda potestas
Regia; subdendam nulli tamen in sua cogit
Jura Themis: Sunt huic Alto sua litora, Leges:
Regem haud Jura timent: Leges & Legibus idem
Ipse timet. Aequa ditant Quastoria Leges,
Et leges aquas armant Quastoria: tondet
Pastor, non deglubit oves; alvearia censet.
Non expilat Aristeus: Non pallet in Arca,
Harpia; ve timet secreta Pecunia, vultu,
Georgi, consignata tuo: Nec personat urbem
Præco, nec ex hastâ plebis suspensa pendent
Arcam in regalem refluo cum fenore, gaze
Decurrunt, ut in Oceanum qui refluit amnis.
Legibus his, hoc tu censu diteste: volentes
Sic Apis atq; Ovis, illa favos, hæc, vallera, reddent.

Nothing can come nearer that Latin Pamphlet-
piece of Poetry, than the subsequent equivalent
Pamphlet-Translation, being a lasting Monument
of Loyal Britannia's Gratitude (and as now some will
have it, as remarkable a Signal of the Poet's, since
an unfortunate Statesman's, indelible Ingratitude)
erected to the Immortal Memory of our ever Glo-
rious former Deliverer, King William, both Writ,
and Sung in the very same, or such-like everlasting
Dithyrambick Numbers, as,

When Stepney paints the Godlike Acts of Kings,
And what Apollo dictates Prior sing.

&c.

How long Deluded Albion wilt thou lye
 In thy Letbargick Sleep, thy sad Repose,
 In which thy close, thy constant Enemy
 Has softly lull'd thee to thy Woes.
 All-wake degenerate Isle, or cease to own
 What thy Old Kings in Gallick Camps have done,
 The Spoiles they brought thee back,
 The Crowns they won.

William, so Fate requires, again is Arm'd,
 Thy Father to the Field is gone:
 Again Maria Weeps her Absent Lord;
 Her thy Repose, content to Rule alone:
 Are thy enervate Sons not yet alarm'd?
 When William Fights, dare they look Tamely on?
 So slow to get their Ancient Fame restor'd,
 As not to melt at Beauties Tears,
 Nor follow Valour's Sword?
 See, the Repenting Isle aquakes,
 Her Vicious Chains the Generous Goddess breaks:
 The Fogs around her Temples are dispell'd.
 Abroad she looks and sees Arm'd Belgia stand,
 Prepar'd to meet their Common Lord's Command;
 Her Lyons roaring by her side,
 Her Arrows in her hand.

Henceforth, her Youth shall be inur'd to bear
 Hazardous Toil and Active War;
 To March beneath the Dogstar's raging Heat,
 Patient of Summer's Drought and Martial Sweat;
 And only grieve in Winter-Camps to find,
 The Days too short for Labours they design'd;
 All Night beneath hard heavy Arms to lye,
 All Day to Mount the Trench and storm the Breach,
 And all the Rugged Paths to tread,
 Where William and his Vertue lead.

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proving the Homage anciently due to the Kings of England from Scotland, and the Establishment of Ireland under the Laws of England, by Wm. Ryley of the Inner-Temple, Gent. in fol. Latine price 18 s.

A Pamphlet View of all the Statute-Forms, from *Magna-Charta* to the full Exertion of more formal and regular Parliamentary-Acts and Laws under Ed. 3, &c. from p. 338 to 342. Term-Reports, p. 332. Tryal-Reports, 343. *Hutchin's Distick*, p. 346. *Vetus Camdidam*, out of *Maurice Newport*, &c. *ibid*.

P. 293. Scotland is suppos'd to have been always impenetrable to the Roman Arms and Religion, till *Palladius* was sent thither by *Celestin*, the then Roman Bishop, against the *Pelagian* Contagion, with Orders to Consecrate Bishops, as *Buchanan* will have it, in his *Hist. Rev. Scot.* lib. 5. Rex. 42, pag. 246. Edit. *Francos.* 1594. *Creditur idem Palladius primus Episcopus in Scotia treasse: nam ad id usq; tempus Ecclesia absq; Episcopis per Monachos regeratur*, &c. See pag. 126. and 173. *ibid.* &c. The late Dr. *William Lloyd's* Pamphletick Diatribe, styl'd, *A Historical Account of the Ancient-Church Government in Great Britain and Ireland*, in 8vo. *Lond.* 1684. was confuted by the late Ingenious and Learned Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, in 8vo. *Lond.* 1685. and further clear'd, in 8vo. *ibid.* 1686. whereby some imagine it evident enough, that neither *Ninian*, the Royal Britain and Apostle of the *Southern* Parts of *Pictland*, in the 5th Christian Century, nor *Columbanus* (in the 6th Century) the first Christian Druid and Abbot of the *Culdees*, and Apostle of the most Northward *Picts*, were never ordain'd either Bishops or Priests, no more than the later first Apostle and Martyr of the Protestant Reformation in *North-Britain*, viz. *George Wishart*, who after having given himself and the rest of the Company at Breakfast, the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, seal'd it and all the Protestant Doctrine presently after with his own Blood and Martyrdom; hence tis suspected, that the late Bishop *Burnet* was willfully mistaken, when he said in his *Hist. of Reformat.* part 1. pag. 336. *That George Wishart had his Ordination in England*; since the contrary manifestly appears out of his Pamphlet-Tryal and Examination, and out of the Pamphlet-Testimonial of him, by his Pupil Mr. *Emery Fylney*, of *Bennet-College* in *Cambridge* (both which Pamphlet-Records be still extant in *J. Fox's Acts and Monuments*, Vol. 2. p. 521.) *Buchan. De Reb. Scot.* lib. 15. fol. 176. Archbishop *Sporwood*, in *Hist. of Scotl.* lib. 2. p. 76. to 81. &c. See also Sir *John Marsham*, in *ωργνυλ. Ad Monast. Angl.* &c. Whence some think that Presbyterian or Independant Church-Government came *Præstio* originally, as well as *Climatico*-Naturally to the *Anarchico*-Classical, Kirk of the Antient *Picts*. &c.

Sir John Marsham's Canon Chrenicus Aegyptiacus, Hætricus, &c
publish'd

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publish'd about 1678. containing several old Pamphlet-Apotryphals, as if the *Ægyptian* Ceremonials, were the Original of the Jewish Types; and as if the Prophet *Daniel's* seventy Weeks were more applicable to *Antiochus Epiphanes* than to *Christ*, &c. is confuted by *Herm. Witsius*, in his Collection of more Authentick Pamphlets, styl'd, *Ægyptiaca* Edit. in 4to. *Amstelod.* 1684.

Pres. p. 41. Mr. *Spegel* Bp. of *Ostrogotland's* Lives of the Archbps. and Bps. of *Swedland* and *Gotland*, in 4to. at *Lincolning*, 1708. in the *Swedish* Tongue, &c. Pres. p. 41. Dr. *Inett's* Vol. 2. *Origin. Ant.ican.* in fol. *Oxon.* 1710. *J. Harding's* two Books of Chronicles in *English Rhime*, in 4to. *Lond.* 1543. by *Richard Grafton*, &c. *William Darrell* the *Jesuit*, Author of the *Gentleman Instructed*, Pres. p. 49.

Pres. p. 41. *Vastovius's* *Visis Aquilonia, seu vita Sanctorum qui per Scandinoviam*, &c. *Colm.* 1628. with the Notes of *Benzelius* the *Bibliothecarian*, of the Royal University of *Upsal*, *An.* 1708. &c. *L'Histoire de la Norvege en deux Volumes*, in fol. comp'see par *M. T. Torseus* Historiographe du Roy de *Danemark*, 1708. &c. *La Traduction Latine du Droit du Royaume de Danemark faite par M. P. Hoyelse* 1708, &c. *David Czwitinger*, of the *Sclavonian, Dalmatian, Croatian, Transylvanian* and *Hungarian* Writers, in *Latin*, in 4to. *Nuremberg.* 1711. &c. *Eardmann Uhlen's* *Ecclesiastical History*, Vol. 5. at *Lipsick*, 1711. in High Dutch, &c. Historical Pamphlets concerning *Westphaly* and lower *Saxony*, compos'd by *Herman Hamhelmann*, were publish'd together at *Nuremberg*, 1711.

Ibid. p. 41. Mr. *Calvor* is a moderate Church man, of the *Lutheran* Hierarchy, as Mr. *Strimesius* is a Low Nationalist of the Calvinistical Establishment, in some of the King of *Prussia's* Dominions as I take it; both their respective Pamphlet-Tracts upon that Christian Subject of an amicable concurring unto a Hearty Correspondence and a Catholick Union between *Protestants* of all the different Religious Reformations and Denominations whatsoever; especially for the composing and absorbing of all the Miasmata and Remains of Unedifying Animosities between all *Protestant* Nationalists and Separatists, as well as between the great Religious Orders or Reform'd Churches of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*. 'Twere to be wish'd we had here such *Calvors* and *Strimesius's* for to propagate such healing Pamphlet-Essays as those which were publish'd by them (*Calvor* in 4to. and *Strimesius* in 8vo.) at *Lipsick*, 1708.

Pres. p. 42. One of the best Pamphlet-fix'd Tracts, that ever was publish'd, is, *Articulatorum 39 Ecclesie Anglicane Defensio, una cum nova eorundem Versione*, Authore *Johanne Ellis*, S. T. D. *Ecclesie Dolegelyensis* in comitatu *Mervinie* Rectore. His *Accedunt Articuli Lambethani, una cum Rev. & Doct. Virorum in eas Censura*. &c. Editio 3a. *Amstelodami* 1696. The Title of the first Edition in 1660.

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at London, went thus, *Defensio Fidei seu Responsio succincta ad Argumenta, quibus impugnari solet Confessio Anglicana, una cum nova Articulorum Versio*, &c. John Ellis, was Native of Llandeknain, near Harlech in Merionethshire, in North-Wales, Student of Hart-Hall, and Fellow of Jesus College, Oxon. made Doctor of Divinity at St. Andrews in Scotland, and afterwards incorporated as such in Oxon. Rector of Whitfield near Thame, in Oxfordshire, and Rector of Dolgelthly or Dolgelthe in his own Country. He comply'd with all Revolutions in Church and State, and with the National and Occasional Oaths thereupon, as most of the best Divines of all Churches, Times and Places ever did, as well as the generality of the Laity; all private Capacities and single Abilities; having ever been commonly thought to be actively unconcern'd in the Grand Inquests and Regulations of Government, however cognizable by Bodies Politick, in a Collective Capacity, &c.

Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, &c. Autor est Thomas Hyde S. T. D. Lingua Hebraica in Universitatibus, Oxon. Professor Regius, in 4to. Oxon. 1700. Dr. Hyde's Edition of a Rabbi-Book, styl'd, *Ispeneria Mundi*, in 4to. Oxon. 1691. and Dr. Hyde's Erudite Pamphlet, *De Ludis Orientalium*, &c. Edit. in 1696.

Sir Francis Walsingham's *Arcana Aulica*, with Sir Robert Naunton's Characters, &c. in 8vo. Lond. 1694. Translated into French, in 4to. Amsterd. 1700. &c. Lord Arlington's Letters, &c. Lord Coventry's Memoirs, &c. Sir William Temple and Sir Joseph William's Memoirs, &c.

Crit. Hist. Numb. 6. ad fin. p. 2. *Britannia Triumphans*: A Pamphlet writ by Sir William Davenant, in Conjunction with Thomas Carew and Inigo Jones Surveyor of his Majesties Works. 'Twas a kind of a Play, Ball, Masque or Opera, Represented and Acted (says Mr. Wood, the Oxford Antiquary, *Ad An.* 1668. *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 2.) by the King's Majesty and some Lords at Court, in White-Hall, on Sunday after Twelfth Night, in the Year 1637. and 'twas soon after printed in 4to. Lond. 1637. &c.

Anthony Wood, the Oxonian Historiographer, and the Eminent Author of the *English Historical Library*, are often mention'd in this Treatise; and are as often freely dealt wth, as they have done with others; and both must be own'd to have excell'd in their kind: But the generosity of the latter, wherewith he treated the Famous Dr. S ——— is very remarkable: For in his Historical conduct he Treats the Doctor, as a very false Son of the Church (*Hist. Lib.* p. 121. Edit. ult.) but in his Juridical capacity, he shew'd a generous Neutrality, &c. However, the fault (if any) of both those Historical Collectors, is to be too Hypercritically lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums upon Friend and Foe, Indiscriminatively, rather than impartially.





